

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE will in future be issued on Thursday.

ELECTION NOTICES.

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

WE are authorised to say, Dr. ANDERSON WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS. (No opposition.)

Nicholas Brewer.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. (No opposition.)

Lloyd Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S.

FEDERAL. DEMOCRATIC. E. Calvert, 901 Jos. Cross, 729 Dr. Marshall, 898 R. Bowie, 715

CALVERT.

B. Brooke, 421 J. Wilkinson, 382 T. Blake, 410 B. H. Mackall, 367

BALTIMORE CITY.

E. Johnson, 2208 J. Barney, 1479

On Sunday morning last arrived, and anchored off our harbour, the British brig GLEANER, with despatches for Mr. Foster. A messenger landed the same day and proceeded on to Washington.

To the Republican Voters of Annapolis.

Having served you three sessions in the House of Delegates with fidelity and zeal, I find it necessary to return to that private state from which my fellow-citizens called me. In times of great political struggles, it becomes every man to use his exertions for the promotion of the public good, but where the cause which called him into action ceases to have effect, he may be permitted to return to his original state of retirement and ease. I commenced my political career without intrusion on my fellow-citizens, and it must be remembered by every republican, that I was neither named or named upon their choice. At that time the voice of faction resounded in the land; the deprivations occasioned by the embargo, though a wise and necessary step, seemed to have shaken the virtues and the temper of the people, while their passions were enflamed by noisy demagogues and turbulent factionists. At that time, (and at your request,) I became a candidate for popular favour, in a city which for some years had been considered federal, and while the rest of the state appeared to be relapsing into its former condition of political disease. Annapolis exhibited the solitary but brilliant example of changing its political aspect, to that which had distinguished it in days of revolution, when the independent American professed the rule texture of his own manufacture, to the costly habiliments of European luxury. For this I claim no merit whatever; I was but an instrument fashioned by you, retained in your hands, and always ready to return to my former station whenever your wishes or interests required it, or the cause which brought me forward ceased to have existence. It has ceased; for five years Maryland must remain in the same character that she proved on Monday, and one or the other party must yield, with the exceptions of a few counties, during the next senatorial term. The step I now take is the result of due deliberation, and has been my anxious wish for the two last annual elections, but by the persuasion of some of my political friends, who looked forward to the event of an electoral election, I was induced to serve contrary to my inclinations, but in compliance with my duty, and it is to me a source of pleasing reflection to know, that this act of declension is an act of volition. It may not be improper, in this place, to state the reasons which prevented a public declaration of my intentions on Saturday. For two years past it has been my wish to decline, but from an apprehension that the conflicting interests of different characters might produce a serious & ill-timed effect, I had hitherto resisted my own wishes, and could it be expected that I should be driven from my intentions by one night's transactions, and just too at the moment of expectation, and long wished for triumph? As I never adopt opinions hastily, so I do not abandon them with headless precipitancy; to an individual I would yield if convinced of an error, but never would be opposed if an approving judgment told me I was right.

Republican voters of Annapolis!

time has now arrived when you must select some person to fill the station of which I have been an humble occupant. It is not an object of emolument, nor will it satisfy the cravings of ambition, nor will it satisfy the excitement of so deep an interest as to wound the disappointed, occasion a secession from party, or neutralize exertions which might be beneficially used. I pledge myself, in the face of all mankind, to support the choice of a majority of republicans, and so will every good and honest man, indeed he cannot be a good or honest man who will sacrifice his country, or even a section of it, to the warmth of personal regard, or the angry emotions of vindictive feelings. This is no time for republicans to differ at the moment of election; our country is threatened with foreign war, and the administration menaced with intestine feuds; no man can then be inactive without a dereliction of duty and an abandonment of principle. I feel a confidence that this will not be the case with the republican citizens of Annapolis, who, as far as I have had an immediate knowledge of them, have always adhered to principle with firmness.

Accept my most hearty and sincere thanks for the favour you have bestowed on me, and be assured I shall always treasure it in grateful memory. Your well wisher

And Fellow-citizen,

JAMES BOYLE.

From a New-York paper Aug. 29.

FROM OPORTO.

Capt. Tabor, of the ship Mary, who arrived here this morning left Oporto on the 19th July. He states that the combined British, Spanish and Portuguese armies were in cantonments, as was also the French, during the summer months; and that no battle had taken place since that of Albuera.

The editor of this Gazette has received satisfactory proof of the genuineness of the letter ascribed to Capt. Bingham, respecting the Little Belt. Though the authority upon which we called in question the authenticity of that letter was highly respectable, and deserving of credit, it proves to be erroneous. The letter was certainly written by Captain Bingham. [U. S. Gaz.]

From the American COMMUNICATION.

Agreeably to notice the managers of The Washington Monument Lottery, met yesterday, at the office of Mr. Vincent, when the prizes and blanks were put into the wheels. At the request of the managers the Mayor attended and put in the Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize.

The public are notified that the drawing will commence on Wednesday, the fourth September, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the long room in the Merchants Coffee House, when the first drawn ticket will be entitled to a prize of five thousand dollars.

The managers have a few tickets remaining to dispose of.

Insurrection of the Blacks in Jamaica.

By the Abeoni, letters are this forenoon received in town, confirming the accounts we have before had of the calamity that has befallen the island of Jamaica. Three regiments of Blacks, who had been organized and armed by the government suddenly revolted, put many to death and sacked and burnt the town of Montego Bay. The number of insurgents is computed at about 3000 and no immediate prospect of quelling them. It was one of these same regiments, that rebelled about 3 years ago & that several of their officers on parade. Strong apprehensions are entertained for the fate of Kingston itself. N. Y. E. Post.

From a Philadelphia paper.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Caracas, to his friend in this city, dated July 3d, 1811.

Our politics here are not particularly interesting. I repeat, however, (notwithstanding the many lies in both the English and American papers) since we have been here not a man has been put to death, either by the law or the mob; that every thing has been and is quiet. But the latest news I can give you is, that Gen. Miranda, is now a member of congress, elected by a town almost unheard of before in Barcelona.

The eyes of all Caracas are fixed on his motions, as it can by no means be said he possesses the general confidence of his fellow citizens. You have heard long since of the failure of what seems to me the unprovoked attack upon Coro. The little Corian army are in their turn the attackers, and are actually arrived to within 90 leagues of this capital, at a place called San Felipe—while the equally wanton aggression on the people of Guyana has provoked them to fend foraging parties to within a league or two of the tent of my excursion into the interior. I pressed thus on both sides, one is surprised that

no impatience nor alarm seems visible amongst the patriots.—Nothing but people with fantastic uniforms are to be seen in our streets; yet these epauletted gentlemen hear of the near approach of the enemy with the utmost tranquility, nor evince the least wish to march and disturb their operations. In these times, when unanimity seems so absolutely necessary for the preservation of their new government, the principal cities and provinces seem desirous of humbling the capital and forming independent states of their own. The city of Valencia has publicly in the Gazette and in congress claimed to be one of four independent districts into which the province of Caracas (in its most confined sense) should be divided; and thus are the seeds of present and future dissensions already sown. It is still debating in the congress; where, if one of the members would remind them of the fable of the Old Man and the Bundle of Sticks, it would be, I think, extremely apropos. Within these three days, a most vexatious affair happened to government. In January last, a sloop of war arrived from Cadiz with proposals of accommodating matters from the regency: the bearer of the despatches being a native of this place, the heads of government offered him, if he would change sides, to make him a colonel in their army, with all the appointments belonging to that rank; by this offer he was tempted to desert his trust, and suffered the sloop of war to fall without him. When she was gone the government instead of a colonel's, offered him a captain's commission, which he (who was one of the oldest captains in the Spanish army) rejected with disdain, and demanded his passport. They footed him by assuring him they would give him a good post under government, and finally made him secretary of the war department. But Mr. Montenegro never forgot their first breach of promise; and observing that from the great number of papers presented to the secretary of state for his signature, he put his name to them generally without examining their purport, Mr. M. conceived and carried into execution a very pretty prank. He drew out an order to the commandant at Laguiria, that immediately on Montenegro's arrival there, who was charged with secret despatches of the utmost importance, (the commandant) should instantly order the sloop of war to anchor there, to get under weigh without a moment's loss of time, and repair wherever Mr. M. should direct. This the secretary signed as usual, and the honourable secretary of war has taken himself off, no one knows where, with all the papers and documents of consequence that were to be found in his department!

"July 5th. The congress yesterday came to the resolution of declaring complete Independence—renouncing Ferdinand 7th, and every other tie to Old Spain. It was said it would be declared to-day; but this I do not believe.—One thing is certain—it is completely flying in the face of the British government, who (if I do not completely mistake Lord Liverpool's meaning) promised neutrality and friendship, whether they acknowledged the regency or not, but only so long as to as they remained, subjects of our ally Ferdinand. What will follow I know not. I believe it is fear of the consequences that makes the most prudent wish to defer the proclamation. It is rumoured about (but I do not answer for the truth) that the royal colonies have effected landing in considerable force at point Hicacos, a little to the leeward of Puerto Cabello." "This instant independence is proclaimed."

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SEEING an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette of the 25th inst. signed by the sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, offering for sale 40 acres of land, the property of John Merriken, seized and taken at the suit of Henry Howard, of John, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from purchasing the same, as the land so advertised & taken is the property of the subscriber, bought, paid for, and a deed of conveyance obtained, and legally recorded, the 25th of September, 1799, which may be seen by referring to the records of Anne-Arundel County. RICHARD MERRIKEN. Aug. 28, 1811.

A Runaway.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JOHN, who says he is the property of a Mr. George Ashton, of King-Georges county, Virginia. Said fellow is five feet six inches high, about 28 years old, has large eyes and nose, a scar over his left eye, has lost a joint of the middle finger of the left hand, and is a little lame in the left knee. Had on, when committed, a tow linen shirt, white cotton trowsers, an old coat of light coloured cloth, old hat and shoes. His owner is requested to release him or he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law. A. A. County. Annapolis, Sept. 4, 1811.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

The following Capital Prizes are YET TO BE DRAWN

IN THE VACCINE LOTTERY, viz.

One Floating Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS;

Also, one Prize on the 59th day of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Day. Includes entries like '1 prize 10th day \$400', '1 do. do. 400', etc.

THE VACCINE LOTTERY

WILL DRAW FIVE TIMES A WEEK,

And is the first that will be completed in this city

Present Price of Tickets only \$4.

Cash, or Undrawn Tickets given in Exchange for Prizes as soon as drawn.

Apply at the WASHINGTON Lottery Office,

where may be also had TICKETS AND SHARES

In the Washington Monument and Susquehanna Canal Lotteries.

The first drawn six thousand blanks, in the Vaccine Lottery, being only nominally blank, are each entitled to a premium of Four Dollars.

Tickets for Sale by Childs & Shaw.

For Sale

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

For no fault, and only for want of employment, three healthy young

Negro Women,

from fifteen to eighteen years of age, who have been mostly brought up in the country, and are used to house work, and are not corrupted by town habits.

Inquire of the Printer.

Sept. 4, 1811.

Annapolis Races.

THE Jockey Club Purse of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 15th day of October next—heats four miles each.

On Wednesday the 6th, a Purse of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for—heats two miles each.

Sept. 4. 6w

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 Me 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 situate 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.

I WILL SELL.

AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL ACTIVE

Handsom Negro Girls,

From Nine to Fifteen Years of Age.

WILLIAM BROGDEN, August 21, 1811.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1811.

[No. 3374.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

FOREIGN.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS, JUNE 30, 1811.

Extracts from the *Exposé*

Of the situation of the French Empire, presented to the Legislative Body, in its sitting of the 29th June, by his excellency the Count of Montalivet, Minister of the Interior.

GENTLEMEN,

Since your last session, the empire has been increased by the addition of 16 departments, five millions of population, a territory affording a revenue of one hundred millions, 900 miles of coast with all its maritime resources. The mouths of the Rhine, of the Moselle, and of the Scheldt, were not French; the circulation of the interior of the empire was shackled; the productions of the departments of its centre could only reach the sea by paying tribute to foreign powers. These inconveniences have disappeared for ever.

The maritime arsenal of the Scheldt, on which such great hopes are founded, has received in this manner all the extension it ought to possess. The mouths of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, place in our possession the timber which Germany furnishes. The waters of the empire lean on the Baltic, and thus having a direct communication with the north it will be easy for us to draw from it the spars, the hemp, the copper, and other mineral stores which we may have occasion for. We now command all the materials necessary for the construction of ships produced by France, Germany and Italy.

The Simplon having become French, furnishes us a new communication with Italy. The reunion of Rome has caused to disappear the inconvenient intermediary space which existed between our armies of the north of Italy, and those of the south, and has given us the Mediterranean new & useful coasts, necessary to Toulon, as those of the Adriatic are to Venice. The reunion carries also with it the double advantage, that the pope is no longer sovereign and strangers to France.—We have only to examine history to discover the evils which the confusion of the temporal and spiritual power have occasioned to religion. The popes have incessantly sacrificed holy things to those of a temporal nature.

It was not the divorce of Henry VIIIth, that separated England from the church of Rome; it was the tribute to St. Peter. If it is advantageous to the state, and to religion, that the pope should no longer be sovereign, it is equally advantageous to the empire that the Bishop of Rome, the chief of our church, should not be a stranger to us, and that he should unite to the love of religion, that of the country, which characterises elevated minds. This is besides the only way to render compatible the just influence which the pope is to have over spiritual matters, with the principles of the empire, which do not admit that any foreign bishop may or should exercise any influence in it.

[Here follow the paragraphs on religion, judiciary, administration, public instruction, arts and sciences, public works, fortifications, canals, roads and works of Paris, comprising six columns of the French journal.]

MARINE.

We have lost Guadeloupe and the Isle of France. The wish to assist those colonies was not so great as to cause us to risk our fleets in their relative inferior state. Since the reunion of Holland, that country has furnished us with 10,000 sailors and 15 ships of the line. We have considerable fleets in the Scheldt, and at Toulon. Divisions of ships of the line, more or less strong, lie in our different ports, and 15 ships in the docks of Antwerp. Every thing is arranged so as to add each year a great number of vessels of war to our fleet of the Scheldt. Two ships of the line are building at Cherbourg, and the supplies of timber and materials of every sort are so plentiful in that port, that we may have 5 more on the stocks before the close of the year 1811. L'Orient, Rochfort, Toulon, have all their docks occupied. Numerous vessels are building at Venice. According to treaty, Naples was this year to have six ships of the line and six frigates. That kingdom has not fulfilled this engagement. The government of that country will be convinced of the necessity of repairing that failure. Our resources, our interior navigation, are sufficient to raise the material part of our

years of age, put on board our ships, show the best disposition, and are rapidly progressing.

The frequent excursions of our fleets, the coasting navigation, the evolutions of our squadrons and flotillas in the Zuyder Zee, the Scheldt, and our roads, have so far improved our young conscripts, as to excite the highest hopes.

WAR.

In one year, the greatest part of the strongest places in Spain have been taken after sieges which do honour to the genius and artillery of the French armies. More than 200 standards, 80,000 prisoners, and an hundred pieces of cannon, have been taken from the Spaniards in several pitched battles. This war was drawing to a close, when England, departing from her accustomed policy, took the lead in the field. It is easy to foresee the result of this struggle, and to comprehend all its consequences on the destinies of the world.

The population of England, insufficient for the occupation of the two Indies, America, and many establishments in the Mediterranean, insufficient for the defence of Ireland & her own coasts; for her garrisons and immense fleets, and for the loss of men in an oblique war sustained against France in the peninsula of Spain, leave many chances in our favour; and England is placed between the ruin of her population if she persist in maintaining this war; or shame if she abandon it after having taken so conspicuous a part.

France has eight hundred thousand men under arms; and when new forces, new armies, march towards Spain, to fight these our eternal enemies, 400,000 infantry and fifty thousand cavalry will remain in our interior, on our coast, and on our frontiers, ready to march to the defence of our rights, wherever they shall be threatened. The continental system, which is kept up with the greatest perseverance, is undermining the basis of the finances of England. Already her exchange loses 33 per cent. her colonies are without outlets for their produce; the greatest part of her manufactures are closed; and the continental system is but just in operation! If continued for ten years it would alone be sufficient to destroy the resources of England.

Her revenue is not founded on the produce of her soil, but on that of the commerce of the world. Even now her factories are half closed. In vain do the English hope from procrastination, and the events excited by their intrigues, that outlets will be opened to their commerce. As to France, the continental system has not altered in the least her position; we had been for ten years without maritime commerce, and we shall continue without it. The prohibition of English goods on the continent, has opened a market to our manufactures; should even that fail them, the consumption of the empire presents a reasonable support. It belongs to our manufactures to regulate themselves upon the wants of sixty millions of consumers.

The prosperity of the Imperial Treasury is not founded on the commerce of the universe. More than nine hundred millions that are necessary to meet the expenses of the empire, are the result of natural direct or indirect impost. England requires two thousand millions to defray her expenses, and her own revenue would not be able to furnish more than one third.—We shall believe that England can maintain as long as we this struggle, when she shall have substituted many years without loans, without consolidating the exchequer bills, and when her payments shall be made in specie, or at least in paper exchangeable at pleasure.

Any reasonable man must be persuaded that France may remain ten years in her present state without experiencing other embarrassments than those she has experienced for these ten years, without augmenting her debt, and meeting all her expenses. England is obliged every year during the war to borrow eight hundred millions, which, in ten years, would make eight thousand millions. How is it possible to conceive that she can succeed in supporting an increase of contributions of four hundred millions to meet the interest of her loans, when she can only now provide for her expenses by borrowing eight hundred millions yearly? The actual system of English finance can only be founded on a peace establishment. Indeed, all systems of finances grounded on loans, are pacific in their nature, since borrowing is calling the resources of futurity to the relief of present wants. Notwithstanding however, the actual administration of England has proclaimed the principle of perpetual war; this is as if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced that he would propose in a few years a bill of national bankruptcy.

Prussian merchandise, which is to be annually confiscated.

alternative will be left but that of bankruptcy. This observation is every day made by discerning men; at each campaign it will become yet more striking to all the capitalists.

We are in the fourth year of the Spanish war; and tho' it should last yet a few campaigns, Spain shall be subdued, and the English driven from it. What are a few years to consolidate the great empire, and secure the tranquility of our children? It is not that the government is not desirous of peace; but it cannot be made so long as the affairs of England are directed by men who have declared their determination of carrying on a perpetual war; and what would such a peace be to France, without a guarantee? In two years the English fleets would seize our vessels and ruin our cities of Bordeaux, Nantz, Marseilles, Amherdam, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Triest and Hamburg, as they have heretofore done. Such a peace would only be a snare laid for our commerce it would only be a vent for her merchandise, which would change the continental system. The pledge of peace is in the existence of our navy and our maritime power.

We shall be able to make peace with safety, when we shall have one hundred and fifty ships of the line; and notwithstanding the obstructions of war, such is the situation of the empire, that we shall shortly have this number of ships. Thus the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English administration founded on principles different from those of the present cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe. It would be useful to us, without doubt, and it is desirable in every point of view; and we will say further, the continent, the whole world call for it; but we have a consolation which is, that it is much more desirable for our enemies than for ourselves; and whatever efforts the English ministry may make to stun that nation by a crowd of pamphlets, and by every thing that can keep in agitation a populace anxious for news, it cannot conceal from the world how much peace becomes every day more indispensable to England.

By the arrival of the Governor Strong at New-York.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Alarming grief of the King.

It is with infinite grief we announce that his Majesty's illness has still further increased, and that he was yesterday considered in a very alarming state. Expresses were in consequence sent off in all directions, and the following Bulletin arrived in town in the course of the afternoon:

Windsor Castle, July 16, 1811.

"The symptoms of the King's disorder since the late accession of it, have continued to increase, and his Majesty has passed a very restless night."

[Signed by the Physician.]

By two Anhalt mails we have letters from Petersburg to the 23d, from Carlsham to the 28th June; from Wingo to the 2d; Stockholm to the 5th; and Gottenburg to the 9th instant. The advices from St. Petersburg are silent as to the probability of war between Russia and France, but those from Gottenburg continue to speak of it with confidence. The exchange at St. Petersburg had fallen to 13 1/8th. Seventy-eight vessels had arrived in Russian ports, nearly 70 of which were Americans, direct from the U. States, with coffee, sugar, cotton, and other produce while the British were excluded from the benefit. The following from Carlsham is very important:

CARLSHAM, JUNE 27.

"The decrees of his Swedish Majesty declares, that all cargoes with bale goods, belonging to Russia and Danish subjects, shall be confiscated. His Majesty further orders, that such cargoes, it belonging to other nations, those of the North American States alone excepted, are not to leave the kingdom, and the ships having them on board are not to set sail; but if the captains wish to depart with their ships in ballast, on the delivery of the cargo to the public guards, the ships shall be given up, and the sails and riggers returned."

In the subsequent part of the letter we have a list of 11 ships, the cargoes of which had been condemned. The names are these: Gustafson, Carl and Andre Die Tugend, Fortuna, Rahiff, Master, Fortuna, Shreiving, do. Three Gabroeders, Gueda, Verwachling, Augusta, Amelia, Minerva, Providence.

Our accounts from Wingo acquaint us, that those goods which have been sequestered in Sweden, are to continue in the same state until the peace of Europe shall be re-established.

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According to these facts, it should appear that the Baltic Governments are, some of them as hostile to each other as they are to Great Britain.

Captain Bingham's despatch relative to the action between the Little Belt and the President also appears in the Gazette of last night. It confirms and justifies all that we have said and observed upon this subject. The aggression of the American Commodore was as outrageous as it was dastardly; but the British public will be rejoiced to find, that notwithstanding the almost unexampled disparity of force engaged, the honour of the British flag was on this occasion supported with a bravery and firmness that enabled a little sloop of 18 guns successfully to resist a man of war of 44 guns!—We have now the word of honour of Capt. Bingham, that the firing was commenced by Rogers; and who will put the veracity of an American captain in competition with that of an honourable British Officer? [The question does not read well in America.] The hostile intent of the American was evident from the commencement.

At half past three (says Captain Bingham) he made sail in chase, when I made the private signal, which was not answered. At half past six, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun shot, and clearly discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the more prudent method was to bring too, and hoist the colours, that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were; the ship was therefore brought too, colours hoisted, guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking which I frustrated by wearing three times. About a quarter past eight he came within hail, I hailed, and asked what ship it was? He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked what ship it was?—He again repeated my words and fired a broadside, which I immediately returned.—The action then became general, and continued so for three quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then hailed. I was obliged to desist from firing, as the ship falling off no gun would bear, and had no after-fail to keep her too. * * * * He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct. * * * By the manner in which he apologized, it appeared to me evident that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have bro't her to action; and what further confirms me in that opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could possibly be collected.

Indeed, from all circumstances of the case, the hostile determination of Rodgers is rendered most manifest, and due satisfaction will of course be demanded in a manner becoming the honour and character of the British nation. We anxiously hope that peace may be maintained between the countries, because we feel that relations of amity are the true interest of both; but in a question which concerns the honour of the British flag (however we may have borne injuries of a different description) we can submit to no insult.—Captain Bingham's "modest but full and clear statement of the affair," is, in our contemplation of the subject, completely decisive of the question of aggression. He positively denies having fired first; on the contrary, he used the utmost caution in this respect; "it is probable (he forcibly observes) that a sloop of war, within pistol shot of a large 44 gun ship should commence hostilities." We therefore again repeat, that under all the circumstances of the case, nothing short of the most ample reparation for the injury actually done, and the most distinct disavowal on the part of the American government of the aggression of commodore Rogers, can satisfy the insulted honour of the British flag, or atone for the loss of the British subjects who fell or were wounded on the occasion. Our loss was 32 men killed and wounded, and we regret to find, that most of the wounds were considered mortal.

JULY 18.

THE KING.

We stated in our last, that his Majesty had experienced a severe access of his disorder.—We have now to mention, that on Monday night his Majesty's disorder, had increased to so alarming a degree that his life for some time was despaired of. From the most violent paroxysm, he suddenly became so extremely low as to cause the most serious alarm, and the medical gentlemen deemed it

Prince Regent, the Royal Duke, the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer, and the members of the Queen's Council. There was very little variation in his majesty's state throughout the following day; but at night he happily had between two and three hours sleep. On the assembling of some of the members of the Queen's Council, called together by express on Tuesday morning, at Windsor, they thought it necessary from the alarming state in which the king was, for the satisfaction of the public, and in order to prevent erroneous reports being circulated, to send off the report which the doctors had drawn up of his majesty's state, to be made public in London.—Mr. Ryder, the secretary of state for the home department, did not receive it till about three o'clock; it was found impossible to exhibit it then at St. James's Palace, none of the attendants being apprised of the circumstance, and it was in consequence sent to the Lord Mayor.

Lord Rivers the lord in waiting, and Mr. Verney, the groom in waiting, together with the pages and other attendants, were in waiting at St. James's, where an anxious assemblage of nobility, and persons of distinction were collected, in expectation of a Bulletin, which, however, did not arrive until a late hour. The Bulletin was as follows:

Windsor Castle, July 17, 1811.
"His majesty has had some sleep during the night, and his disorder has not increased since yesterday."

The following Bulletin was shewn this day:

"His majesty has had some sleep in the night, but he is no better this morning."
[Signed by the physicians.]

From the London Gazette of July 16.
ADMIRALTY OFFICE.
Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Coast of North America, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th June, 1811.

Sir,
Inclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Arthur Bate Bingham, commander of his majesty's sloop Little Belt, received this day from Lord James Townshend, captain of his majesty's ship Oeolus, and Senior Officer at Halifax; by which their Lordships will perceive that he was attacked on the evening of the 16th May last, when cruising between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, by the U. States frigate the President, of 44 guns, commanded by Commodore Rodgers; and that after a close action of three quarters of an hour the American ship made sail from him.

Capt. Bingham's modest, but full and clear statement, renders any comment from me unnecessary; and I have only to admire the extraordinary bravery and firmness with which himself, his officers, and ships company supported the British flag when opposed to such an immense superiority of force. I have however, deeply to lament the number of valuable British seamen and Royal Marines who have been either killed or wounded on this unexpected occasion; a list of whose names is also inclosed, together with a copy of my order under which capt. Bingham was cruising.

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. SAWYER, Rear Admiral.
[Here follows capt. Bingham's letter to Adm. Sawyer, which is verbatim the same as published in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d July last.]

From Mr. Coates the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 18th July inclusive. Mr. C. was passenger on board the ship Jefferson, Phillips, from London for Philadelphia, and left her on Saturday at sea, and got on board the Governor Strong from Lisbon for this port. Mr. Coates landed at Dungeness on the 23d July, & saw London papers of the 22d which contained nothing new except the increased illness of the king.

The Jefferson was boarded on the edge of the Grand Banks by the Minerva frigate, on St. George's Banks SE of Nantucket by the Guerrier frigate, and near the same place by the Indian sloop of war—These cruizers were looking out for vessels from France.

The London Gazette of the 16th contains the letter of captain Bingham to admiral Sawyer on the affair of the Little Belt and the President. This letter is a copy of that published in the Mercantile Advertiser from Halifax some time ago.

LONDON, JULY 16.
The Spanish Minister of Finance has proposed to the Cortes to raise a loan of 1,000,000 dollars on the security of a duty of 5 per cent to be laid on the exportations of British manufactures from Cadiz to South America. Our accounts from Lisbon state, that lord Wellington had sent Blake with 10,000 men to make a diversion in the Candado in

operate with gen. Graham from Cadiz.

According to official accounts, at the last date from Elvas, lord Wellington had 45,000 left after detaching Blake; and reinforcements were continually arriving at Lisbon. The French army was estimated at 53,000; but it is reported that a body of these had been sent to look after Blake.

Letters from Heligoland state, that the madcap king of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus had left that island in a boat, and landed at Tonningen, with permission of the Danish government. He is to reside at Gotorp, in Jutland. He was dissatisfied with his situation in Heligoland.

All hopes that his majesty will ever be able to resume the royal authority, are at an end.

Eighteen additional troops of dragoons and dragoon guards are under immediate orders for embarkation.

Two mails have arrived from Apholt. The following are extracts from the letters received by it:

Gottensburg, July 6.
"Again we have to announce the likelihood of a war between Russia and France, which is a matter that occupies the public attention now very much; indeed it is spoken of by some persons well informed, with more certainty than ever. A war must inevitably break out, whether sooner or later, time must determine."

Windsor, July 15.
The following bulletin has been published. "His majesty has had a fresh accession of disorder"—[Signed by four physicians.]—This last paroxysm has been ferociously severe and alarming; his majesty was cupped; and has since been more composed.

July 15.
The report this morning is, "The king is a little better."

July 17.
At length we have the English account of the outrage committed on the Little Belt.—There can be no doubt of the designs of the American government; and we are also convinced that they will neither apologize for the insult nor depart from the claims they have set up. We feel the very inconvenient dilemma in which it puts our ministers, and which they have solely to attribute to their own folly in not confirming the sensible arrangement made by Mr. E. Kine—but it is now too late, perhaps, to retrieve the error by concession; for it is impossible to submit to this insult.

Two ships with French licence, have arrived with wine and other produce, according to commercial stipulations. The French garison of Danzig is augmented to 30,000 men. A jealousy between the peasantry and other orders is said to have been the cause of helate disturbances in Sweden. A law had passed the Swedish diet for the formation of an army of 60,000 men, of whom 15,000 were to be called out before July.

The departure of the ex-king of Sweden is ascribed to an intrigue between the French and Danish courts.

[The observations of the London editors are generally of a hostile character, affirming Bingham's account as the ground-work of their remarks.]

A letter from Plymouth, of the 15th, states that a cruiser had just come in from the coast of France, the captain of which reported that he had boarded a French fishing-boat, and was informed that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean, in which a British squadron had captured three French line of battle ships, and driven two frigates on shore, which were burnt.

A very heavy firing was heard on Monday night and Tuesday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 15.
A letter has come to our hands this day, dated at Philadelphia, 5th June, from an intelligent correspondent, which mentions that there is no appearance of any reconciliation with Great Britain—that there is not any real intention in the Legislature to come to an amicable understanding—that the manufactures of America are rapidly advancing; and the industrious workmen from G. Britain are emigrating in considerable numbers, and seeking employment in the United States.

DOVER, JULY 11.
About seven o'clock yesterday evening a very heavy firing was heard, supposed from the French batteries, which, with the reports in circulation, makes us apprehensive as to the result of a battle which must before this have been fought between lord Wellington and Marshal Soult.

DUBLIN, JULY 4.
Captain Edgar of the Perseverance, just arrived in this harbour from New-York, assures us—that Commodore Rogers, of the American frigate President, had solemnly declared to him (capt. Edgar) that the Little Belt fired the first shot into the Republican frigate, and that not until he received the British fire did he make any hostile attack.

but few pieces from the fort could be brought to bear on them.

DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, AUG. 8.

From Mr. Braubury and Mr. Brackenridge, lately arrived from the Mandan villages, we learn the following particulars.

Mr. Hunt, contrary to every expectation, passed the Sioux bands without any difficulty. His force consisted of nearly 80 men well armed, in four barges with howitzers and swivels in each. He was determined to pass at all hazards, but expected that the Indians would not be on the river; the fall being the usual time of their coming on it. At the Maha village he learned that the Sioux were informed of the ascending of the boats, and were assembling on the river for the purpose of stopping them; he also learned that several white men had been killed by them, and others had narrowly escaped; a Sioux of the same band had also been shot by an American hunter. The Sioux had a general council, in which it was determined to stop every party that ascended the river, unless too strong for them. Mr. Hunt found all the upper bands collected some distance above White River; the Teton, Bois Brule, Acondadas, and Sauron; about 300 warriors showed themselves, but being intimidated by the formidable appearance of Mr. Hunt's party, they accepted of a small present, and suffered them to pass by un molested. Perhaps the knowledge which they had of Mr. Manuel's boat being behind, with a weaker party, had some effect, together with the appearance of a war party of 300 Arikaras, who were discovered about the same time. The Sioux retired from the river, and in the meantime Mr. Manuel, who was only one day and an half behind Mr. Hunt, passed them undiscovered, not being expected for sometime, but being favoured by winds, he ascended with amazing rapidity.

Mr. Hunt and his party have by this time set out from the Arikaras to proceed on the rest of their journey by land. Mr. Hunt has purchased 100 horses, and intends to ascend a river which enters the Missouri a few miles below the Arikara villages. From this river he will cross over the Big Horn, and from thence he will steer a west course for the fountain branch of the Columbia. He has with him several hunters who have crossed the mountains in that direction.

Very unsatisfactory accounts have been obtained from Mr. Henry, a member and agent of the Missouri company. Some hunters who arrived at the company's fort, at the Mandan villages, early in the spring, bring information of his being still on the waters of Columbia, and with a considerable quantity of beaver. He had suffered great distress from want of provisions; his horses had also been stolen by the Crows in crossing the mountains. There is reason to believe that he is now on his way to the Mandan villages. Shortly before his abandoning the fort in the three forks of the Missouri, there had been a battle between 18 or 19 of his hunters, and upwards of 200 Blackfeet, in which 22 of the latter were killed, and the hunters enabled to make a safe retreat to the fort with the loss of only one man. The blackfeet & Affineboin, it is said, have lately appeared extremely well provided with ammunition, perhaps by the British establishments, in order to annoy the Missouri traders.

Last winter, on the upper part of the Missouri, was remarkable for the unusual quantity of snow, and there has been during the whole spring and summer seasons, a continued succession of heavy rains.

From the Mobile Centinel.

Fort Stoddart, Aug. 14.
At a special session of the United States court lately held for Washington district, Mississippi territory, col. Reubin Kemper and others, who had been held to bail for planning and setting on foot an expedition against the town of Mobile in November and December last, were released by the grand jury—they finding "no bill."

Movements of the Spanish army in Mobile.

A few days ago a file of men was sent down to Dolphin Island to occupy and hold the same for his catholic majesty Ferdinand 7th. This Island is situated at the entrance of Mobile bay, but we are not certain whether it is included in the Pascagoula passage or not. In case it is, no doubt but governor Claiborne will be authorized to dispossess them. Should the Spaniards evacuate Mobile, which is supposed by some to be their intention, and establish themselves on Dolphin Island, by the erection of two forts, one on the east & the other on the west of the Island, they could completely command both passages into Mobile bay. From the commanding attitude of this position, no doubt but our government will see the propriety of taking possession of it. The position is considerably better for preventing an armed naval force from injuring Mobile town than the fort in the town, as they could ascend Spanish river, drop down

but few pieces from the fort could be brought to bear on them.

It is erroneously stated in the Orleans Gazette, under an "extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile," that the commander of the U. States Squadron which came to Mobile for the purpose of forcing a passage for a schooner loaded with powder and military stores for the troops at this place, asked permission to pass. He did not ask permission for his orders were to pass.

The channel which they failed to open in Spanish river, a branch of the Mobile, and not Tenlaw. Tenlaw is also a fork of the Mobile, but from their fork, 3 miles below Fort Stoddert, they unite no more and discharge themselves into the Mobile bay. Spanish river takes out of the Mobile bay about five or six miles above Mobile town and by the uniting of these three, Mobile bay is formed. Spanish river is the middle channel, and in fact, the only one by which with safety, our gun-boats could reach the town, as the bar reaches across the mouth of the Mobile river.

BOSTON, AUG. 29.
FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived the U. S. frigate John Adams, capt. Dent, from France; and on the 17th July, and landed a messenger on the coast of England, on the 18th.

Capt. D. informs, that a few days before he failed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels and among them was the Henry, Low, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of dispatches for government, many letters and papers. The letters are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

The day the John Adams failed from Cherbourg capt. D. spoke one of the black sailing squadrons, who gave him some English papers as late he thinks, as 13th or 14th July, which he afterwards gave Admiral Hood from the Mediterranean. The papers stated the Court of Inquiry on capt. Bingham, had highly approved of his conduct, and a letter from Ad. Sawyer, spoke also in the highest terms of his conduct, as Commander of the Little Belt; but neither of these letters were published; and that the English ministerial papers continued to affirm, that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to commence immediately hostilities with America, unless our Government will make proper concessions for the instant suit thus offered our flag. The King of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the north of Europe.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Chesapeake; but put in here on account of head winds.

AUGUST 30.

Of the reported Jamaica Insurrection.

Montego Bay, in the spring of the year, was nearly destroyed by fire; and a little before, a conspiracy, headed by the people, was discovered and suppressed at Kingston. The events seen in American papers, have probably been told in the West India islands, fit to windward of Jamaica; and exaggerated. Late advices from Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Domingo, are silent, however, as to anything beyond the above mentioned events. The Jamaica fleet, which have just been passing our coasts, would have been detached, had the whites wanted the assistance of the crews.

Capt. Weld, from Gibraltar, informs that there had been a battle between the Tunisians and Algerines, which ended in the complete defeat of the former. The Tunisian Admiral's ship and three others were taken, and himself made prisoner. Capt. Weld had despatches from Mr. Consul Lee (forwarded by Gavino) for the American Government, giving an account of this action.

Capt. Harding, who arrived yesterday from Figuera, in Portugal, informs that a war between the U. States and G. Britain was much talked of there.

The ship Salus, at Newburyport, from Cadiz, failed thence July 3, in co. with the British man of war Leopard and a fleet of transports, a few days after sailing the Leopard spoke a cutter from England, which left there June 27, and from information of the irritation against America existing in England, and the expectation of war, was tempted to begin the capture of American vessels immediately—and accordingly took the Concorde, from Archangel, and the Salus, and when she was within pistol shot, she was fired upon with musketry, and the helmsman narrowly escaped being killed. The Salus was kept two days, when falling in with the Dion from Norfolk for Cadiz with a cargo, the former was released being in ballast, and the latter detained. The prizes appear to have been ordered for England with conditional

in case of parting from the Leopard near those places.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.

The court of inquiry on the action between the President and Little Belt, continues. In the course of the examination it was proved that the Little Belt had fired the first shot is confirmed by the uncontradicted and pointed evidence of every witness.

On Tuesday last, a gentleman deposited 1000 dollars in gold in one of our banks, and took bills for the amount and deposited them in a few minutes after. A person appeared at the bank and enquired whether a person had been there to cash a bill, being answered in the affirmative, he went off as if in pursuit of the bill.

By the Rising States, captain Simons of Norfolk, we learn, that the brig of war, and two gun-boats, were on the Roads on Friday last, to detain the American frigate then on the British sloop of war Tartarus, lying in Hampton Roads; but before the gun-boats and gun-boats got down, the war failed.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 29.

Robbery of the United States Bank. The vaults of the late Office of Deposit in this city, were found on the morning, to have been clandestinely opened, and robbed of 28 and an half gold and silver coin, containing 18 dollars and 18 cents in value. It is supposed the building was entered between 10 o'clock on Saturday, (the time at which the door was closed) and Monday morning; and the robbers have as yet made a secure retreat.

This very unpleasant circumstance has excited the utmost solicitude in the community, involving the character of our government, and no doubt but that every exertion will be made by our citizens to detect the perpetrators. Not the least trace of the robbers is to be found in or about the building, when it is considered that the bank is the most conspicuous and most frequented place in the city, immediately fronting the house, the mind is lost in astonishment to extend a system of plunder like this, and that the English ministerial papers continued to affirm, that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to commence immediately hostilities with America, unless our Government will make proper concessions for the instant suit thus offered our flag. The King of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the north of Europe.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Chesapeake; but put in here on account of head winds.

SEPT. 2.

BANK ROBBERY.

It is with much satisfaction enabled to state the recovery of the vaults of the late Office of Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.

It appears that strong suspicion entertained by the agents of some days, that Mr. Benjamin city, a man of great mechanical genius, had been concerned in the robbery was accordingly procured on Sunday, and he was arrested, and long examination at the bank, Mitchell, Esq. Justice of the peace of the directors of the bank, and several other gentlemen.

We understand, that although much circumstantial evidence pointed to Mr. Gray, production of the keys, yet nothing appearing strong to have convicted him, was, however, committed to prison, preparatory to a full trial.

In the course of the evening following to Mr. Gray suspected to have aided his robbery, he was arrested, and on being informed that he had been committed to goal for the robbery, he was so intimidated, that he confessed the fact, and offered pardon, &c. to point out where the money had been concealed. The City Guard was immediately sent off to secure the money, and on being informed of the recovery of the money, the original inclosure of Mr. Gray's room, Race Courte, concealed under a manure, straw, &c. The exception of a few hundred dollars had been made way with, early yesterday morning, and in the vaults, from whence exactly one week before, it was supposed to have been entered, &c. were found in their state, with the money.

It is with much satisfaction enabled to state the recovery of the vaults of the late Office of Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.

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NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5.
The court of inquiry on the action between President and Little Belt, continues its session. In the course of the examination, it was stated that the fact of the Little Belt having fired the first shot is confirmed by the unequivocal and pointed evidence of every witness.
On Tuesday last, a gentleman deposited 1000 dollars in gold in one of our banks, took bills for the amount and departed precipitately. In a few minutes after, a second person appeared at the bank and enquired whether a person had been there to deposit specie, being answered in the affirmative, he went off as if in pursuit of the first depositor.
By the Rising States, captain Simington, of Norfolk, we learn, that the brig of war "Tartarus," and two gun-boats, were ordered on the Roads on Friday last, to demand the American seamen then on board the British sloop of war "Tartarus," lying at anchor in Hampton Roads; but before the "Tartarus" and gun-boats got down, the sloop was fired at.
CHARLESTON, AUG. 29.
Robbery of the United States Bank.
The vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, were found on Monday morning, to have been clandestinely entered, and robbed of 28 and an half boxes of gold and silver coin, containing 153,713 dollars and 18 cents in value. It is supposed that the building was entered between two o'clock on Saturday, (the time at which the clock stopped) and Monday morning; and the robbers have as yet made a secure retreat from their plunder.
This very unpleasant circumstance has excited the utmost solicitude in the community, involving the character of our city, and there is no doubt but that every exertion will be made by our citizens to detect the daring villains. Not the least trace of the robbers is to be found in or about the building; and when it is considered that the bank stands in the most conspicuous and most frequented part of the city, immediately fronting the Guard-house, the mind is lost in astonishment, that so extensive a system of plunder should have been consummated without detection. The only article the villains left behind them, (and which it is hoped may lead to a discovery) is a pair of tortoise shell mounted spectacles, which being of peculiar make may be the means of detecting the person who has heretofore worn them. They may be seen at the office of J. H. Mitchell, Esq. The agents of the stockholders have offered a reward of 10,000 dollars for the recovery of the money, and a further reward of 2,000 dollars to any one concerned, who will inform upon his accomplices.
SEPT. 2.
BANK ROBBERY.
It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state the recovery of the money taken from the vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.
It appears that strong suspicions had been entertained by the agents of the bank for some days, that Mr. Benjamin Gray, of this city, a man of great mechanical talents, had been concerned in the robbery. A warrant was accordingly procured on Saturday morning, and he was arrested, and underwent a long examination at the bank, before J. H. Mitchell, Esq. Justice of the Quorum, in the presence of the directors of the institution and several other gentlemen.
We understand, that although there was much circumstantial evidence, tending to criminate Mr. Gray, produced on this examination, yet nothing appeared sufficiently strong to have convicted him of the act—he was, however, committed to prison in the afternoon, preparatory to a further examination.
In the course of the evening, a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Gray, and who was suspected to have aided his master in removing the specie, was arrested by Wm. Blacklock, esq. at whose house his wife resided, and on being informed that his master had been committed to gaol for robbing the bank, and that he was known to have aided him in the robbery, he was so intimidated that he confessed the fact, and offered on condition of pardon, &c. to point out where the money had been concealed.—A detachment of the City Guard was immediately procured, and sent off to secure the money, which they found deposited in the original boxes, in the inclosure of Mr. Gray's residence, near the Race Course, concealed under a quantity of manure, straw, &c. The money, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, which had been made way with, was brought down early yesterday morning and again deposited in the vaults, from whence it had been taken exactly one week before.—We understand, that the false keys, with which the bank is supposed to have been entered, besides lanterns, &c. were found in a leather bag, concealed with the money.

to light, and all those hateful suspicions which would otherwise inevitably have fastened themselves upon the mind, have been thus happily dissipated. [Courier.]
GREAT ECLIPSE.
RICHMOND, AUG. 22.
Extract of a letter from William Lambert, esq. to the editor of the Argus, dated City of Washington, Aug 16, 1811.
"The approaching solar eclipse of the 17th of September, will afford one of the best means that can possibly be used to determine the longitude of the city of Richmond with due precision, provided the weather be favourable for observation. I take the liberty to suggest to mathematicians at the metropolis of Virginia, to ascertain the latitude of the capital in Richmond, to the nearest second, by a series of observations made before the day on which the eclipse will happen: This may be done with a good sextant in the hands of a skilful observer. Let one or more good time-pieces be provided, set exactly to the same hour, minute and second; and let the error of these clocks or time-pieces be found by several sets of the sun's altitudes taken between 9 and 10 in the morning and between 2 and 3 in the afternoon of the 17th September. The observers should be careful to note the exact instant of time by the clock, of the beginning, and should, for that purpose, be at their telescopes about 20 minutes after 12, apparent time, or some minutes before the time of exterior contact; they are then to observe carefully the exact times of the completion and breaking of the annulus by the time-piece, and set them down, as also, the end of the eclipse: much will depend on the accuracy with which these times are observed, and the care taken to find the error of the clock for apparent time. The data wanted will be,
"1. The latitude of the place ascertained by previous trials to the nearest second of a degree, if practicable.
"2. The exact apparent times of the exterior and interior contacts of sun and moon.
"You will please to put the information contained in this, in such form as you may think advisable to present to the public, to that lovers of science in Richmond may avail themselves of an opportunity so favourable for the promotion of geographical improvement in this country, and which, it is hoped, will not be neglected in any part of the U. States where the necessary observations can, with convenience be made. This eclipse, although invisible at Greenwich, and other parts of Europe, will be visible from beginning to end throughout the United States, and all their territories, and be annular and central near Richmond & Williamsburg, in Virginia."
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.
ELECTION NOTICES.
We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel county to the next General Assembly.
We are authorised to say, Dr. ANDERSON WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.
We are authorised to state that OSBORN SPRIGG HARWOOD is a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.
RETURNS—OFFICIAL.
ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.
For the city of Annapolis—Nicholas Brewer.
Anne-Arundel county—Thomas Sellman, Lloyd Dorsey.
Saint-Mary's county—Luke W. Barber, Raphael Neale.
Charles county—Henry H. Chapman, John Campbell.
Montgomery county—James M. Lingan, Thomas Davis.
Prince-George's county—Edward H. Calvert, William Marshall.
Calvert county—Basil Brooke, Thomas Blake.
Baltimore county—Nicholas R. Moore, George Warner.
City of Baltimore—Edward Johnson.
Washington county—Martin Kershner, Frisby Tilghman.
Frederick county—Roger Nelson, Joshua Cockey.
Allegany county—William M. Mahon, Roger Perry.
Talbot county—Samuel Stevens, junior, Perry Speeher.
Queen-Anne's county—John R. Downes, William Sadler.
Cecil county—John Evans, Daniel Sheardine.
Caroline county—John Tillotson, Frederick.

Worcester county—Ephraim K. Wilson, George Hayward.
Kent county—Richard Friaby Dr. Morgan Browne.
Those in Italic are Federalists.
Court of Inquiry.
The gentlemen who compose the Court of Inquiry, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to investigate commodore Rogers's conduct, prior to and during his engagement with the sloop of war Little Belt, assembled this morning on board the U. S. frigate United States, now lying in the port of New-York, and entered upon the business of their appointment. The court is composed of commodore Decatur, as president, captains Chauncey and Stewart, associate members, and adjutant-gen. Wm. Paulding, judge-advocate in the place of Nathan Sandford, Esq. who declined serving in that capacity on account of ill health. It is supposed that the business will occupy the court several days. [N. York paper.]
We learn from Norfolk that the British sloop of war Tartarus having entered Hampton Roads, and not complied with the conditions of our non-intercourse law, the Collector at Norfolk on Friday the 30th ult. required from Commodore Porter, commanding the Norfolk station, the aid of the naval force subject to his order, to compel her to leave our waters. The Commodore accordingly forthwith proceeded to Hampton Roads, with an intention of diving her from that place, with gun-boats No. 68 and 69, manned from the crew of the Essex, the brig Nautilus, Lieut. Commandant Sinclair, and the boats of the frigate Essex armed and under the command of lieutenants Downes, Wilmore, Wilson and Finch.
On the arrival of these boats at the place of her anchorage, commodore Porter was informed by a pilot employed for the purpose of saving her anchor, that the Tartarus had, in consequence of a letter received by her commander from Norfolk, cut her cable and gone to sea in the night. There is no doubt, from the activity and zeal displayed by the officers and seamen, that had she remained she would have severely suffered for her hardihood and imprudence in setting our laws at defiance. We need not remind our readers that this vessel which the other day captured the American ship Orion and schooner Betsey on our coast, in utter disregard and disgraceful violation of our neutrality and of national law. [National Intelligencer.]
Ship Augustus, Berry, of Baltimore, has arrived at Bgton from England. She failed from Liverpool 27th July. No news. A letter of 26th mentions that "The King is so ill there is no prospect whatever of his recovery: We confidently expect that his dissolution will lead to a change of ministry & that to a good understanding with you." [Fed. Gaz.]
Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 4th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Nicholson's Tavern, in Queen-Anne, A TRACT of Land whereon Joseph R. A Hodges now resides, called "Higgins's Purchase," lying in Prince-George's county, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres more or less.
The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
TERMS OF SALE.
The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the filing of the report, and on the payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811.
Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 20th instant, (September,) at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern in Annapolis, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash,
ALL the right, title, interest and estate, of Major Osborn S. Harwood, in and to a piece or parcel of land, containing 106 acres, being part of a tract called "Cedar Neck," situated in Anne-Arundel county, within a mile of Rawling's tavern; late the property of Major Osborn S. Harwood; seized and taken at the suit of Lewis Duvall, for the use of George and Frederick Lindenberger.
JOHN CORD, Shf. A. A. County.
Sept. 12, 1811.

Lands for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, (at the house of Thomas R. Cross,) on the premises, on Saturday the 23th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock,
THE following tracts or parts of tracts of land, lying on the north side of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Cedar Neck, Norman's Fancy, McCubbin's Fishery, part of Hopkins's Fancy, part of Hopkins's Addition, and part of The Addition, supposed to contain about 300 acres. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.
TERMS OF SALE.
The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor, which will be about five weeks from the filing of the report, to be at the option of the purchaser, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811.
In Chancery,
September 7, 1811.
ORDERED, that the sale made by John Wells, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Mayo, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 6th day of October next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Part of Selby's Marsh, containing two hundred and sixty-seven acres and one eighth of an acre, sold for four thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars.
True copy,
Test. NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
In Chancery,
September 7, 1811.
ORDERED, that the report of James Hunter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Glover, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 4th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$4,742 18 cents.
True copy,
Test. NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
Notice is hereby given,
THAT an election will be held at the different election districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
JOHN CORD, Shf. A. A. C.
Sept. 12, 1811. 4w.
NOTICE.
I INTEND, in two months from this date, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws.
ABRAHAM TURNER.
Sept. 12, 1811. 8w*.
FOR SALE, OR TO RENT,
The House
Lately occupied by me in West-street. It is commodious, having ten rooms, besides three porches, a kitchen and cellars, has a smoke-house, dry-well, &c. and is in a healthy and pleasant situation. The terms to a purchaser will be made easy, if application is made before it is rented. For terms apply to
JOHN BREWER.
Annapolis, August 21, 1811.
Church Lottery.
THE Managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery, in consequence of not having received returns from all their Agents, have been compelled to postpone the drawing for a few days. As soon as complete returns are made the public will be notified of the time and place of drawing. They are happy to announce the rapid sale of tickets. All those disposed to purchase will find it advisable to make early application, as tickets will shortly be advanced to five dollars fifty cents.

Dorchester county—Sept. 12, 1811.
William W. Eccleston.
Sept. 12, 1811.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1811.

[No. 3375]

[LXVIIIth Year.]

Land for Sale.

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The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, which will be about two weeks from the filing of the report, and on the payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 20th instant, (September,) at Mr. William Brewer's Tavern in Annapolis, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for cash,

ALL the right, title, interest and estate, of Major Osborn S. Harwood, in and to a piece or parcel of land, containing 106 acres, being part of a tract called Red-neck, situated in Anne-Arundel county, within a mile of Rawling's tavern; and the property of Major Osborn S. Harwood, seized and taken at the suit of Lewis Duwall, for the use of George and Frederick Lindenberger.

JOHN CORD, Shff.
A. A. County.
Sept. 12, 1811.

In Chancery,

September 7, 1811.

ORDERED, that the report of James Hunter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Glover, deceased, be read and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 4th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$4,742 cents.

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

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JOHN CORD, Shff. A. A. C.
Sept. 12, 1811. 4w.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, The House

Recently occupied by me in West-street. It is commodious, having ten rooms, besides a porch, a kitchen and cellars, has a well, and is in a healthy and pleasant situation. The terms of purchase will be made easy, if application is made before it is rented. For terms apply to

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FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 10.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Magdalen Sketchley, in 41 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 27th of July.

The king of England remained very ill, as will be seen by the last bulletin.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th July, to the 22d of August, and a speech from the Prince Regent was delivered on that occasion, by the Lord Chancellor.

Capt. Sketchley has favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th and Liverpool to the 26th July, inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists to the 23d, from which we have made the following extracts.

The king had experienced a paralytic stroke and was so much worse as to be deprived of Prayers for his recovery which had been discontinued for a long time, were resumed in the churches.

Dispatches for government are received by the Magdalen.

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is reported that his majesty is affected during the paroxysms with a swelling of the glands in the throat, which not only prevents his swallowing any aliment, but also renders his breathing extremely difficult. It is supposed that parliament will sit during this alarming crisis.

The enemy have withdrawn from Badajos their train of artillery with which the place was taken, and have sent it to the fourthward. The Guerilla force appears to be increasing in number, activity and boldness, in all the northern parts of Spain.

Plymouth, July 23.

The Landrail schooner is fitting for sea in this harbour, and in the event of an American war, will cruise between the Channel and Atlantic to intercept the American merchantmen.

Admiralty Office, July 23.

Vice-adm. Sir James Saumarez has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from capt. Peter of his majesty's ship Crissy, giving an account of an attack made off Hellin Island, on the 15th inst. by a Danish flotilla of 17 gun-boats and 10 heavy row-boats, on a convoy under the protection of the Crissy, Delancey, Dictator, Sheldrake sloop, and Bruiser gun-veffel. The enemy were defeated without the loss of any of the convoy, & four of the Danish gun-boats were captured, mounting each one long 24 pounder and four brass howitzers, and having on board 120 men.

It is not true that Sir Joseph Yorke has gone to the coast of America—his destination is a very different one.

[Courier.]

JULY 24.
SPAIN.

Letters from Cadix to the 3d inst. state, that gen. Graham had embarked, from Cadix for Lisbon, with his personal staff of about 500 men. He is to be second in command under lord Wellington, and Sir B. Spencer is to succeed him at Cadix.

The Ann, captain Britton, has arrived at Falmouth, from Halifax, in 21 days. She has brought over by order of Sawyer, a British seaman, who acted in the capacity of a quarter gunner, on board the American frigate the President, during the action with the Little-Bell. The evidence of this man fully confirms, in every respect, the statement of captain Bingham, (which is already before the public) with the important addition, that the crew of the President were apprized, one day after she left N. York, that it was the intention of com. Rogers to attack the Guerriere, in the event of a refusal on the part of the British, to deliver up an impressed man. The seaman who brings the above intelligence leapt overboard from the President, after her return to N. York, and swam on board the Ann. Another British seaman, who accompanied him, was unfortunately drowned in the attempt. The seaman who has arrived at Falmouth, further reports that the crew of the President consisted of 560 men, out of whom upwards of 300 were English, Irish and Scotchmen; all of whom are ready to attest that the American frigate fired the first gun. The Ann also brings intelligence, that the slight encounter between the Eurydice and another American frigate has been apologized for by the American captain's passing his word of honour, that there were no orders given for the firing of the gun.

The Express which brought the despatches

the English coast, and without touching at the port as we have already stated, sent a boat on shore, with despatches from Mr. Russell to Mr. Smith, charge d'affairs of the U. States, resident here. They contain an account that the Two Brothers, the Good Intent, and the Star, captured since the 1st of November, have been released, on satisfactory proof being produced that the property was American. It is asserted that the numerous others detained under the like circumstances, will be immediately surrendered to the claimants by the French government.

It is stated on the same authority, that the proceedings in these cases, on the part of the captors, in the French courts of admiralty, are not at all founded on the Berlin and Milan decrees, which are held by the judges of those courts to have been abrogated, and rendered null and void since the 1st of Nov. last.

From the London Star of July 24.

Sir Joseph Yorke is at all understood not to have gone to America. The fleet under his command being, it is said, declined, or rather having failed to a different quarter. The supposed necessity for the appearance of a British fleet off America at the time Sir Joseph left England, probably gave occasion to the report that he was going thither, as his departure took place about the time that the news of the action between the President & the Little Bell first reached this country. We can say nothing as to the real destination of Sir Joseph's squadron.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Prorogation of Parliament.

About twenty minutes after 3 o'clock the lord Chancellor stated, that two commissions had been issued under the Great Seal, the one for giving the Royal assent to certain bills, and the other for the Prorogation of Parliament, and the house adjourned to robe.

A few minutes after the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, the earl Camden, earl Westmoreland, and the earl of Aylesford, took their seats in their robes, as lords commissioners. [The marquis Wellesley, at first took his seat as lord commissioner, but gave it up to the earl of Liverpool, who afterwards gave it to earl Camden.] Mr. Quarme, the deputy usher of the black rod, was sent to require the attendance of the Commons.

After a short interval, the Speaker and several members of the House of Commons came to the bar. The Lord Chancellor stated, that it not being convenient for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to be personally present, Commission had been issued under the great seal for giving the Royal assent to certain bills.

The Commission, signed by the Prince Regent, in the name, and on behalf of his majesty, was read by the clerk, at the table. The royal assent was declared and notified in the usual form to the Bank Notes bill, and the Militia Interchange Amendment bill.

The Lord Chancellor delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"H. R. Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in Parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling his royal highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our Allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigour.

"Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance, while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

"His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the united kingdom.

"For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you, that

him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"His Royal Highness commands us to thank you, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

"His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of G. Britain to the financial relief of Ireland at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving, that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the united kingdom.

The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue has met with his Royal Highness's approbation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of Parliament having been given to this important subject.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with considerable loss, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

"The successes which have crowned his majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant General Lord Wellington, are most important to the interests, and glorious to the character of the country.—His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity, so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

"It affords the greatest satisfaction to his royal highness to reflect, that should it please Divine Providence to restore his majesty to the ardent prayers & wishes of his royal highness and his majesty's people, his royal highness will be enabled to lay before his majesty in the history of these great achievements of the British arms throughout a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interest, and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained while his royal highness has conducted the government of the United Kingdom."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of the commission under the Great seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 22d day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 22d day of August next."

The Commons withdrew from the bar and the Lords Commissioners retired from the house.

By the schooner Globe from Bayonne, arrived at Baltimore.
VIENNA, JULY 22.

Battle between the Russians and Turks. An official relation has just been published, dated at the head quarters of the Russian army, before Rudschuk, 6th July, 1811, of which the following is an extract:

"The army of his Imperial majesty Emperor of all the Russias, under the command of the general in chief Golemsichtcheff de Kutuloff, gained, on the 4th of July, a most signal victory over that of the Ottoman Porte, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person.

The general in chief having, on the 18th June, transferred his head-quarters from Bucharest to Giurgewo, was informed by several prisoners he had made, that the Grand Vizier was marching towards Rudschuck at the head of his army, consisting of 60,000 men; having also received information that the Grand Vizier had reached the village of Kadid (or Sandi) Kieni, a short distance from Rudschuck, M. de Kutuloff passed with his troops on the right Bank of the Danube, and encamped before that fortress.

On the 2d of July, 600 Turks came to reconnoitre our lines; but by a dexterous manoeuvre of ligut. Gen Wainoff, the enemy

arrived from the capital in 30 hours, when the American ship of war immediately set sail for the voluntary... manifested upon this occasion, has enabled... ly at the appearance of four battalions...

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ELECTION NOTICES.

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

We are authorised to say, Dr. ANDREW WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

We are authorised to state that OSBORN HARWOOD is a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1811.
The day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the Electors of the Senate of this State, the following members appeared, viz. For St. Mary's county, Raphael Neale & John R. Plater; Anne-Arundel county, Thomas Morgan & Lloyd Dorsey; Calvert county, Basil Brooke and Thomas Blake; Charles county, John Campbell and Henry H. Chapman; Baltimore county, Nicholas R. Moore and George Warner; Howard county, Samuel Stevens, junior; Perry county, Somerset county, Henry J. Carroll & Levin Winder; Dorchester county, Joseph Ennalls and William W. Johnston; Cecil county, John Evans and Daniel Sheredine; Prince-George's county, Edward H. Calvert and William Marshall; City of Annapolis, Nicholas Brewster; Queen-Anne's county, John Ruth and William Sudler; Worcester county, Ephraim K. Wilson and George Hayward; Frederick county, Roger Nelson and Joshua Cockey; Harford county, John Forwood and John Archer; Carroll county, John Tillotson and Frederick Johnson; City of Baltimore, Edward Johnson; Washington county, Frisby Highman and Martin Kershner; Montgomery county, James M. Lingan and Thomas Davis; Allegany county, William Mahon and Roger Perry.

Roger Nelson was appointed president, and John Brewer clerk.

The Electors severally qualified in the presence of each other, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution & form of government, and an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Sheredine, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Ennalls, be a committee to examine and inspect the returns of elections, and to examine whether they have been made agreeably to the constitution & form of government.

The Electors adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
The Electors met. Present as on yesterday. Mr. Johnson, from the committee appointed to examine the returns of elections, &c. made a report, declaring the gentlemen before named duly elected; which was concurred with.

The electors proceeded to ballot for a Senate; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen appointed to examine the same reported that the following persons were duly elected:—

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE. No. of votes.

Elijah Davis,	22
Thomas Hawkins,	22
Upton Bruce,	22
Levi Hollingsworth,	21
William Thomas,	21
Lloyd Dorsey,	21
William Pinkney,	21
Moses Tabbs,	21
William McCreery,	21

EASTERN SHORE.

Edward Lloyd,	22
Frederick Holbrook,	22
Solomon Frazier,	22
James Brown,	22
John Williams,	21
William Hollingsworth,	21

The following gentlemen were also nominated and voted for.

FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

John E. Howard,	19
Roger B. Taney,	19
Benjamin Stoddert,	19
William Fitzhugh,	19
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,	18
John R. Plater,	18
John Chew Thomas,	18
William H. Dorsey,	16
Henry H. Chapman,	16

EASTERN SHORE.

George Gale,	19
Littleton Dennis,	18
Robert H. Goldsborough,	18
William Spencer,	16

William Potter.

NOTICE.

We are authorised to state, that HENRY CHILDS will serve, if elected, as a member of the house of Delegates, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED, at her residence near Queen-Anne, on Wednesday last, after a very short illness, Mrs. CAROLINE PLUMMER, aged about 26 years, the tender and truly loving consort of Mr. John Plummer. Mrs. Plummer was endeared to her acquaintances by a mild and amiable affability, and to her relatives by a dutiful and affectionate deportment; she was pious, studious and intelligent; her early care to become familiar with many of the most approved publications, rendered her society desirable, and her conversation improving. She has left an afflicted husband, and two infant children; to lament with poignant anguish her untimely death. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

ST. LOUIS, (L. T.) AUG. 8.

From Prairie du Chien, we learn that emigrants from Canada have been, and are now busy tampering with the Indians. Unfortunately there are no goods placed there to relieve their wants, and the Factory Store at Fort Bellevue is too remote for them, having to pass nations with whom they are often at war. Last spring numbers of the Sioux, &c. came to the Prairie to procure goods, but were disappointed. Boulvin being at the Federal City, the Mackinaw traders commenced holding councils with them. They told them that "Their American father was poor, and was supplied with such goods as they sometimes received through their English father, who always remembered their wants and necessities. That the Americans were daily cheating them out of their lands, and if they did not immediately attack and drive them away they would not have a resting place on the earth. One of these fellows cried, sobbed and shed tears as he spoke (in council) of the conduct of the Americans. He strenuously advised them to go to Canada, where they would be amply supplied with clothing, arms and ammunition, and be placed in a situation which would enable them to destroy the Americans. We sincerely hope that the governors of these Territories will be circumspect in giving licenses to these cut-throats in the shape of traders; and we promise that we shall from time to time procure the names of those Canadians who are in the habit of corrupting the Indians, so that if they should be caught within the settlements they may be made examples off."

BOSTON, SEPT. 10.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Colonel Boyd's regiment of U. S. troops, dated Newport, (Ken.) Aug 24, 1811.
"Late advices from governor Harrison of the Indiana territory, urge the troops immediately to Vincennes on the Wabash. The public papers have contained some details of the cruelties and menaces of the Indians in that quarter. Positive orders have been issued from the war office, to attack, if their hostile indications are continued. In anticipation of real service we have been practicing firing several days with ball cartridges, at a target, and performed beyond expectation. The troops created in me confidence that they would acquire honour in the event of a conflict. We are ordered to prepare 64,000 ball cartridges."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated Archangel, June 7, 1811.
"On the 12th ult. the ice in the Dwina broke, and took off several houses, and did much damage to the shipping. Of 74 vessels lying in the Maimax, 33 were driven on shore; some of which, however, have been got off; our ship lay perfectly safe and received no damage, but had some of her cargo damaged in the stores, as the water rose 15 feet above its usual height, a thing unknown in this place for 30 years before. We have had three American ships here from the other side, since the 29th May, and to-day we have a report of 5 more being at the bar; among which we have certain intelligence of the ship Friendship of Salem, and a schooner from Baltimore. This market for imports is uncommonly dull, and no money in the place, and most articles of exports much too high to ship."

From the London Traveller of July 23.

CHINESE TARTARY.

It is stated in a German paper, on the authority of some merchants who have arrived at Moscow, from China, that an adventurer, named Baphvan Ho, has recently collected a number of followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them in conjunction with several wandering tribes of Mingas, to submit to his authority in the double character of Prince & Pontiff. His followers believing him to be possessed of supernatural power, profess the utmost devotion to his will; and their conduct on several occasions, when attacked by other tribes, has been such, that great which marks

the adherents of a new religion. The caravans which traverse the desert island pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were introduced to him fell prostrate at the threshold of his tent, and remained in that posture during the audience: he spoke to them in four languages, and was courteous in his manner. The Chinese Governor of Nayman, not daring to attack him, lately sent some individuals in his confidence with presents, and orders to learn his views, sources, &c. Baphvan Ho, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompous display of his followers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows and arrows, lances, and different guns. To show the influence he possessed over them, he made a signal, and 100 voluntarily embraced death by stabbing themselves to the heart. The Chinese Government, alarmed at the proximity of this aspiring Chieftain, was strengthening the frontier garrison, and taking other measures of precaution against the consolidation of a power, which not only threatened the independence of the country, but menaced the extinction of the present dynasty.

From the Savannah Ledger.

DECLARATION.

Made by Messrs. Charlet, Couton, Dubois, and Courau, passengers on board the French brig Adele, capt. Villac, to prove the circumstances which have preceded and partly occasioned the capture of that brig by the English sloop of war Emulous, captain Wilson.

On the 27th July, 1811, at half past 8 A. M. the brig Adele having set out from the Great Roads of Charleston, at the same time with several American merchant vessels, the wind being S. W. the U. S. brig Vixen, capt. Gaddis, whose captain in contempt of all proceedings due to a friendly flag, had thwarted the departure of the brig Adele, as indecorous as it was injurious to the captain of the French brig, gave her anchors an hour after the Adele, and under a press of sail chased her. At half past 12 o'clock, capt. Villac being out of the waters of the U. S. was much surprised to see his vessel chased by the American brig that continued to chase upon her with all sail; and having perceived at the same time a sail to the leeward, which was reckoned to be an enemy he hauled upon the wind as much as possible. At half past 3 o'clock, the French capt. perceived that he sailed faster than the American brig, and the strange sail, which were both chasing him; when at 5 o'clock the wind having slackened, the two vessels that gave chase had the advantage in sailing, and began to advance fast upon the French brig. The American then changed her course, in order to draw nearer to the English sloop of war; and having approached her, he showed his colours, and made not speak to her before night. At half after 7, the wind still slackening, and the sloop of war continuing to gain upon the French brig, the captain of the American brig, certain of having attained his end, by the chase he had given the Adele, which brought her near to the sloop of war, stood off to the N. W. and in an hour after, the enemy being within cannon shot of the Adele, he fired on her, and forced her to strike. Having been immediately sent on board the sloop of war, we had the grief to learn from the officers, that they were correctly informed of the time of our sailing from Charleston, and the course we were to steer, by the captain of the American ship Isabella, who had sailed before us; and who had also informed them of the chase the brig Vixen intended to give us.

The next day, July 28, about 8 o'clock, A. M. the American brig, having drawn near the English sloop of war, her captain undoubtedly wishing to receive from the mouth of our enemy, the congratulations on his conduct with regard to the French brig, spoke to her and had the imprudence to compliment the English captain for his prize.

Abtaining from all reflections, relative to the prize of the brig Adele, we only think ourselves bound to give the public an exact and plain detail of the circumstances that have contributed to it. The public will be able to judge what can be the principles of those who in contempt of the good understanding which exists between the two nations, France and America, and infensible to the insults which the Americans daily receive from the English, their natural enemies, permit themselves to keep a conduct so reprehensible towards the French flag.

Sworn to before me, the 17th day of August, 1811.

John POOLE, J. P.
G. CHARLET, R. DUBOIS,
F. COURAU, G. COUTON.

[The following note from Capt. Gaddis, will show how little credit is to be given to the above tale by the French passengers.]
Having observed in the Savannah Ledger a statement by the passengers on board the French brig Adele, respecting the conduct of the U. S. States brig Vixen, towards her; I have only to observe, that it is a notorious misrepresentation. I shall treat with the contempt it deserves. The captain of the

fore the proper authority at Washington who will decide upon my conduct.
CHRIST. GADSDEN.
U. States brig Vixen,
21st August, 1811.

STEAM BOATS.

The invention of Steam Boats establishes a new era in the history of navigation. The application of Steam to the propelling of vessels is scarcely less important than the invention of the sails. Already the travellers of the old world behold with astonishment the bays, the rivers and the lakes of the new hemisphere covered with self-impelling vehicles, of a size and style of elegance and accommodation unknown in Europe. The ingenuity and enterprise of our countrymen are not satisfied with resting here. Long Island Sound troubled at times with as high a sea as the Atlantic, is not deemed untraversable to these new passage-boats. A company is forming to build a boat to run the Sound between this port and Norwich in Connecticut. Whether one can be constructed capable of making its way in that branch of the sea is a matter of doubt with some, while others are confident of its practicability. The attempt, however, we expect will be made, (see advertisement) and we shall be happy to announce or witness its success.
N. T. Columbian.

Enoch Tucker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Merriken, Hatter, opposite to the store of Gideon White, Esquire, in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the Taylor's business in the newest Fashions, and pledges himself to finish his work in all the taste and fashion of said profession in Baltimore. Those who favour him with their custom, may rely on strict attention and punctuality being paid to orders and promises.

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1811. 5w.
ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT:
I HEREBY certify, that Joshua Lilley, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his inclosures, a BAY GELDING, about five years old, fourteen hands high, a star on his forehead, and one hind foot white, his main cropped, paces and trots. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 4th day of September, 1811.
V. BURGESS.

NOTICE.
The owner of the above trespassing stray is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOSHUA LILLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles D. Hodges, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, request all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
ELIZABETH HODGES, Adm'r.
THOMAS HODGES, Adm'r.
REZIN ESTEP, Adm'r.
Sept. 19, 1811. 5w.

Notice is hereby given

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, (at George-town,) on or before the 17th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1811.
4w. WM. RIDGELY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from the date hereof, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws.
ROBERT WOOD.
Sept. 19, 1811. 5w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly of Maryland, by sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's and Charles counties, praying that the road leading from the Post Road from Newport to Chaptico, through the lands of Dr. William Compton, and others, to the road passing from Charlotte-Hall to Chaptico; may be made a public road.
Sept. 19, 1811. 3w.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from this date, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws.
ABRAHAM TURNER.
Sept. 12, 1811. 2

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1811.

[No. 3376.]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 4th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Nicholson's Tavern, in Queen-Anne.

TRACT of Land whereon Joseph R. Hodges now resides, called "Higgins's Purchase," lying in Prince-George's county, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres more or less.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the ratification of the deed by the chancellor, which will be about two weeks from the filing of the report, and on the payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811.

Church Lottery.

THE Managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery, in consequence of not having received returns from all their Agents, have been compelled to postpone the drawing a few days. As soon as complete returns are made the public will be notified of the time and place of drawing. They are happy to announce the rapid sale of tickets. All those disposed to purchase will find it advisable to make early application, as tickets will shortly be advanced to five dollars fifty cents.

Annapolis, Aug. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT,

The House

lately occupied by me in West-street. It is commodious, having ten rooms, besides three porches, a kitchen and cellars, has a smoke-house, dry-well, &c. and is in a healthy and pleasant situation. The terms to a purchaser will be made easy, if application is made before it is rented. For terms apply to

JOHN BREWER.
Annapolis, August 21, 1811.

In Chancery,

September 7, 1811.

ORDERED, that the report of James Hunter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Glover, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 4th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$4,742 18 cents.

True copy,

NICHOLS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit: I HEREBY certify, that Joshua Lilley, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his inclosures, a BAY GELDING, about five years old, fourteen hands high, a star on his forehead, and one hind foot white, his main cropped, paces and trots. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 4th day of September, 1811.

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FOREIGN.

LONDON, JULY 24.

By accounts from St. Petersburg, we understand that the French ambassador, gen. Lauriston, has demanded of the emperor Alexander to reduce his army, which is at present in great force on the frontiers of Poland, to a peace establishment. This demand on the part of the French, being supported by a numerous army, collecting round Dantzig and Colburg, has in some degree alarmed Russia; and it is said, she will comply with Buonaparte's desire, and consequently, there will be no blood shed between the two great powers for the present.

JULY 26.

Five foreigners are arrived at Harwich from Petersburg; it was at first said they were Russians come upon a pacific mission; but we understand they are Polish noblemen who have come indeed direct from Petersburg, but whose sole business is to make a tour of this island. A Russian nobleman, however, is said to have been sent from Petersburg and to be now on board Sir James Saumarez's ship the Victory, preparatory to his embarkation for this country with important despatches. It was asserted yesterday, that Romanzow, the partisan of France, was to be removed from the Russian ministry, and that the first consequence of his removal would be an overture to this country; that, in contemplation of an immediate adjustment, his majesty's ministers had issued orders to ship from Woolwich a large supply of gun-powder, ball, and 50,000 stand of arms for Petersburg. This would be decisive evidence of an approximation between the two governments; indeed we have expected it, ever since the measure resorted to by ministers of sending home the Russian seamen. But at any rate Russia will adjust her differences with Turkey before she enters into a war with France.

When the last coalition against France was announced, it was asked with good reason, what change had taken place either in the situation of France or in that of the allied powers, which could authorize us to augur a more fortunate result than had attended the former coalitions? The present state of relations between France and the northern powers presents a new occasion for proposing the same question; but at the same time of returning a far less dispiriting answer. We can now say, that since that time the French tyrant has started up in his own proper shape, in the fullness of deformity; that his conduct to his old and too faithful ally, the court of Spain, and his alter treatment of an unoffending and friendly nation, only because they would not at once accept as their tyrant the wretch who had by fraud and perjury kidnapped their lawful sovereign, have led to his most odious flatterers no other language than what will produce all the effects of the bitterest irony. Or should there be any who think the moral sense of little or no importance in the contest of nations, even to these we can now say, that the nobles and merchants of the continent have learned by fore experience, have had it forced home to them by their own estates and ledgers, that peace with France is but another name for war, in which one party bullies and plunders, and the other stands looking on with their arms tied behind them, or are employed as beasts of burthen to carry off their own spoils.

We can now say, that Alexander must ere this have opened his eyes to the glaring truth, that to deprive an empire, like Russia, of all commercial intercourse, is rapidly to undo all that the last century has effected towards its civilization, to hurry it back into barbarism, and finally strike out its name from the list of European powers. But, of more importance than all, we can now say, that G. Britain, by her recent military exploits, has dispossessed Europe of that base superstition, which till prostrate before French skill and French valour, as something superhuman; has convinced them, that no supereminence in the plans or armies of the tyrant had been the true cause of his uninterrupted success, but the blunders and treachery of those who pretended to resist them. We have had positive proof that the common people of every nation, if well officered, and ably commanded, may, and that in no great length of time, become as good soldiers as Buonaparte's own invincibles. And lastly, these events will probably secure to councils their proper influence, and to the opinions of our common sense, their due force and estimation, if manders their due force and estimation, if future circumstances should hereafter render it advisable for us to co-operate with the powers of the north.

Courier.
We this day infer: farther extracts from A-

us from publishing yesterday. Those published to-day do not refer to disputes between members of the government there, but to concerns at issue between the government itself and that of another state. Upon the subject of the Americans occupying West-Florida, we have before given our opinion—entering minutely into the merits of the question, and shewing, as we apprehend incontrovertibly, that France never included, or thought she included, the disputed territory, in that portion of land which she sold to America—for that she never received it, or thought she received it from Spain by treaty, and that consequently the claims of America, which are founded upon these two false assumptions, 1st, That France believed the territory to be her's, and 2dly, As such parted with it to the U. States, are totally unfounded.

The question before us takes a narrower range. It does not enter into the matter of right, but merely that of occupancy. America knows at least, that the territory is disputed, (though she will not know that it does not belong to her;) and yet she first takes possession of this disputed territory by force and then professes that she is willing to leave the question of right to be tried hereafter.

We are aware, that in defence of this act, she has one plea of justification to urge. The Spanish governor Folch whose letter will be found in the correspondence, applied to the executive of the U. S. to relieve him of his charge, which had become an extremely difficult one, in consequence of internal troubles, which had arisen in W. Florida. But who can conceive this conduct of Folch to be much short of treason? He received from the Spanish government his commission to maintain the internal tranquility, and external dependence of those states upon Spain, and he fulfills his duty by surrendering them to the only power with whom the country from which he receives his commission had any dispute about them.

As little reasonable is President Madison's plea for accepting of the present tendered to the Americans. "He can not see without serious inquietude any part of a neighbouring territory in which they have so just and deep a concern, pass from the hands of Spain, into those of any other power." Certainly I may have a disputed title to the house adjoining mine—but if rioters should happen to come into that house, and begin to destroy the furniture, does that act of their's make good my claim—allow me to take possession of the place—expel at once the agents of the other claimants (who have had long custody) and the rioters together, and make the property mine? Hear what Mr. Morier says upon this subject in his sensible and well timed letter to Mr. Smith: "Would it not have been an act on the part of America dictated by the soundest principles of good neighbourhood and friendship which exists between her and Spain, to have simply offered her assistance to crush the common enemy of both, rather than to have made much interference the pretext of wresting a province from a friendly power, and that at the time of her adversity?"

We have in these observations spoken as if America had intended to take final possession of the territory in dispute: We observe, however, that the president's confidential message, now first published in England, speaks of a temporary possession only, but we know, also, that Mr. Pickering's clear and convincing pamphlet on this subject considered the possession throughout as definitive, and that all the replies then published by the authority of the American government acquiesced in this assumption, and argued the question on the ground of permanent right; and, therefore, we are justified in considering that such are the real intentions of the American government in this act of her's. We shall be glad, however, to find some specific avowal on the part of America, that having now quelled the land jobbers, she is ready to consign this disputed district to the power from whom she has wrested it, and leave the question of right open to further discussions.

[Times.]

CRICKET.

Yesterday the match for 1000 guineas between 11 Greenwich pensioners, with one arm each, and the same number with one leg each, was decided at Montpelier ground, Walworth.—The one leg men won by several notches, after a contest of three days, which afforded great sport to a number of spectators. The veteran victors returned in the evening to Greenwich, in a caravan covered with flags and other trophies. The match is said to have been made by a noble lord and an officer in the army.

DOMESTIC.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier of Sept. 11.

It is again our painful duty to detail the awful effects of a dreadful visitation upon our ill-fated city. A tornado having passed thro' it, carrying death and desolation in its progress.

On Saturday evening last, the wind, which had been for some days light and variable, shifted to the northeast, and blowing very fresh during the night, it continued in the same quarter all day on Monday & Monday night; on Tuesday morning it blew with increased violence, and during the whole time from Sunday evening, there was an almost uninterrupted fall of rain. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the wind shifted to the S. E. and at half past 12 o'clock a tornado, unprecedented here in its extent and effects, crossed a section of our city. It first took effect at Fort Mechanic, situated on the south east point of the city, and passing from thence in a northwest direction, it crossed the town in a direct line to the pond on the north side of Cannon's bridge; how far it has extended its ravages into the country we have not learnt. In its progress it overturned and completely destroyed a great number of houses and out buildings, unroofed others, and prostrated trees, fences and almost every thing coming in contact with it. It is computed, from a hasty view of the scene of devastation, that the loss of the city will fall little, if any, short of that experienced by the calamitous fire in October last. But, in addition to this great loss of property, we have on this occasion to lament the loss of several valuable lives.

The tornado appears to have been about 100 yards in width—after it had prostrated the flag staff on Fort Mechanic, unroofed the house within the inclosure of that fort, thrown down the blacksmith's shop contiguous to it, and unroofed all the houses immediately adjoining the fort, it crossed over to Lynch's lane, where it unroofed several houses; from thence it proceeded across Church-street continued, to Meeting-street, where several houses were unroofed, particularly the large new brick-house of Nath. Russell, Esq. whose loss in furniture, &c. cannot amount to less than 20,000 dollars; from Meeting-street it crossed to Tradd-street, where a large three story wooden house on the south side, about half way between Meeting and King-streets, was blown over, which crushed two adjoining houses in its fall; and most of the houses on both sides of the street to the corner of King-street, were unroofed or much shattered. It passed up King-street, nearly to Broad-street unroofing and shattering several houses in its progress, until it reached Broad-street; here the house of Dr. Alexander Baron, situated at the corner of Orange-street, and the venerable mansion of the late Dr. Chandler, on the opposite corner, were very roughly handled; the latter being old and weak was completely wrenched to pieces; on the opposite side of Broad-street, the premises lately purchased by the St. Andrew's Society, and occupied by Mr. Henry Inglesby; the mansion of the late gen. Macpherson, and some other buildings, were either unroofed or much damaged; passing through Vaux Hall Garden, it crossed over Queen-street, near to the corner of Friend-street, and shattering several houses in its progress, it went on to the corner of Magazine and Mazyck streets; two or three small houses fronting on the former of these streets, were torn down; and in the progress of the tornado up Mazyck-street several houses were unroofed or otherwise much damaged. One or two houses were prostrated on Beaufain-street—after leaving Beaufain-street, the houses being less compactly situated, the marks of its ravages are not so distinctly to be traced, though it appears to have lost nothing of its violence. The mansion-house of the hon. Judge De-fausseure, was violently assailed, and suffered very considerably; one of the chimney's was thrown down; and a part of the family, who were at the time in an upper room of the house, were precipitated with the fallen bricks through two floors into the kitchen. Providentially no lives were lost, excepting that of a negro girl. Several other houses in the out skirts of the city were either unroofed or much injured, and we also understand that much injury has been sustained in the village of Millington, but we were unable last evening to obtain any further particulars.

The most painful part of our duty still remains—it is to record the deaths which have been occasioned by this dreadful disaster—they are, so far as have come to our knowledge, as follows:

Sale.

the high court
the subscriber
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on the premises
day of September

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county, to wit
Fancy, M. C.
Hopkins's Farm
and part of
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SALE.
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day of sale, or
by the chancellor
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WAY, Trustee.
3w.

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S. BREWER,
g. Cur. Can.

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of King-George's

N. CORD, Shif.
A. A. County,
1811.

Canal Lottery,
drawing on Monday
st. until which time
of the subscriber, at
its each—after which
price, but may at any
the drawing advances,

ES WILLIAMS

rs Reward.

Mrs. Anne Dorsey,
Annapolis, in Anne-
about the first of April
BELL, 16 or 17
or 4 inches high, lost
his height, is tolerable
the whites of his eyes
and his upper lip rather
went away, a cotton
about jacket and pas-
sage of a dark colour
king about the firm of
errolton, Esquire, near
or at the Manor of
her lives at the former
latter place. Any pro-
above negro and female,
I get him again, that
s from home. Twenty
s, Thirty Dollars, and
the above reward, and
ing expenses paid if
subscriber near the city
MAS H. DORSEY.

POLIS:

JONAS GREEN

ars per Annum.

Sept. 19, 1811.

Z

3w.

LECTURE

Miss Margaret Costens, aged 21 years, killed in a house adjoining Fort Mechanic.

Dr. Cotton, a native of France, a worthy man, killed by the falling of his house in Beaufain-street.

Mr. Peterson, a native of Germany, grocer, at the corner of Magazine and Mazyck-streets.

A free mulatto man in Church-street continued.

A French mulatto girl, in King-street.

Two mulatto children, either killed or drowned by the falling of a small wooden house which was blown into the mill pond at Cannon's bridge.

A negro man belonging to Mr. Dener, Mazyck-street.

We have also heard of two or three other negroes killed, but did not learn to whom they belonged.

Besides which a great number of persons have either had their limbs broken, or been very much bruised; and we fear that others have perished, whose bodies have not yet been discovered.

This dreadful visitation is more afflicting than even the ravages of a conflagration. The tornado struck suddenly; passed through the city with the rapidity of lightning, and in an instant involved in destruction and death both the habitation and the inhabitant. No notice of the approaching danger was given, and before friendship and humanity could fly to the relief of the sufferers all was involved in ruin. It was preceded by a momentary deceitful calm, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, resembling that of a carriage rattling over a pavement.

Last evening the wind shifted to the south-east, and although it continued to blow with some violence, we trust that the storm has spent its force.

We did not gain any intelligence from Sullivan's island last evening, but as the tide did not rise so high as on former occasions, we hope that the citizens at present upon the island have escaped without injury.

What effect this severe storm may have had upon the crops on our seaboard, remains to be seen; we think the damage sustained must be considerable.

We trust that our seafaring brethren upon the coast, have been enabled to weather the storm—the shipping in the harbour have sustained but little injury; a few small crafts were sunk by the wharves.

September 12.

In addition to the particulars furnished in yesterday's Courier, of the dreadful devastation occasioned by this awful visitation to our city, many other particulars have since come to our knowledge. We shall not attempt to particularise the numerous sufferers on this melancholy occasion, convinced that it would be impossible to give a correct statement of every individual loss. Our opinion of the great general loss which has been sustained, is strengthened by a survey of the ruins, which are even more extensive than we had at first apprehended; an immense number of houses which were not immediately within the vortex of the tornado, have suffered more or less from the falling ruins of those which were more immediately the subjects of its fury. Stairs and tiles, torn from the roofs of the contiguous buildings. Large masses of lead and pieces of iron which had been attached to houses have since been discovered nearly buried in the walls of other buildings, at the distance of several hundred yards. The more we reflect upon the awful subject, the more we are astonished, that comparatively so few have perished under the ruin. In addition to the deaths of white persons enumerated in our last, Mrs. Stewart's daughter about 12 years old, has since died from the wounds received by the falling of a house in Church-street, and several negroes have also since died of their wounds. The number of deaths altogether, will not, probably fall short of 20.

Among the many instances of divine protection on this awful occasion, the following was peculiarly interesting:—A lady, far advanced in pregnancy, was reclining with her sister on her bed, in an upper apartment, when the tornado reached the house. The noise so alarmed a negro girl in waiting, that she sought for refuge under the bed on which her mistress was lying. A stack of chimneys was struck by the wind with such tremendous violence that it fell on the roof and forced its way through the house to the ground, precipitating the floor along with it. The bed fell with the floors, but the ladies, we are happy to state, escaped without any injury. The negro girl beneath the bed was crushed to pieces.

The happy tidings that no injury had been sustained on Sullivan's Island, which reached town early yesterday morning, gave relief to many an agonized heart, whose family or connexions were in that exposed situation, while it was utterly impossible to fly to their assistance.

The carrier of the southern mail, on crossing the causeway on this side of Ashley river

bridge, in a sulkey, was swept off and carried nearly 200 yards—the horse was drowned, but the rider fortunately escaped, with the mail, though it was much damaged.

The effects of the tornado have extended some distance into the country, prostrating trees and fences in its progress.

GEORGETOWN, (KEN.) AUG. 28. A BATTLE EXPECTED.

Volunteers. Attention.—Gov. Harrison will move from Vincennes, about the 20th of September, with an army of militia, and col. Boyd's regiment, and major Floyd's battalion of regulars, to chastise the *Prophet and his Tribe*, who live up the Wabash. The Kentucky troops not being called on it is proposed that such gentlemen as choose will form a corps of volunteer cavalry and proceed to the place of rendezvous, each man having a good horse and armed with a sword, pistols and knife.

The Uniform.—A hat or cap covered with bear skin, blue cloth coat and pantaloons, boots and spurs, (a pair of mockasons of tanned leather and soled, in each man's baggage.)

BOSTON, SEPT. 13.

Death of the King Reported. Yesterday arrived the new brig *Clavilla Ann*, capt. Ellwell, belonging to Mr. David Stanwood, from Bath. On Tuesday evening, off Portland Light, spoke a brig 40 days from Dublin for Wiscasset, and was informed of the death of the king of England, and assured it was a fact that might be depended on. She left at Dublin the ship *Re-union*, and a brig belonging to Bath.

The above vessel may have left Dublin on the 1st of Aug. which is 6 days later than our London dates, and 4 days later than the Liverpool accounts. When the wind and weather are favourable we believe the packets pass in one day from Liverpool to Dublin, & the mail is two days from London to Liverpool. It is possible the intelligence may be true, but if so, the king must have died very soon after the advices by the way of N. York. The brig bound to Wiscasset may have spoken some vessel in a shorter passage.

FREDERICK-TOWN, SEPT. 14. COURT MARTIAL.

The officers appointed on the Court for the trial of General Wilkinson, assembled in this town on Monday the 2d of this month. The Court originally constituted, consisted of Brigadier Gen. Gansevort, President.

- Colonels Burbeck, Williams, Russell, Kinsbury, Beall.
- Lt. Colonels Freeman, Wharton, Bacchus, Macomb, Smith.
- Majors Porter, Nicoll.

Owing to some difficulty in procuring a convenient room for holding the sessions of the court, they did not proceed to business until Wednesday following. On that day the General appeared before the Court; and after a short address surrendered his sword to the President, General Gansevort. He appeared to feel much sensibility, to use his own words, "In giving up the sword which had been the companion of his life for twenty-five years, which he had determined never to yield to a foe, and which he had fondly hoped would never have been taken from him by a friend."

The Court then adjourned until next day, the furniture of the room not being ready.

Thursday and the greater part of Friday, was occupied in deciding on challenges, made by the prisoner, to particular members of the Court. Col. Burbeck, Lt. Col. Freeman and Bacchus, were challenged by Gen. Wilkinson, on the ground of having expressed opinions on the guilt of the accused, on some one or more of the charges before they were summoned to the Court. The two former, we understand requested leave of the Court to withdraw and were allowed to do so, and the cause of challenge to the latter was ruled good by the Court. The places of the members whose seats were vacated, were supplied by majors Swift, Stoddart and Armistead.

The Court were then constituted and sworn as follows:—
Brig. Gen. Peter Gansevort, President.
Colonels Williams, Majors Porter, Nicoll, Russell, Kinsbury, Swift, Beall, Stoddart, Lt. Col. Wharton, Armistead, Macomb, Smith.

Walter Jones, Judge Advocate.

The charges and specifications were then read by the Judge Advocate, and Gen. Wilkinson pleaded not guilty. The court were engaged until Tuesday in the discussion and decision of some incidental points; on Wednesday the sickness of the Judge Advocate prevented any business being done, and on

Thursday the examination of testimony was begun.

One very interesting question before the court, was whether under the 88th article of war, they had power to go into the examination of any offence charged to have been committed more than two years before issuing the order for the court martial. Gen. Wilkinson expressly abandoned any right to shelter himself under a statute of limitations, and declared himself ready and anxious to meet all the charges against him—to rest his defence on the merits of the case—and stand or fall by the decision of the court.

The Court after much deliberation, decided that the limitation was only a privilege to the party accused, and being waived by him, they had a right to examine and decide on all the charges exhibited against him.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

ELECTION NOTICES.

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

We are authorised to say, DR. ANDERSON WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

We are authorised to state that OSBORN SPRIGG HARWOOD is a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

We are authorised to state, that HENRY CHILDS will serve, if elected, as a member of the house of Delegates, at the ensuing election, to represent Anne-Arundel county.

We are requested to state, that RICHARD HALL, of Edward, will again serve the people of Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

Mr. Proudman, King's Messenger, arrived in this city on Sunday night last from Baltimore, and the next morning embarked on board the *GLEANER*, (which had been waiting his arrival) when she immediately got under way and proceeded to sea.

Obituary.

DIED.—On Monday last, after a severe illness, in the 14th year of her age, Miss ANN HOWARD, youngest daughter of the late Samuel H. Howard, Esq. of this city.

INDIAN NEWS.

ALARM DISSIPATED. TO THE EDITORS OF LIBERTY HALL. Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, Aug. 27.

SIR, Finding that a considerable number of the frontier inhabitants, were alarmed at the prospect of Indian hostility growing out of the outrages lately committed in the Illinois country, I felt it incumbent on me to take such measures as would have a tendency to quiet the fears of our citizens in this quarter. I accordingly invited the Shawanoes and Wyandots to a public council at this place. A deputation from each of these tribes, with a chief of the Senecas, in all 50 persons, reached here on the 23d instant. The conference began on the 23d in the morning, and ended on the 24th at night.—The result is as satisfactory as could be wished. I feel no hesitation in assuring the public, that at present there is not the smallest danger to be apprehended from the Shawanoes, Wyandots, Delaware, or Miamies, and it is believed that many of the Puttawamies may be considered as the true friends to the United States. The general government ever attentive to the safety of our citizens, are taking measures to procure satisfaction for the outrages already committed, and security for the future good conduct of the Indians.

I request the favour of you to publish for the satisfaction of the people at large, this letter, together with the two following speeches, which were answers to my address to the deputation.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Indian Agent.

Speech of Captain Lewis, Chief of the Shawanoe village of Stony Creek, to John Johnston and a large number of citizens of Miami county, assembled at Piqua Town, on the 24th of August, 1811.

My friends, listen to my words.—We have come here this day, to declare our good will to the whites, to ratify all the treaties that has been made between us. God has appointed this day for the purpose. We request that the President of the United States may know these our sentiments. What I now say is from the mouths of us all. Although the Delaware, Ottoways and Mingoos are not here, what I say stands good for all. I feel great pleasure and satisfaction to stand

here as a messenger of peace.—all that we say is for peace and friendship with the whites.—I have no more to say.

The Black Hoop, the Speaker of the Shawanoe nation, spoke as follows:

My Friends,

I have not much to say. The Great Spirit commands us all to live in harmony and peace; he has given us this pipe of peace to this tobacco to smoke, (here he handed the pipe of peace to the Agent and principal spectators to smoke). About this time yesterday we met on this ground, and listened to your words all day.—We have all paid attention to them.—We have gathered according to your desire. Our council is kindled at Fort Wayne, but we have come here to show our good will one to another. I feel happy and great satisfaction at being here this day in the garment of peace. We feel happy and well satisfied at what we said yesterday—all our young men feel satisfied at the prospect of enjoying peace. I feel sorry to relate some things I am about to relate at this time—you are acquainted with what I am about to say. The Prophet's usual place of abode was at Greenville—was there he first told the Indians that the Almighty had spoke to him—it was there he gathered the Indians around him. Since he has removed from Greenville, and fixed himself on the Wabash, it has been his practice, and it is his study to gather Indians about him for bad purposes; and I believe he will continue to do so. It is his study to be the principal cause of all the mischief that has been done. It is his practice to gather all the bad Indians he can—be good about among them to poison their minds, and that war is the object of his pursuit. All you have related about the Prophet taking the salt, is a stubborn truth. The purchase of land you made of the Indians at Fort Wayne, two years ago, we know you used no deception in it, it was a fair purchase; and that all you have related on this subject was the truth: we paid attention to what you said respecting the purchase, and it was through the prophet's influence the Indians refused to receive the annuities due for their land. All that you told us about the different treaties, from the treaty of Mankinong down to the present time, is true; it is also true what you told us about the Quakers.—Now pay attention to what I say.—We acknowledge the justice of your address concerning agriculture; we know the necessity of it; we consider ourselves as one man on that head. It is hard and difficult for us to manage our bad people—we have no power over the Prophet to do any thing with him—we have done our best with him, and all to no purpose; we have no intercourse or connexion with him. You know you cannot manage your bad people. You know he has turned a deaf ear to all the President of the United States has said to him. It is therefore utterly out of our power to do any thing with him.

We are determined to pay no regard to any thing but the study of peace; that we will pursue, and have pity on our women and children, to clothe, feed and take care of them. The Delaware, Ottoways, Wyandots, Senecas and Miamies, are of the same mind with us. It is not in the heart or mind of one of us to pursue any thing but peace with the whites, for the good of our women and children. When we take into consideration our rising generation, we are satisfied that nothing but peace will make them prosperous and happy. We are standing here, and view ourselves as one man with the whites—the treaties have always considered us as Americans, and that we look upon ourselves to be such now—we are dropped on one Island, and that we ought to be bound in the ties of friendship. Your interests are inseparable: it would be duplicity to hide or conceal any evil thing that is coming on you, and we thank you for that part of your speech to us yesterday. The advice of the Americans to us for a long time has been good, but never was brought into effect until now. You may depend upon it if we know of any mischief coming on you we will give you early information of it, as we consider your interest and ours the same at the same time. Some distant Indians might injure you without us knowing it, if we have only the smallest prospect of danger, even like the whistle of a bird against you, you may depend on receiving information of it. We are determined on living at the place we now reside at—we have not at this time the most distant idea of going any where else. The Wyandots are the same with us, we are all one man. They are determined on residing at their habitations—we are near neighbours close together, and that ought to be the strongest motive for us to live in the ties of friendship.

We are sitting here together with you, and the British are at a great distance; and that is a great reason that friendship should continue between you and us. As the treaty entered into at Greenville gives us the liberty of hunting on these lands, we are glad you mentioned that to us yesterday, and we will to die that privilege as friends and neighbours.

The young men will hunt while there is game, and it is right for them to do so, and you as friends—and we request you to publish this for the information of our brethren. We are sorry, and our friends have often been hurt at the whites or not to hunt on their lands, although we have often ourselves peaceably. Game is plenty long, and then our young men do come coming among you. We then our young men come in, the used as brothers, not as strangers, when they are in want, provisions given to them. You must not be of any of us coming in among the Miamies—we speak for them for ourselves.

In your speech yesterday, you told us of the United States ex-acting money on us than on his whites, and that he had our happiness in his heart—and that the Quakers will visit us. What you said concerning us yesterday, we believe is true and we want them to come on as soon as possible—we request you to inform them of this immediately. You said as yesterday that the President wanted us to have our children educated here so inclined. It's truth that the President is all. There is one Great Spirit, and no difference in his eyes in the colour of skins. The Great Spirit is our frames, and at the same time our organs to praise him with; and with the whites—as God has made us, and that you are so far superior to us, it appears to be your duty should partake of the same knowledge that you have. We do not have the least objections to it; we are willing that our children should be educated. By this means we will all be solid branches and our friendship will be more united, until we all land together.

For a long time we have not seen our bad acts, and the evil that was doing among us.—I've preferred the United States and yourself have done against this evil, we never thought before. We have had a change of mind, men, women and children determined to knock in the heels brought to our towns. This has been carried on by smuggling; now make our people tell the names and the places where they sell whiskey, in order that they may be among the whites: it is the sole duty of the chiefs here present, that you white people, would do your best to stop our people from getting a future. We will do our endeavours to stop all the roads, that we reach us. We are now free from the evil, we still have Greenville in our minds, and have our hands. When we were at City, we took the president's advice never to be separated; he never let our land out of our hands, our friendship never was to cease, and our hands out of his it was a firm and never to be united again. We desired us to take no thought for our peace, never to give our minds to destroying our fellow creatures; to pay no attention to any bad advice; to be industrious and to do our duty. This advice was to the Wyandots and Indians. These papers were given to us, we were directed to pay the attention to what they contained. [He handed the agent's sundry letters from the President of the United States, Secretary of war, written at the recommendation of the Indian Agent, and to cultivate their friendship, and offering to assist in such of the domestic affairs as their present condition.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry on the *Commodore Rogers* in the *President* and the *Little* testimony in the case on Thursday. The Court, as heretofore, J. P. Com. Stephen Decatur, J. P. Capt. Charles Stewart, Capt. Isaac Chauncey, and The Hon. William Paul Judge advocate.

Of the evidence furnished the oaths of the several witnesses we present a brief outline, in substance, and leave the public to make its own comments.

The first witness examined was CHARLES LUTHER MASTER-Commandant and

He was on board the *President* on the 16th of May last, and had her top fall aback. It was uncertain which fired the second was from the

The young men will hunt while there is any game, and it is right for them to come among you as friends—and we request you to publish this for the information of our white brethren. We are sorry, and our feelings are often hurt at the whites ordering us not to hunt on their lands, although we have often been peaceably. Game will not be plentiful long, and then our young men will be done coming among you. We expect when our young men come in, they will be as brothers, not as strangers—and when they are in want, provisions will be given to them. You must not be suspicious of any of us coming in among you, as the Miamis—we speak for them as well for ourselves.

In your speech yesterday, you told us the President of the United States expended more money on his white children, and that he had our happiness next to his heart—and that the Quakers wished to see us. What you said concerning the Quakers to us yesterday, we believe is entirely true and we want them to come on and assist us as soon as possible. You informed us yesterday that the President would endeavor to have our children educated, if we were so inclined. It's truth that God has made us all. There is one Great Father and there is no difference in his eyes respecting the colour of skins. The Great Spirit has made our frames, and at the same time has given us organs to praise him with; so has he made us with the whites—as God has made us, and that you are so far superior in information to us, it appears to be your wish that we should partake of the same knowledge and learning that you have. We do not feel to have the least objections to it, we feel educated about the children should be educated. By this means we will all grow into the solid branch and our friendship will be more united, until we all land in heaven together.

For a long time we have not taken into our bad acts, and the evil that whiskey is doing among us.—The President of the United States and yourself have often cautioned against this evil, we never took it to heart before. We have had a consultation respecting this evil, and we are now all of one mind, men, women and children, we determined to knock in the heels of the trade brought to our towns. The trade has been carried on by smuggling, we will now make our people tell the names of the persons and the places where they get the whiskey, in order that they may be known among the whites: it is the sole desire of all the chiefs here present, that you and all the white people, would do your best endeavours to stop our people from getting any whiskey in future. We will do our endeavours with you to stop all the roads, that whiskey may not reach us. We are now opening our eyes from the evil, we will have the treaty of Greenville in our minds, and have the paper in our hands. When we were at the Federal City, we took the president by the hand, never to be separated; he never was to draw his hand out of ours nor ours out of his, that our friendship never was to cease, and if we draw our hands out of his it was a final separation and never to be united again.—The president believed us to take no thought for any thing but peace, never to give our minds up to war or destroying our fellow creatures; he told us to pay no attention to any bad men, or their advice; to be industrious and live in peace. This advice was to the Wyandots and all the Indians. These papers were given to us, and we were directed to pay the strictest attention to what they contained. [Here the speaker handed the agents sundry letters and speeches from the President of the U. States and the Secretary of war, written at different periods recommending to the Indians peace and friendship and to cultivate the ground for a support, and offering to assist them in learning such of the domestic arts as were suited to their present condition.]

COURT OF INQUIRY.
The Court of Inquiry on the conduct of Commodore Rogers in the action between the President and the Little Belt, closed the testimony in the case on Thursday.
The Court, as heretofore stated, consisted of Com. Stephen Decatur, President, Capt. Charles Stewart, Capt. Isaac Chauncey, and The Hon. William Paulding, jun. Esq. Judge advocate.
Of the evidence furnished to this court on the oaths of the several witnesses examined, we present a brief outline, in the order it was adduced, and leave the public, in a case where doubt is impossible and conviction irresistible, to make its own comments.
The first witness examined, was CHARLES LUDLOW, Master-Commandant and acting Captain of the ship. He was on board the ship at the time of the action with the Little Belt, on the night of the 16th of May last. The Little Belt had her top fall aback. From his position he was uncertain which fired the first gun; but the second was from the President, and was

instantly followed by three cannon and musketry from the Little Belt.
Commodore Rogers ordered to fire low, and with two round shot. After a short pause, the Belt recommenced firing, as did the President. The Belt soon appeared ungovernable and lay bow on towards the President, when Commodore Rogers observed that some accident must have happened to her, and ceased firing. Her gaff was down, and her maintop-fail yard on the cap, and mizen too he thinks. The action continued 14 or 15 minutes, including the interval.—There was nothing but round and grape shot fired, or on deck on board the President.
The ship was not on fire, in any part of her, and did not sheer off after the action. Another broadside would probably have sunk the Little Belt. Did not know or believe any part of the Commodore's official account was untrue or incorrect.
John Orde Creighton, First Lieutenant. Was stationed at the 4th division of guns, on the upper deck. Commodore Rogers hailed first, then a second time, when a shot was fired as he believes, from the Little Belt, no gun having been fired or provocation given on board the President. The orders of Com. R. were, to keep the guns upon half cock, and guard against accidents. After receiving the Little Belt's broadside was ordered to fire. The Belt was silenced in five minutes and the President ceased. The Belt renewed the fire, and Com. R. returned it and silenced the Belt again in five minutes. Boarded the Little Belt the next morning. Com. R. sent a friendly message, expressing regret for the occurrence, and offers of assistance. Captain Bingham said he took the President for a Frenchman. President was not on fire, and did not sheer off. Nothing but round and grape was fired on the deck. Another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt. Commodore's account confirmed.
Henry Caldwell Commandant of Marines Heard the hallooing; was looking at the Little Belt, and saw the first shot proceed from her; on which Commodore Rogers said: "What is that?" and he answered, "She has fired into us." Orders were then given to fire. Belt silenced in five minutes. Commodore Rogers was anxious to stop his fire, and did so. The Belt renewed the action, and in six or seven minutes was silenced again, when Com. R. was anxious to prevent mischief, and stopped his fire. No fire or sheering off. Commodore's account confirmed.
Raymond H. Y. Perry jun. Lieutenant and Signal Officer.—Was on the quarter deck, near Com. Rogers's elbow. The Commodore hailed, got no reply—hailed a second time, and got none. Heard a gun, and was looking at the Belt, which fired it, previous to any gun or provocation from the President.—The Belt was silenced in 5 minutes, and orders was sent to every division of guns on board the President to cease. The Belt renewed the fire, and the President also. In six minutes the Belt ceased firing again, and the Commodore was very anxious to stop the firing on board the President. No fire or sheering off. The Belt was in a very dangerous situation and would probably have been sunk by another broadside. Heard hallooing from the Belt, and understood they said their colours were down, and so reported. Commodore Rogers hailed, "Have you struck your colours?" and was answered, "I have, and am in great distress." Lights were up on board the President during the night.—Commodore's statement confirmed.
Andrew L. B. Madison, Lieut. of Marines.—Was on the gangway. Heard the Commodore hail first, then wait 15 or 18 seconds, time enough for reply, but got none and hailed again; when the Little Belt fired a gun from her gangway. Saw the flash and heard the report; no gun or provocation had been offered by Com. Rogers. In 6 seconds a gun was fired from the President, when instantly the Belt fired 3 guns, and then her broadside and musketry. Belt silenced in 6 or 7 minutes. Firing stopped in the President. In 2 or 3 minutes Belt renewed the action, and in 4 or 5 minutes was again silenced, when Com. R. ordered his fire to cease, and appeared anxious to prevent damage. No fire or sheering off of the President. Commodore's report confirmed.
Capt. Caldwell confirmed the account of the 1st and 2d guns, and broadside, as given by the other witnesses.
Jacob Mull, Sailing Master.—Was on the quarter-deck. Com. R. hailed, and got no answer but "halloo." After sufficient time hailed again, and got no reply, but a shot, without provocation. In 3 or 4 seconds returned the shot, and got a general fire from the Little Belt. Thought the Belt a heavy frigate until next day. Action continued 14 or 15 minutes including 3 or 4 minutes interval. Little Belt could have fired again, but President could have sunk her.—Commodore's official account is true.
Lieut. Creighton thought the Little Belt a frigate (excepting her feeble defence) until next day. Captain Bingham told him the President's colours were not hoisted, but recollected the pendant. It is the usage, as usual in the navy, for the President to be prepared for action on coming a long side of any armed vessel. Thought the Little Belt displayed bad management or want of conduct in her defence.
[To be continued.]

SALE POSTPONED.
THE Sale of the lands advertised in this day's paper to be sold by the subscriber on the 28th inst. at the house of Thomas R. Cross, on the north side of Severn, is postponed until further notice.
LOUIS GASSAWAY.
Sept. 26.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
September 25, 1811.
THE president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the stock of the said bank, for six months ending the first, and payable on or after Monday the 7th of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.
By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Lands for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber will expose to sale on Tuesday, the 22d day of October next, at Allen Dorsey's Tavern, at the Poplar Springs, three hundred and fifty acres of land, part of a tract called
HAMPTON COURT,
originally granted on the 3d November, 1776, to Thomas Johnson, and lying in Anne-Arundel county.
These lands are part of the quantity of 1,080 acres, purchased by the late general John Davidson, of Annapolis, from Thomas Johnson, the patentee, on the 28th May, 1783, for himself, a certain Benjamin Brooke, and the heirs of Col. Benjamin Ford. Davidson on the 24th April, 1796, conveyed 410 acres, his own part, to Caleb Dorsey, son of Thomas, having on the 25th April, 1786, previously conveyed 300 acres, his part, to Benjamin Brooke; the remaining 350 acres are now sold because the same will not admit of division between the heirs of Benjamin Ford.
The subscriber is unacquainted with these lands, and of course can give no description either of their particular situation, their soil, or improvements. He supposes that persons inclined to purchase will view them previous to the sale. Mr. Henry Wayman, who lives near the lands, will shew them to any person who will call upon him. The title is indisputable.
The terms of sale are these, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.—Upon the payment of which, and the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, the trustee is authorized to give a deed.
A plat of these lands is left at the Union Tavern, which Mr. Brewer will shew to any person requesting a view of it—also an extract from the patent of Hampton Court—the deed from Johnson to Davidson, and extracts of the deeds from Davidson to Brooke and Dorsey.
THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee.
Sept. 26, 1811.

Public Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 18th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the premises,
ALL the right, title and interest, of Simon Retallick, (and Henry Johnson, and Anne Dorsey, administratrix of Richard Dorsey, the mortgagees of the said Simon Retallick,) in and to a lot and blacksmith's shop, situate in Church-street, in the city of Annapolis. The terms of sale are cash, on the ratification thereof by the chancellor.
ABRAM CLAUDE, Trustee.
Annapolis, Sept. 26, 1811. 3w.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber being, by a decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, appointed trustee for the sale of the estate of George Mann, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said George Mann, and also to all the creditors of Mary Mann, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to exhibit their respective claims, with their vouchers, properly authenticated, in the court of chancery, within six months from the 1st day of October next.
THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee.
Sept. 26, 1811. 6m.

Enoch Tucker,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Merriken, Hatter, opposite to the store of Gideon White, Esquire, in Church-street, where he intends carrying on the Taylor's business in the newest Fashions, and pledges himself to finish his work in all the taste and fashion of said profession in Baltimore. Those who favour him with their custom, may rely on strict attention and punctuality being paid to orders and promises.
Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1811. 5w.

In Chancery,
September 27, 1811.
Charles Simms, Thomas Swann, Richard Harrison, and others,
vs.
Richard B. Meek, and wife, and Louisa Harrison.
THE object of the bill in this case is to obtain a decree to record a deed of trust, executed on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight, by Robert Townsend Hooe, conveying certain lands in Charles county, in trust, to Charles Simms, Thomas Swann and Richard Harrison, for certain purposes mentioned in the said deed of trust, and for the sale of the said lands for the payment of the debts due from the said Robert T. Hooe, and to carry fully into effect his contract by the said deed made with the aforesaid Charles Simms, Thomas Swann and Richard Harrison. The bill also states, that Louisa Harrison, a minor, one of the defendants, resides in the district of Columbia. It is thereupon adjudged, ordered and decreed, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of October next, give notice to the absent defendants to appear in this court, by a guardian, on or before the 25th day of February, 1812, to shew cause, if any he has, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.
True copy.
NICHAS. BREWER,
Chancery Clerk. Can.

State of Maryland, sc.
By Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, Sept. 17, 1811.
ON application, by petition of Benjamin Wells, junior, administrator of Thomas Tucker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to bring in their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
JOHN GASSAWAY,
Reg. Wills for A. A. C.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphan court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Tucker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirteenth day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1811.
BENJ. WELLS, Jun. Adm'r.

CERTIFICATE.
I DO hereby certify, that John Hobbs has brought before me, as a stray, a brown horse, about fifteen hands high, the hind off foot white, five or six years old, paces, trots and gallops, has a long tail, appears not to have been shod.
ARCH. DORSEY.

THE above described horse, came to the subscriber's on the 30th August last; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN HOBBS.
Sept. 26, 1811. 3w.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT an election will be held at the district election districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
JOHN CORD, Sh. A. A. C.
Sept. 12, 1811. 4w.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

Those who have enjoyed the delightful evenings of the present season, and gazed at the "majestic moon, rolling through the dark blue depths," will admire the following descriptive lines,

FROM SOUTHEY'S THALABA.
How beautiful is night!
A dewy freshness fills the silent air,
No mist obscures, no little cloud
Breaks the whole serene of heaven:

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at Mr. McCoy's Tavern on Elk Ridge,

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond 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 the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and the subscriber is authorized to execute deeds of conveyances of the premises to the several purchasers.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, Trustee. August 14, 1811.

Advertisement.

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,

THAT valuable and well known Farm, called GREENBERRY'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 convenient 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 feller, 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.

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.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

The following Capital Prizes are YET TO BE DRAWN IN THE VACCINE LOTTERY, viz.

Table listing lottery prizes: One Floating Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; Also, one Prize on the 59th day of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Lists prizes for 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 27th, 30th, 33d, 35th, 37th days.

THE VACCINE LOTTERY

WILL DRAW FIVE TIMES A WEEK, And is the first that will be completed in this city. Present Price of Tickets only \$1. Cash, or Undrawn Tickets given in Exchange for Prizes as soon as drawn. Apply at the WASHINGTON Lottery Office, where may be also had TICKETS AND SHARES In the Washington Monument and Susquehanna Canal Lotteries.

The first drawn six thousand blanks, in the Vaccine Lottery, being only nominally blank, are each entitled to a premium of four Dollars.

For Sale by Childs & Shaw.

Annapolis Races.

THE Jockey Club Purse of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for over the Annapolis course, on Tuesday the 15th day of October next—heats four miles each.

On Wednesday the 16th, a Purse of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, will be run for—heats two miles each. Sept. 4 6w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles D. Hodges, late of Prince George's county, deceased, request all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

ELIZABETH HODGES, Adm'r. THOMAS HODGES, REZIN ESTEP, Adm'rs. Sept. 19, 1811. 5w*

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Ridgely, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, duly authenticated, to the subscriber, (at George town,) on or before the 17th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1811.

WM. G. RIDGELY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from this date, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws. ABRAHAM TURNER. Sept. 12, 1811. 8w*

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from the date hereof, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws. Sept. 19, 1811. 2 8w*

PAUL'S DOMESTIC INFALLIBLE COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word domestic, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separates us 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover his medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates of respectable characters, whose names are not only subscribed, but their persons may be also consulted, being residents within the circle of our own neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz: Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any parts of the body, but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Toothach, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, External and Internal Bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough & Mumps, and Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful brace to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems also as if nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pedonal and expectorants for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarce ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisick or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down, are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeable to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion to the breast.

CERTIFICATES OF ITS EFFICACY.

No. 1. Sept. 1809. I do certify, that I have been illing nearly two years with a hecic cough and violent impression 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. 1809. 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 August, 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 procured one phial of that valuable medicine, which has restored me to a good state of health again. THOMAS ELLIOTT. 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 relief. ELEANOR ELLIOTT.

No. 5. I comply with your request of stating my opinion of Paul's Columbian Oil, being an effectual remedy for the tetter worm. I have been afflicted with the tetter in my hand for 12 years, and have made trial of many medicines which have been recommended, but all to no effect. Hearing of Paul's Columbian Oil, about the 15th of January last, proving an effectual cure for the ringworm and similar complaints, I immediately got a phial of your Oil, and applied it agreeably to the directions for about two months successively—when the tetter left me, and has not made its appearance since.

SUSANNA PURDEN. N. B. My Susanna, a child aged 20 months & 6 days, was taken about the middle of July last, with a violent cough, which the neighbours said was the whooping cough; I gave her six drops of the Columbian Oil, which gave immediate relief, and proved an effectual cure. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Aug. 21, 1809.

The above valuable Medicine for sale by Childs & Shaw.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, (at the house of Thomas R. Cross,) on the premises on Saturday the 28th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock,

THE following tracts or parts of tract of land, lying on the north side of the river, in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: Cedar Neck, Norman's Fancy, McCabbin's Fishery, part of Hopkins's Fancy, part of Hopkins's Addition, and part of The Addition, supposed to contain about 300 acres. The subscriber deems it necessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the chancery, which will be about five weeks from the filing of the report, to be at the option of the purchaser, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. 28. 12, 1811.

In Chancery,

September 7, 1811.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Wells, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Muvo, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 6th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 6th day of October next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Part of Selby's Marsh containing two hundred and sixty-seven acres and one eighth of an acre, sold for four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

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

A Runaway.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JOHN, who says he is the property of Mr. George Ashton, of King-George county, Virginia.

Said fellow is five feet six inches high about 28 years old, has large eyes and nose, a scar over his left eye, has lost the joint of the middle finger of the left hand and is a little lame in the left knee. Had on when committed, a tow linen shirt, white cotton trousers, an old coat of light coloured cloth, old hat and shoes. His owner is requested to release him or he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

JOHN CORD, Sheriff. A. A. County. Annapolis, Sept. 4, 1811.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery,

WILL commence drawing on Monday next, the 26th inst. until which time Tickets may be had of the subscriber, at seven dollars fifty cents each—after which they will advance in price, but may at any time be procured, as the drawing advances, at the market price. JAMES WILLIAMS. Aug. 21, 1811.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anna 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 pantaloons, striped and dyed of a dark colour. It is supposed he is lurking about the farm of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Elquire, 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 bringing 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.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per annum.

MA

LXVIIIth YEAR.]

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21.

LATE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday forenoon arrived the ship M... in 46 days from Liverpool, with 42... and 400 passengers. We have... files of London papers to the 3d... and Liverpool to the 5th inclusive, for... we have made some extra... The... yet alive, but it was not expected... survive much longer. His imp... the emperor of the French, dec... termination of the fitting of the leg... body—and accordingly on the 26th... the president addressed the body in a... which begins with the following... ph: Gentlemen, The deputies which you commission... to the king of Rome the homage o... tive body, repaired this morning t... none of us could behold witho... interest, this august infant, upon... many deficiencies repose, and whose a... the most tender sentiments. We... to him all your sentiments gentl... ing with them those wishes whic... of our own children is calculated... Madam, the governers, received... thanked us in the name of the... doublets, at the same time p... that he was unable to join his p... ments to those which he expressed... tive body." Applaudes from al... the hall. Before he concludes, his minister co... per says:— The emperor wishes for peace a... of the seas, he has 800,000 m... arms; the princes of Europe... his whole empire enjoys p... equality; without loans, without a... nine hundred and fifty-four n... with facility, secure the free ex... his noble plans; and his majesty... us to address you only in the l... satisfaction and hope."

The London Courier noticing the Buonaparte, makes the following... We remark Buonaparte says no... closing speech, about the synod... and bishops held at Paris. He h... refractory, and some have bee... He has brought himself into a... dilemma: for having decl... gmatic function the concordat o... his own concordant null and... which stipulated for the freedo... ican church, as against the pap... the papal authority over the... church, in as full a manner as... the treaties were made, and as... the Irish Catholic church.

The following is the substance o... lately passed by Buonaparte, in... the London Courier of July 30. By one of these decrees no... has an annual income of five... or above, is to marry withi... tion!

By the second decree any per... correspondence with the ful... chain, and in drawing or nego... exchange is to be shut withi... detection, if found guilty.

Extracts from London papers... August, received at the offic... vening Pool.

LONDON, JULY 27. Two American gentlemen, w... Dartmouth on Wednesday, w... for the charge des affairs of the... this country, have brought a co... the release of all American velle... France since the 1st November... that some propositions hav... moved through the channel of... to government.

Seven ships from Holland, l... Genes under the sign manuel... arrived yesterday. The cargo... of cheese.

A flag of truce has arrived... which left that port on the 2... it is again stated, that all the... which were provisionally (s... trophies) since the 1st of N... been, without a single excepti... up to the captains or owners.

Some recent accounts fro... that Buonaparte is anxious t... Americans so believe that the... in decrees are really withdr... consequence, he has ordered... cargoes detained since the 1... to be released. A letter fr... 20th Sep. 6. The A...