

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1811.

[No. 3377.]

LXVIIIth Year.]

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21.

LATE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday forenoon arrived the Ship Mag- in 46 days from Liverpool, with 42 car- and stowage passengers. We have re- and files of London papers to the 3d Au- and Liverpool to the 5th inclusive, from we have made some extracts. The king get alive, but it was not expected he survive much longer. His imperial ally, the emperor of the French, decreed the termination of the fitting of the legisla- body—and accordingly on the 26th Ju- the president addressed the body in a long which begins with the following pa- ph:

Gentlemen,
The deputies which you commissioned to the king of Rome the homage of the tive body, repaired this morning to St. and; none of us could behold without a y interest, this august infant, upon whom many destinies repose, and whose age in- the most tender sentiments. We have to him all your sentiments gentlemen, ing with them those wishes which the of our own children is calculated to in- Madam, the governess, received them thanked us in the name of the young ce; doubtless, at the same time regret- that he was unable to join his personal ments to those which he expressed to the tive body." Applauses from all parts the hall.

Before he concludes, his minister count de says:—
The emperor wishes for peace and the ty of the seas, he has 800,000 men un- arms; the princes of Europe are his his, his whole empire enjoys profound quility; without loans, without anticipa- nine hundred and fifty-four millions, ed with facility, secure the free execution his noble plans; and his majesty commi- us to address you only in the language satisfaction and hope."

The London Courier noticing the speech Buonaparte, makes the following observa- —

We remark Buonaparte says nothing in closing speech, about the synod of cardi- and bishops held at Paris. He has found refractory, and some have been sent in. He has brought himself into an un- ed dilemma: for having declared the gmatic function the concordant of Francis and his own concordant null and void, which stipulated for the freedom of the ican church, as against the pope, he has shed the papal authority over the Gallici- church, in as full a manner as it was be- the treaties were made, and as it is over the Irish Catholic church.

The following is the substance of two de- lately passed by Buonaparte, taken from the London Courier of July 30.

By one of these decrees no young lady has an annual income of six thousand nes, or above, is to marry without his per- sion!

By the second decree any person detected a correspondence with the subjects of G- tain, and in drawing or negotiating bills of exchange is to be shot within 12 hours af- detection, if found guilty. [Ev. Post.]

Extracts from London papers to the 3d of August, received at the office of the E- vening Post.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Two American gentlemen, who landed at Dartmouth on Wednesday, with despatches for the charge des affairs of the U. States in this country, have brought a confirmation of the release of all American vessels detained in France since the 1st November. It is said also, that some propositions have been trans- mitted through the channel of the American legation to government.

Seven ships from Holland, provided with enses under the sign manuel of Napoleon, arrived yesterday. The cargoes consist whol- ly of cheecs.

A flag of truce has arrived from Morlaix, which left that port on the 21st instant, and it is again stated, that all the American ves- sels which were provisionally sequestered (en- terprises) since the 1st of November, have been, without a single exception, surrendered up to the captains or owners.

Some recent accounts from France state, that Buonaparte is anxious to induce the A- mericans to believe that the Berlin and Mil- lan decrees are really withdrawn, and that in consequence, he has ordered all the ships and cargoes detained since the 1st of November, to be released. A letter from Paris of the 20th says, that the American vessels captured

since November 1, by French privateers, are restored; among them are those which arrived at St. Sebastian's in 1809 and 1810; one of them is the Camilla, of N. York."

But other letters from Paris assert, that no ship has been released that has not been able to prove her cargo the growth and produce of the U. States

JULY 28.

A neutral vessel which arrived at Dover from Dieppe, has brought a confirma- tion of the intelligence contained in our last number of the assemblage of an army on the French coast. The passengers state, that troops are marching from Dunkirk, and other places, to the camp at Boulogne, and that the force assembled there, will comprise in a few days 40,000 men. The flotilla has been exercised, but found to be in a miser- able state. It is not credible that Buonaparte has any real design of attempting an inva- sion; and it follows that his design by this assemblage must be to deter our reinforcing the British in Portugal.

JULY 29.

It will be seen by Saturday night's Ga- zette, that his royal highness the Prince Re- gent has appointed the present Viscount Melville to succeed his father as keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland, an entire sinecure of 4000l. per annum.

The Adventure, Snowden, of Whitby, from Leith for Quebec, was lost the 24th of May last in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—the crew saved. This is the identical ship that the circumnavigator capt. Cook, failed round the world in. She was repaired at Whit- by last year.

We are informed by a letter from Dept- ford, that a quantity of arms and ammuni- tion is shipping from the depot, for a new and particular service; consisting, it is said, of 12,000 weight of gun-powder, in packages of 150 pounds each, a corresponding quan- tity of lead, and 50,000 stand of arms. It is conjectured that St. Peterburg is the des- tination of this shipment.

The 1st and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 9th dragoons, part of the 3d or Buffs, and the 7th Fusiliers, sailed from Plymouth for Por- tugal on Saturday. Two troops of the 3d, or King's own Dragoon Guards embarked at Portsmouth to-day, besides part of the Ger- man Legion. The King's own Dragoon Guards have not been out of England for the last 60 years.

The transports for Portugal, which have about 4000 troops in detachments, on board, sailed on Saturday morning from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Mercury, captain Tan- cock, and Jalper, capt. Hunkoke. The latter takes several transports to Cadiz and Gib- raltar, and then returns to Lisbon. The Duke of Leinster, Earls Clare and Delaware, and Lord William Fitzgerald, for Lisbon, are passengers in the Mercury.

Saturday morning the Laurallina frigate, hon. capt. Gordon, also sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, having under convoy the Baring for Bengal, with gen. Sir George Nugent, commander in chief in India on board; the Sir William Burrows and Helen, with stores for the Cape, Isle of France and Madras.

The first division of the fifth Dragoon Guards, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from Suffolk, and after being inspected by General Whitham, were embarked for Por- tugal.

The twenty-third Light Dragoons, under the command of the Earl of Portarlington, are in daily expectation of receiving orders to embark for Portugal. This fine regi- ment sustained great loss at the battle of Talavera, and came home shortly after it to recruit.

The four Hussar regiments expect im- mediately to be employed. They are complete in men and horses, and in-point of discipline not to be excelled by any in his majesty's service.

It is said to have been at length arranged, that a brigade of cavalry household troops shall be sent to Portugal. Only depot squadrons of the blues, and of each of the regiments of Horse Guards, will be left at home, and these squadrons will, with a regiment of heavy cavalry, have the London duty.

NORTH AMERICA.

A convoy from Quebec with the Amelia frigate, has arrived at Plymouth. By this opportunity we have received Quebec papers to the 18th of June, and letters several days later. The former comprise nothing of inter- est, and the latter are filled with conjectures as to the probability of a war between G. Britain and the U. S. and the situation of our Colonies should such an event take place. The general opinion is that they would be invaded if not subdued.

It is now said in some well informed cir- cles connect.d with government, that his Majesty's Ministers are disposed to act a temperate part with respect to the United States, and not to provoke hostilities unless the honour of the British flag should require it. The opinion of an immediate war with the republic which so currently prevailed, is in a great degree to be attributed to the mis- apprehension that Sir J. Yorke's Squadron was to be stationed off the coast of the U- nited States.

Stocks closed this evening at the following prices: red. an. 63—consols 62—consols for opening 62 3/4—omnium 1 3/8 di.

Last night died suddenly, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, his Grace William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

The death of the Marquis Townsend took place suddenly on Saturday, at Richmond.

JULY 31.

On Sunday last, Crib, the celebrated pug- ilit, arrived in Aberdeen, on a visit to a gentleman there. He is at present in train- ing at Ury, the seat of Captain Barclay, pre- paratory to the great battle to be fought with Molineux, on the 27th of September, near Doncaster. On this match not less than 55,000 pounds are already betted.

AUGUST 1.

Mr. Fawcner's death was so sudden, that his servant had no knowledge of his master's indisposition when he went up at his usual hour to dress him, and found that he had just expired. He has left two daughters, remark- able for their personal and mental accom- plishments, to each of whom he has bequeath- ed a fortune of 40,000l. one of whom, as report says, is to be united to Lord Walpole and the other to Mr. H. Cavendish, son of Lord G. Cavendish.—The office of clerk of the Privy Council, vacant by the death of Mr. Fawcner, is of the first importance, and the emoluments of which are estimated at 4,000l. per annum. No successor to it has yet been named by the Prince Regent.

Buonaparte, it appears, is making most ex- traordinary exertions to collect seamen, for manning the ships of war he is fitting out in the ports of France and Holland. Letters from the coast of France dated the 28th, state, that great numbers of foreign seamen had re- cently been conducted to the different de- pots prepared for their reception. These men are conveyed to their destination under efforts of Gendarmerie, and are very strong- ly guarded. The kind of naval conscription which Buonaparte had established, had not been found sufficiently productive to answer his present demands, and he has issued orders to the Hans-Towns to furnish immediately, in proportion to their population, a number of men fitted for the naval service. These orders, we understand, have already been carried into execution in a very rigorous manner at Hamburg. The French Governor of that city, it is said, caused the gates to be shut during three successive days, and af- ter seizing every man who had been at sea, and a great proportion of those employed in the navigation of the river, sent them off under a strong guard for Holland. It is sup- posed that these men are destined for the fleet in the Scheldt.

We understand there are some licences in town for shipping goods direct from hence to St. Peterburg. The licences, we believe have the sign manuel of Alexander, and are principally for the importation of drugs. It has been observed, that as a matter of favour to this country, two Russian harbours are to be converted into free ports. Those men- tioned to us for this purpose are Archangel without, and Liebau within the Baltic.

Sir James Craig, late Governor of Quebec, has reached England by the Amelia frigate. It is said that the gentleman who commands the Halifax station is to succeed in the government of Quebec, as the age and infir- mities of Sir James, after long service unfit this officer for the active duties, which, un- der the new circumstances with respect to the United States, he might be called upon to perform.

Letters from the coast of France to the 28th ult. informs us, that Buonaparte has publish- ed a decree denouncing the penalty, of death against any captain on board of whose ship any Bills of Exchange upon England, or Correspondence with England, shall be found.

AUGUST 2.

The daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, we are informed from a respectable authority, is shortly to be married to a Mr. Charlton, a young man of twenty-four years of age, and possessing a considerable landed property in Shropshire. The fair foreigner is very hand- some, and very highly spoken of. Mr. Charlton is of the family of the Lutchemers.

The match is approved of by all parties, and promises to prove a happy one.

By a letter dated the 15th of May, receiv- ed from the Brazil, it appears that the Prince Regent of Portugal had, two days previous thereto, being his birth-day, settled a pension of 20,000 crowns per annum on Lord Wel- lington, 10,000 on General Bexford, and 5000 on Col. Trant.

AUGUST 3.

Paris papers have reached us to the 24th ult., from which we have given some extracts in our preceding columns. The Toulon fleet appears to have put to sea the middle of last month, to protect two frigates from being captured by our fleet, which the French ef- fected; not, however, without some of our ships having a brush with Monsieur.

THE KING.

The Bulletin of to-day is just arrived. It is as follows:

Windsor Castle, Aug. 1.

"There is no alteration in his majesty's state since yesterday."

(Signed by the Physicians.)

The Bulletins since Monday have been fa- vourable, and the sleep and food his majesty has taken, have given him some increase of strength. It is said too, that his majesty has been able to take a short walk in his apart- ments.

The following are extracts from the morn- ing papers of to-day.

"We stated yesterday the favourable change that had taken place in his majesty's afflictive malady. He eat some solid food on Monday, and in the morning of Tuesday, his constitution appeared to have rallied, and he continued more quiet throughout the day. The physicians now inform us, that though the bodily strength is improved, the features of the disorder (a new personification of the disease) continue much the same.— We hear that they are now convinced there is an effusion on the brain, for experience shows them, that whatever changes his ma- jesty's bodily frame undergoes, and whatever refreshment he obtains, either by food or sleep, the mental disorder remains nearly the same. With this certain symptom of the malady so apparent, it is vain to hope for his majesty's restoration to found health, though the strength of his constitution may even yet prolong his life for a time."

"The accounts of last night stated his ma- jesty to be in a tranquil state, and that his spirits as well as his bodily strength had been somewhat improved. The refreshment which he has lately been prevailed upon to take, has produced this favourable effect, and some are of opinion that his present state may be considered as indicative of the crisis of his disorder having happily passed away."

"We had the pleasure last night to learn, that material improvement has taken place in his majesty's health.—His appetite has returned; and his strength, from this circumstance, and from the greater portion of sleep he has lately had, has very considerably increased."

Windsor Castle, Aug. 3.

"His majesty has had some sleep in the night; and is as well as he was two days a- go."

(Signed as usual.)

The following circular letter was received in town yesterday:

Windsor, Aug. 2.

"This morning the Bulletin made its ap- pearance at 12 o'clock, previous to which an awful interesting silence pervaded every coun- tenance, within the precincts of the Castle, upon a rumour that his majesty had passed an entire sleepless night; but on reference to the literal expression of the Bulletin, we feel ourselves soled; which corroborated with general enquiry, states, that his majesty is in no worse position of his malady than yester- day."

"His majesty suffered another relapse on Thursday evening and continued in a state of violent agitation through the whole night."

At Antwerp there were advertised for sale, on account of the Public Treasury, 10,000 bags of cotton, two millions and an half pounds of coffee, one million and an half pounds of sugar, and in the whole, property to the value of nearly one million and an half ster- ling. These articles of merchandise had been received from Prussia, and were the form in which the contributions were paid by that kingdom to Buonaparte, in consequence of the defalcation in the royal and national cof- fers. The price of sugar in Paris was 4s. 6d. per lb. unrefined, of coffee, 3s. 6d. per lb.

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BOSTON, SEPT. 24.

SPANISH EXPEDITION.

Yesterday arrived the brig Hamlet, Clark, in 38 days from Algieras. Brings no account of any recent fighting, but confirms the report that a Spanish expedition had gone up the Mediterranean. Transports with 5000 troops under convoy, with 5000 bbls of flour and other provisions, and between 20 and 30 pieces of artillery, left Cadix the 28th of July, touched at Algieras, and went thro' the Straights, their first destination said to be Carthage.

The Saratoga, Trouant, which arrived on Friday last from Cadix, on the 26th of August, 42, 18, lon. 42, was boarded from a French frigate of 44 guns under English colours. The officers and boat's crew appeared to be entirely French, and had a linguist with them. The sailors followed the officers into the cabin. On discovering the ship had been to Cadix, the Frenchmen said the must be destroyed or ransomed for supplying the English. But it was shown by the papers that the Saratoga had not carried provisions; thereupon she was released. When the man of war's men returned on board, the frigate hoisted French colours, and ran down for a Spanish lugger.

Capt. Anderson, arrived at this port from Africa, is last from the river Gaboon, which he left on the 8th June; there were no American vessels on the coast. In May there was a large armed ship, engaged in the slave trade, lying in the river Combarbeans, an English cutter had watched her, for a number of days, but fearful of engaging her, had proceeded to Sierra Leone, in quest of a frigate lying there, but which was supposed to have sailed for England.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 25.

Late from Rio and Montevideo.

Captain Walden, who arrived here yesterday in 42 days from Rio Janeiro, informs that it was reported when he sailed, by the arrival of the Piscataway on the 10th of August, in 25 days from Montevideo, that the inhabitants of that place were reduced to a distressed situation, having nothing to subsist on except jerk beef, from the scarcity of which, the supply was obtained from the vessels at a price fixed by the governor, who prevented their proceeding to sea with their cargoes. The price was fixed so low, that those who had loaded with beef, would be great sufferers. He also informs, that several American ship masters had it in contemplation to leave their vessels and return home, unless a more favourable state of things soon occurred, of which there was little prospect.

He also states, that the Buenos Ayrians were at the gates of the city, & that numbers of the Montevideans were daily going over to them. The greatest part of the crews of such vessels as were stopped, had joined the Buenos Ayrians, both Americans and Englishmen, being prompted by the prospect of plunder, besides pay at 40 dollars a month. The bread was so scarce, that each man was allowed only a pound and a half. The opinion, however was, that the place would stand a long siege.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Dolliver, of the ship Remittance, arrived yesterday, informs us, that he left Lisbon the 20th of August; at that time information had been received from Lord Wellington's army as late as the 17th. The English head-quarters were at C. lerico; and the French were advancing. About 11,000 British troops were sick in the hospitals at Lisbon. Reinforcements were daily arriving from England. It was reported that Buonaparte was marching into Spain with 200,000 men. London papers to the 12th of August had been received in Lisbon. They stated that the King was still alive, but very ill. Captain Dolliver read the London papers and says that they contained no other news. Passengers, Mr. J. B. Dunlonery, and mother. Markets at Lisbon for American produce improving—Flour 14 to 15 dollars; Corn \$1.50 to \$2; Rice \$7.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

[By the same arrival, the "Morning Post," a democratic paper, gives the summary below of news. The editor of that paper adds, however, that he "believes Captain Dolliver (his informant) was imposed upon;" that is, we are not compelled to believe that the English had more than all their men killed or wounded in one battle:—]

From the Morning Post.

Accounts were received at Lisbon from the English army, on the 17th August, stating that Lord Wellington was about six leagues from Elvas, and was proceeding northward; that no action of consequence had lately been fought, and it is supposed, nothing would be attempted by either army until the beginning of October. It was reported in Lisbon that Buonaparte was marching at the head of 200,000 men, and was determined to put an end to the war in Por-

tugal. The emperor has conferred with Massena respecting the state of the French and English armies, and the late movements of the former, and was much pleased with Massena's conduct. The English have given erroneous statements relative to the different battles which have been fought in Portugal; they were defeated in the battle of Albuera, in which action they had 39 officers killed, 176 wounded, 8,000 privates killed, and upwards of 16,000 wounded!! [24,000.]—There remained in the Lisbon hospitals 11,000 sick and wounded English. They must at length yield to the French, and their opposition will be productive of bloodshed and slaughter to themselves, and misery, ruin and poverty to the unhappy Spaniards and Portuguese, who have joined their unsuccessful banners."

NORFOLK, SEPT. 20.

Extract of a letter from a young officer on board the British sloop of war Race Horse, dated Port Louis, (Isle of France) 12th of June, 1811, to a gentleman in this place.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of the capture of two large French frigates full of troops, for this Island, by his Majesty's ships Altea, Phoebe, Galatea and Race Horse, after hard fighting for 3 hours & a half, the circumstances of which I shall now relate.

"We were cruising off this island in company with the Phoebe and Galatea of 36 guns each, when we fell in with 3 large French frigates, which we knew were expected, and full of troops. After chasing them 24 hours, they stood towards us with all sail. Our ships were not well manned, and the Altea was to leave Port Louis that very day, the senior officer judged it prudent to make the action sure, to join company, and we therefore made for the land and they continued after us, our plan succeeded, the Altea joined, but we lost the enemy in the night. As they were acquainted with the capture of the island, we made all sail to Tamatane, on the Madagascar coast, thinking they would get water and provisions there—we made the land on the 19th May, in the evening, and at day light on the 20th we discovered the gentlemen to the windward. After chasing nearly the whole day, at 4 in the afternoon we brought them to action, but not so close as we wished, as it was a perfect calm—an incessant fire for 3 hours was kept up on both sides. It being dark & hazy, and the ships much mixed, our commodore made the signal to close, and the French did the same. At half past 8, with little wind, the action commenced close—the French commodore being the advanced ship, was taken in 25 minutes, with the loss of 120 men, he, poor fellow, did not survive to witness the surrender of his ship. The other two made off, our ships not being able to follow, their rigging being so much cut up. Having repaired our damage, on the following day proceeded to Tamatane, where we found the largest of the enemy at anchor, under a battery of 12 guns, and within a reef of rocks. This ship we thought had struck during the action, and as I understood the French language, I was sent in with a flag of truce to ascertain that fact from the captain, but he had fallen in the action—the next in command gave me his honour that the ship had not struck. He proposed to surrender his ship and fort, provided his officers and crew should not be considered prisoners of war, and be permitted to return to France: I bore his proposal to our senior officer, who for the sake of humanity (for we would have taken her out, and having already many prisoners on board) accepted the terms proposed. The Race Horse then went in and took possession of the frigate and battery, the former was most dreadfully cut up; the other frigate has escaped for the present. The ships taken are Renomee and Nereide, both of the largest class, and almost new; the one that escaped is the Glorinde, of the same class, each had 250 troops, exclusive of their complement."

"I am in justice bound to say, that they fought desperately, and their commanders poor fellows, deserved a better fate, they defended their ships like men of honour. The loss on our side, I am happy to say, is not very considerable; our little ship being very low in the water, received no damage in her hull, and we had only one man wounded."

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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

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.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The following lines were penned by the author, on her leaving a room where she had been accustomed to meet, and accompanied with her voice on the piano, ANNA, a departed friend.

Enow. Oh recollection; baleful and distressed!
'Twas God's behest that bid her hence depart;
In reverence to whose wisdom I submit.

When last these social wishes led me here,
The fair and blooming ANNA was beheld;
But now sublunary joys are not amplete,
To ask her presence from celestial choirs!

Whilst soul sick sorrow sinks my spirits down,
And every tuneful note of music's cheer,
With poignant grief I leave the dull room.

In quest of aid where ANNA seldom came,
Warewell, kind friends! for I must now retire,
Our mutual friend Miss H. cannot be here,
Angelic bevy asked her voice above,
And God, in mercy, gratified their wish.

ANNA while put forth her beauties here,
To shew that youth nor virtue can't repel
The shafts of death, without 'tis God's decree.

Rest sainted FAIR! for now too well we know,
Thy early call's a BEACON to our course.

MATILDA.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Concluded from our last.)

John Smith, midshipman, acting as master's mate.—Commanded 4th division of guns. Heard com. R. hail, and no reply for 5 seconds. Heard second hail, and was looking at the Little Belt when the first gun was fired by her, before a shot or provocation was given by the President. Then com. R. fired one gun, then the Belt 3 and action continued. Thought the Belt a frigate. The duration of the action and orders to cease as before stated. The last order to stop firing was received by three different officers. Com. R.'s statement confirmed.

Henry Dennison, acting chaplain.—Was on the quarter-deck. Little Belt was 70 or 80 yards distant. Heard com. R.'s hail and the reply, and the 2d hail—then a gun, he thinks from the Belt, as he felt no jar in the President—and no gun or provocation had been given by com. R.—Account of com. R. confirmed.

Michael Roberts, Boatswain.—Was on the forecabin—saw the flash and heard the gun from the Little Belt, before any shot or provocation had been given from the President. Had not seen the commodore's account.

Richard Carson, midshipman.—Was on the forecabin and gangways. Com. R. hailed and was answered by repeating his words; second hail was answered by a shot. Was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard the gun before any provocation from commodore R. Gun from the President was followed by the Belt's broadside, as stated by others. Commodore's account confirmed.

Matthew Perry, Midshipman.—Was on the quarter-deck. Heard hail, reply, second hail, and gun from Belt, before any gun or provocation from President. Then gun from President followed by general fire from Little Belt. Statement of com. R. confirmed.

Silas Duncan, midshipman.—Was in the foretop. Heard com. R. hail, reply, and second hail, then 3 guns in quick succession, &

Some landmen (like the reporter) might mistake the manner of hailing, which was thus:—
President. The ship aboy? Little Belt. Halloo. Pres. What ship is that? Lit. B. What ship is that? Pres. What ship is that?

believes the first from the Belt, but could not swear, as he was behind the forecabin. Confirms the account of com. R.

John M. Glack, midshipman.—Was in the mizen top. Heard first hail, no reply, second hail, as stated. Thought the Belt fired first, as he felt no jar at the first shot, but at 2d. Com. R.'s report confirmed.

Thomas Gamble, second lieu.—Com. R. hailed, "hey!" Was answered "halloo." "What ship is that?" received his own repeated in reply. Hailed again, "what is that?" Then a gun from the Belt, no gun or provocation from President, no gun was fired from his division. Nothing but round and grape fired after action commenced. Commodore's orders as before stated. When firing ceased finally, Belt was in a favourable position for firing, but broadside from President would probably have funk her. Saw no colours on the Belt, took her for a frigate of 36 or 38 guns. Fire on board or sheering off by the President. Statement of com. R. confirmed.

Alexander James Dallas, 3d lieutenant.—Com. 2d div. guns. Heard 1st hail and question repeated back from Little Belt, then 3d hail and gun. Was looking at Belt when she fired, when no gun or provocation had been given from the President. Was in the bridgeport when the Belt fired, after the shot was received, got into the gun and fired a gun in return, from general orders, without particular direction. A broadside from the Belt immediately succeeded. None but round and grape used in his division; and no fire or sheering off. A broadside more would probably have funk the Belt. Com. R. was very anxious to stop the firing. The commodore's statement confirmed.

John M. Funk, 4th lieu.—Com. 3d div. gun-deck. Heard hail, reply, 2d hail, and gun from Belt as before. Heard no gun or provocation from President, and certainly none from his division. Gun from Belt returned from President in 5 or 6 seconds, broadside from Belt ensued. Orders of com. R. as before.—Round and grape only fired. No fire or sheering off. Another broadside would have funk the Belt. Com. R. exerted himself to stop the firing. Com. R.'s account confirmed.

Peter Gamble, midshipman.—Was on the deck, at 2d division. Heard 1st shot from Little Belt, and felt no jar on board the President. No gun or provocation from com. R. Confirms the official account.

Edward Babbet, midshipman.—Was on gun-deck, at 3d division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first gun from her. No gun or provocation had been given by the President. Com. R.'s account confirmed.

Lieut. Creighton testifies that lights were hoisted on board—the President the night after the action.

Mr. Mull testifies that the damages on board the President was 1 boy wounded, shot in the mainmast, and another in the foremast, with some of the backstays cut away, but not a single shot of any kind from the Little Belt struck the hull of the President.

Edward Rutledge Shubrick, midshipman.—Was forward on gun deck, at 1st division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first fire from her, before any gun or provocation from the President, and confirms the commodore's account.

Philip Dickerson Spencer, midshipman.—Was on the gun deck, at 3d division. Was confident the first shot came from the Little Belt. No gun had been fired from his division, or provocation had been given by com. R. Heard no hail from the Belt. Confirms the commodore's statement.

Breasted Barnes, Carpenter.—Was on gun deck, to attend pumps, and looking at the Belt when she fired the first shot, before any gun or provocation from com. R. The President did not receive a shot of any sort in her hull, but one in her mainmast and another in her foremast.

John Nesse, captain of 1st gun in the 4th division on gun deck. Was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard her fire first.

Eliphalet Carr, capt. gun No. 2, gun deck, testifies exactly the same as Nesse.

John Jones (captain absent) was at gun No. 3, and testifies the same.

James Beach, capt. No. 4, testifies the same.

Trophemus Davis, capt. No. 5, testifies the same.

John Layfield, capt. No. 6, testifies the same.

Benjamin Brown, (1st and 2d captains absent) was at No. 7, and testifies the same.

Edward Fitzgerald, capt. No. 8, testifies the same.

James Cornwall, capt. No. 9, says the Little Belt fired first, to the best of his knowledge.

John Fitch, captain No. 10, was looking at the Belt and saw and heard the first gun come from her.

Richard Thompson (capt. absent) was at No. 11, and saw the Belt fire first.

John Mason, capt. No. 12, testifies the same.

James Thompson, capt. 13, declares the

David Lawson, capt. 14, testifies the same.

James Lee, capt. 15, declares the same.

Edward Walker, capt. 1st gun, 4th division, forecabin; from hearing the report of the gun, believed the first shot from the Belt.

Moses Dunbar, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 2d division, was looking at the Little Belt and saw her fire first.

George Simmons, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th division, declares precisely the same.

John McCormick, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th division, declares the same.

William Campbell, capt. 1st gun 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Thomas Taylor, capt. 2d gun, 4th division, saw Little Belt fire 6 seconds first.

Philip Warner, capt. 3d gun 4th division, was looking at Belt, and saw her fire first.

Samuel Brown, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Richard Cockle, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th division, quarter deck, saw Little Belt fire 6 seconds first.

Edward Patterson, capt. 6th gun, 4th division, declares the same.

John Anderson, capt. 7th gun, 4th division, declares the same.

James Welch, capt. 8th gun, 4th division, declares the same.

Lieut. Creighton testified further, that the Belt was silenced the 2d time she fired towards the commodore, instead of away, as she should have done to the President, and would have done so had he been free. Com. Rogers testified much humanity and anxiety to stop the firing.

Mr. Mull testified that the commodore showed great humanity.

Lieut. Dallas heard 2 reports, one against the President's mast, and the report of the gun from the Little Belt. Silas H. Stringham, midshipman, declares the same.

James H. Ludlow, midshipman, declares the same.

David Gelson Ingraham, midshipman, declares the same.

Lieut. Creighton, testified to the assistance from com. Rodgers to stop the next morning.

Here the examination closed, we understand, embraced every detail in well as captains, of guns, not the President, who were present at the action. The hours when the chase took place, with the courses & some technical sea-terms, are omitted to the material objects of

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE COMET.

The following are the observations I have made on the apparent first comet now visible. The distance and the fixed stars were after good Hadley's octant; and the sun, &c. were obtained from a celestial globe, and, of course, without necessary calculations in spherical trigonometry for that purpose.

Saturday, 7th Sept. half past 6.

Distances. Polar Star { Alpha

Ursa Major { Gamma Right Ascension Declination N. Longitude 4 Sig Latitude Distance from the Pole

Wednesday, 11th Sept. half past 6. Distances. Polar Star { Alpha

Ursa Major { Beta Gamma Eta Arcturus Right Ascension Declination N. Longitude 4 Sig Latitude Distance from the Pole

Friday, 13th Sept. half past 6. Distances. Polar Star { Alpha

Ursa Major { Beta Gamma Eta Arcturus Right Ascension Declination N. Longitude 4 Sig Latitude Distance from the Pole

Saturday, 14th Sept. half past 6. Distances. Polar Star { Alpha

Ursa Major { Beta Gamma Eta Arcturus Right Ascension Declination N. Longitude 4 Sig Latitude Distance from the Pole

David Lawson, capt. 14, testifies the Sunday, 15th Sept. four in the morning.

James Lee, capt. 15, declares the same.

Edward Walker, capt. 1st gun, 4th division, forecable; from hearing the report and seeing no jar, believed the first shot came from the Belt.

Moses Dunbar, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 2d gun, 4th division, was looking at the Little Belt, and saw her fire first.

George Simmons, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 3d gun, 4th division, declares precisely the same.

John McCormick, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th gun, 4th division, declares the same.

William Campbell, capt. 1st gun 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Thomas Taylor, capt. 2d gun, quarter deck, saw Little Belt fire 6 seconds first.

Philip Warner, capt. 3d gun quarter deck, saw looking at Belt, and saw her first shot.

Samuel Brown, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 4th gun, 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Richard Cockle, 2d capt. (1st abs.) 5th gun, quarter deck, saw Little Belt fire 3 or 4 seconds first.

Edward Patterson, capt. 6th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

John Anderson, capt. 7th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

James Welch, capt. 8th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

Lieut. Creighton testified further, that when the Belt was silenced the 2d time she luffed towards the commodore, instead of keeping away, as she should have done if her President, and would have done if her President had been free. Com. Rogers expressed much humanity and anxiety to stop the firing.

Mr. Mull testified that the commodore displayed great humanity.

Lieut. Dallas heard 2 reports, one the shot against the President's mast, and the other the report of the gun from the Little Belt.

Silas H. Stringham, midshipman, saw the Belt fire first.

James H. Ludlow, midshipman, saw the Belt fire first.

David Gelsion Ingraham, midshipman, saw the same.

Lieut. Creighton, testified to the officers of assistance from com. Rodgers to the Little Belt the next morning.

Here the examination closed, having, as we understand, embraced every deck officer, as well as captains, of guns, now on board the President, who were present during the action. The hours when the chase took place, with the courses steered, and some technical details, are omitted as unessential to the material objects of the inquiry.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE COMET.

The following are the observations which I have made on the apparent situation of the comet now visible. The distances between it and the fixed stars were ascertained by a good Hadley's octant: and the right ascensions, &c. were obtained from a celestial globe; not having, at present, leisure to make the necessary calculations in spherical trigonometry for that purpose.

Saturday, 7th Sept. half past seven at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	50 15
Alpha	21 33
Gamma	16 28
Ursa Major	161 30
Right Ascension	161 30
Declination N.	41
Longitude 4 Signs 23 degrees.	
Latitude	30 60
Distance from the Sun	34 15

Wednesday, 11th Sept. half past 7 at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	48 50
Alpha	20 10
Ursa Major	14 44
Beta	13 23
Gamma	13 23
Eta	27 23
Arcturus	43 45
Right Ascension	165
Declination N.	42 45
Longitude 4 Signs 28 degrees.	
Latitude	34
Distance from the Sun	37 45

Friday, 13th Sept. half past 7 at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	48 5
Alpha	19 35
Ursa Major	14 4
Beta	12 15
Gamma	168 30
Right Ascension	43 45
Declination N.	43 45
Longitude 5 Signs	
Latitude	35
Distance from the Sun	39 30

Saturday, 14th Sept. half past 7 at night.

Distances.	
Polar Star	47 50
Alpha	19 12
Ursa Major	14 3
Beta	11 42
Gamma	24 23
Eta	42 26
Arcturus	169
Right Ascension	44
Declination N.	44
Longitude 5 Signs & 43 mts.	
Latitude	35 45
Distance from the Sun	40 30

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is directed by the forty-ninth section of the Act entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, that as soon as the Penitentiary House in Baltimore county is ready for the reception of criminals, that the Governor of this State shall notify the same by proclamation. And whereas, the inspectors of said institution have reported to me that the said building is completed, and the requisites of the said law have been in all other respects complied with: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring the said Penitentiary House to be ready for the reception of criminals who may be condemned to work and labour therein, as the said law requires.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one (L. S.) thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifth.

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

The Proclamation to be published twice in each week for six weeks in the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; Bartgis's paper and Herald at Frederick-Town; the Star and Monitor, at Easton; and the National Intelligencer.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, on the 12th instant, a negro man who calls himself JEM WHITE; says he was sold by a Mr. Wicks, Dorset county, Eastern Shore, 12 or 13 months ago, to a Mr. Thompson state of Georgia, where he was carried, and from whence he made his escape. Jem is about five feet five or six inches high, supposed to be 34 years of age, commonly black and well set, has a scar over his right eye, and one opposite his left eye. Had on when committed a old oznaburg shirt, nankeen pantaloons, a jacket and a wool hat. His master is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold agreeably to law. **JOHN CORD, Shff. A. A. county.**

Oct. 3, 1811.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis October 1st, 1811.

JOSHUA B. BOND, Eleanor Butler.
M. O. Chapman, Clerk of A. A. C. Court, (2.) the hon. Chancellor of Maryland, (3.) William S. Green, Jonas Green, Richard Gray, Grand Lodge of Maryland, Barbara Goszler John Huett. Aaron Jones. William Kilty, Esq. Elizabeth Knight. Nathaniel Lyde, Esq. John M'Farland, John M'Knikin. Moses Orm, (2.) Dr. William Pinkney, (2.) Richard Ridgely, (2.) Mess. Ridgely and Johnson, Attornies at Law, William Russel. Larkin Shipley, John Smith. William Tod, (2.) Richard Thompson, Ann Timmons. Michl. Walton, John White—Annapolis.

John Burns, Isaac Baldwin, John Beal. Isaiah Burd, Nicholas Fountain, Isaac Garretson, Thomas Jeffries, George M'Donel, Thomas Pearse, Philip Tully, Doct. Samuel Russell Trivott—on board Frigate Constitution.

Thomas Biekmal, Jeremiah Berry. Augustine Gambrell, (2.) Joseph Howard. Thomas Lee, Esq. Joseph M'Gill. Gasbay Pindell. Mary Roboson, William Richardson. William Stewart, James Slack, Richard Snodon. Keely Tydings—Anne-Arundel County. Samuel Everett, Kent Island.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M.
October 3, 1811. 3t.

For Sale
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
For no fault, only and 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.

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, Shff. A. A. C.

B. CURRAN,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and the Public generally, that he has this week opened an assortment of Well Selected Goods, amongst which are a choice collection of Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, and Cords of various descriptions—also a bale of Assorted Flannels, all of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.
Annapolis, Oct. 3, 1811. 1/2

NEW STORE.
NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS.
Childs & Shaw,
HAVE received an assortment of New Goods, comprising most of the articles suitable for the season, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.
Annapolis, Oct. 3, 1811.

Taken up Adrift,
ON the back of Greenbury's on the 18th Sept. last, a SPAR, about 60 feet long. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold to pay expenses.
JOHN JACKSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 3, 1811. 3w*

In Chancery.
September 28, 1811.
ORDERED, that the sale made by James M'ulloch, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Dick, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next. The report states that the sale of a tract of land containing 100 acres, was sold at \$10 45 cents per acre.
True copy,
Test. **NICH. BREWER,**
Reg. Cur. Carl.

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.

2 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 1,060 acres, purchased by the late general John Davidson, of Annapolis, from Thomas Johnson, son of 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 26th 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 Dorrey.

THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee.
Sept. 26, 1811.

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 orphans 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 15th day of September, 1811.

2 **BENJ. WELLS, Jun. Admr.**

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.

2 **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. 3t*

Vision of Don Roderick,
By Walter Scott—for Sale by
GEO. SHAW, & Co.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1811.

[No. 3378]

[LXVIIIth Year.]

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is directed by the forty-ninth section of the Act entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, that as soon as the Penitentiary House in Baltimore county is ready for the reception of criminals, that the Governor of this State shall notify the same by proclamation. And whereas, the inspectors of said institution have reported that the said building is completed, and the requisites of the said law have been in all other respects complied with: I am therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring the said Penitentiary House to be ready for the reception of criminals who may be committed to work and labour therein, as the said law requires.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth.

EDW. LLOYD.

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

The Proclamation to be published in each week for six weeks in the *American Sun*, and *Federal Gazette*, of Baltimore; the *Maryland Republican* and *Maryland Gazette*, at Annapolis; the *Maryland Herald* at Hagerstown; *Bartgis's paper* and *Herald* at Frederick-Town; the *Star* and *Monitor*, at Easton; and the *National Intelligencer*.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, on the 25th instant, a negro man who calls himself JEM WHITE; says he was sold by Mr. Wicks, Dorset county, Eastern Shore, 12 or 13 months ago, to a Mr. Thompson of Georgia, where he was carried, and from whence he made his escape. Jem is about five feet five or six inches high, supposed to be 34 years of age, commonly black and well set, has a scar over his right eye, and one opposite his left eye. Had on when committed an old oxburgh shirt, nankeen pantaloons, old jacket and wool hat. His master is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold agreeably to law. JOHN CORD, Sheriff. A. A. county.

Oct. 3, 1811.

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M. O. Champlain, Clerk of A. A. C. Court, (2.) the hon'ble Chancellor of Maryland, (3.) William S. Green, Jonas Green, Richard Gray, Grand Lodge of Maryland, Barbara Goszler John Huett, Aaron Jones, William Kilty, Esq. Elizabeth Knight, Nathaniel Lyde, Esq. John Farland, John McKimlin, Moses Orm, (2.) Dr. William Pinkney, (2.) Richard Ridgely, (2.) Mess. Ridgely and Johnson, Attorneys at Law, William Russel, Larkin Shipley, John Smith, William Tod, (2.) Richard Thompson, Ann Timmons, Michl. Walton, John White—Annapolis.
John Burns, Isaac Baldwin, John Beal, Laiah Buel, Nicholas Fountain, Isaac Garrelson, Esq. Thomas Jeffries, George McDonel, Thomas Pearce, Philip Tully, Doct. Samuel Russell Trivott—on board Frigate Constitution.

Thomas Bicknal, Jeremiah Berry, Augustine Gambrell, (2.) Joseph Howard, Thomas Lee, Esq. Joseph M'Gill, Gasby Pindell, Mary Robeson, William Richardson, William Stewart, James Slack, Richard Snodon, Keely Tydings—Anne-Arundel County. Samuel Everett, Kent Island. JOHN MUNROE, P. M. Oct. 2, 1811.

For Sale

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
For no fault, only and 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.

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.

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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 authorised 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.

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JOHN GASSAWAY,
Reg. Wills for A. A. C.

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BENJ. WELLS, Jun. Adm'r.

Taken up Adrift,

ON the back of Greenbury's on the 18th Sept. last, a SPAR, about 60 feet long. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold to pay expenses.

JOHN JACKSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 3, 1811.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.
LATE NEWS.

By the particular attention of a respectable friend, we were yesterday presented with Cork papers to the 24th of August, containing London dates to the 18th, inclusive.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

From Gottenburg we have the following communicated by an American gentleman: "Mr. Erving's arrival in Denmark has saved the merchants in the U. States (in about 80 sail which have passed up the Sound without interruption) at least half a million of dollars in expenses which would have been incurred by their detention and trials, as none would have escaped; and as the system of last year would have been pursued, many, however innocent, would have been condemned. The few cases undecided on his arrival (those under British convoy excepted) will not be condemned. His reception was very flattering, and a total change has taken place in their conduct to our flag."

AUG. 15.

After the report of hostilities breaking out again in the north, had nearly died away, it has been revived with fresh vigour. Buonaparte, it is said, intends to proceed to Germany immediately, and to assemble French, Prussian, and the troops of the Rhenish Confederacy on the frontiers of Poland. Preparations are said to be actually making at Eylau for his reception. One letter from Russia says, "the die is cast war is inevitable."

We do not think that Russia will go to war with France before she makes her peace with Turkey. Though the very circumstance of her being at war with another power, might determine Buonaparte to commence hostilities against her. Be this, however, as it may, the fact of a change in the Russian councils, relative to the continental system, is admitted in her ports this season, and a list of 131 vessels, which had gained admission, was yesterday handed about among the merchants.

Contradictory.

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The new levies are composed of boys, and there are no veterans in France but the Imperial Guard.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1811.

[No. 3378]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is directed by the forty-ninth section of the Act entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, that as soon as the Penitentiary House in Baltimore county is ready for the reception of criminals; that the Governor of this State shall notify the same by proclamation. And whereas, the inspectors of said institution have reported that the said building is completed, and the requisites of the said law have been in all other respects complied with: I am therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring the Penitentiary House to be ready for the reception of criminals who may be condemned to work and labour therein, as the said law requires.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

The Proclamation to be published in each week for six weeks in the *Flag, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore;* the *Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis;* the *Maryland Herald and Hagerstown;* *Bartgis's paper and Herald at Frederick-Town;* the *Star and Monitor, at Easton;* and the *National Intelligencer.*

By Order,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, on the 23rd instant, a negro man who calls himself JEM WHITE; says he was sold by a Mr. Wicks, Dorset county, Eastern Shore, 2 or 3 months ago, to a Mr. Thompson of Georgia, where he was carried, and from whence he made his escape. Jem is about five feet five or six inches high, supposed to be 34 years of age, commonly black and well set, has a scar over his right eye, and one opposite his left eye. And on when committed an old oxburg shirt, nankeen pantaloons, old jacket and wool hat. His master is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold agreeably to law. JOHN CORD, Sheriff.

A. A. county.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis October 1st, 1811.

JOSHUA B. BOND, Eleanor Butler.
M. O. Champlain, Clerk of A. A. C. Court, (2.) the hon'ble Chancellor of Maryland, (3.) William S. Green, Jonas Green, Richard Gray, Grand Lodge of Maryland, Barbara Goszler John Huett. Aaron Jones. William Kilty, Esq. Elizabeth Knight. Nathaniel Lyde, Esq. John Farland, John M'Kulkin. Moses Orm, (2.) Dr. William Pinkney, (2.) Richard Ridgely, (2) Mess. Ridgely and Johnson, Attorneys at Law, William Russel. Larkin Shipley, John Smith. William Tod, (3.) Richard Thompson, Ann Timmons. Michl. Walton, John White—Annapolis.
John Barnes, Isaac Baldwin, John Beal, Isaiah Burd, Nicholas Fountain, Isaac Garretson, Esq. Thomas Jeffries, George McDonel, Thomas Pearce, Philip Tully, Doct. Samuel Russell Trivott—on board Frigate Constitution.
Thomas Bicknal, Jeremiah Berry. Augustine Gambrill, (2.) Joseph Howard. Thomas Lee, Esq. Joseph M'Gill. Gasbay Findell. Mary Roboson, William Richardson. William Stewart, James Slack, Richard Snodon. Keely Tydings—Anne-Arundel County. Samuel Everett, Kent Island. JOHN MUNROE, P. M.

October 3, 1811. 3t.

For Sale

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
For no fault, only and 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.

By Auction of the Printer.
Sept. 4, 1811.

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 1,060 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. ts.

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 orphans 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. Admr.

Taken up Adrift,

ON the back of Greenbury's on the 18th Sept. last, a SPAR, about 60 feet long. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold to pay expenses. JOHN JACKSON.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, SEPT. 27.
LATE NEWS.

By the particular attention of a respectable friend, we were yesterday presented with Cork papers to the 24th of August, containing London dates to the 18th, inclusive.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

From Gottenburg we have the following communicated by an American gentleman:

"Mr. Erving's arrival in Denmark has saved the merchants in the U. States (in about 80 fail which have passed up the Sound without interruption) at least half a million of dollars in expenses which would have been incurred by their detention and trials, as none would have escaped; and as the system of last year would have been pursued, many, however innocent, would have been condemned. The few cafes undecided on his arrival (those under British convoy excepted) will not be condemned. His reception was very flattering, and a total change has taken place in their conduct to our flag."

AUG. 15.

After the report of hostilities breaking out again in the north, had nearly died away, it has been revived with fresh vigour. Buonaparte, it is said, intends to proceed to Germany immediately, and to assemble French, Prussian, and the troops of the Rhenish Confederacy on the frontiers of Poland. Preparations are said to be actually making at Eylau for his reception. One letter from Prussia says, "the die is cast war is inevitable."

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PARIS, AUG. 12.

We are assured that a Courier arrived from the army of Arragon, has brought intelligence that Monferat, a fortified monastery, some leagues from Tarragona, has been carried at the point of the bayonet by the army of Marshal Suchet.

[The papers hold a very pacific language as to the U. States. Admiral Yorke's fleet is said to have been sent to meet and convey home the China ships which had a large sum of specie on board. He did not however fall in with the ships. News of the arrival of Mr. Foller and Mr. Pinkney had been received.

The French settlement at Madagascar has capitulated to the English.

The L. Belt is supposed to have arrived in England about the 20th of August. Previous to the 13th, and to the westward of long. 40, she took the American ship Traveller from Bordeaux with a valuable cargo. [Boston Palladium.]

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 3.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Liverpool, the ship Robert Waln, capt. Page. She left Liverpool on the 27th August, and brings London dates to the 25th.

We understand that a rupture between Russia and France, was rumoured in London when capt. Page sailed.

Adm. York has returned to England with his squadron.

The following are extracts from the papers brought by this arrival:

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Belliqueux, of 64 guns, which came home last week as escort of the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch after destroying all the fortifications, had evacuated Batavia, and retired to Murrack, a strong position in the Straits of Sunda.

Dr. Baillie has taken a house at Sunding-Hill, near Windsor, for autumn, as he sees no likelihood of a speedy termination to his attendance on his majesty. This proves the confidence which the physicians have of the stamina of his majesty's constitution.

Another Anholt mail arrived on Saturday night, by which we received some further German papers and letters from Gottenburg to the 7th inst.—The former do not supply us with any intelligence of much interest. An article from Vienna states, that Rudchuck has been appointed as the place of meeting for the Turkish and Russian negotiators. Both parties appear to be equally desirous of an accommodation.

The letters from Gottenburg furnish nothing new relative to matters in dispute between Russia and France, but this is accounted for by the circumstance that the last packet from Petersburg for Stockholm had been taken by one of our cruisers and the letters sent to Sir James Saumarez. It was expected, however, that he would forward them without delay, to their destination.

Last night's Gazette, announces the prorogation of parliament to the 4th of October.

AUG. 19.

The Gazette of Saturday contains various communications from the officers of the squadron employed on the coast of Catalonia, detailing the progress of the siege of Tarragona, from the taking of fort Olivo, to the successful assault of the principal fortresses. We find the Spanish account of the way in which the enemy got possession of fort Olivo, confirmed by captain Adam.—We were before inclined to suspect its accuracy, as it came to us through the suspicious medium of a French translation.

The last despatch from capt. Codrington, in which he details the particulars of the fatal assault on Tarragona, and the massacre of its wretched inhabitants, will be read with great interest. We hope it will afford an awful lesson to the Spaniards themselves. It is only by resistance, resistance to the last, that they can hope for safety.—From the moment the enemy entered the breach, the garrison seemed to have been seized with a sudden panic, and were unable either to defend themselves and repel their assailants, or to concert any feasible means of escape. "Thus already without the walls," says capt. Codrington, "stripped, and endeavoured to swim off to the shipping while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy.

The only consolation afforded us on this occasion, is that every thing which could be achieved by British humanity and bravery, was done by our ships of war off the harbour; but the enemy were but too successful in their atrocious work of slaughter and destruction. Man, woman and child, were put to the sword; "Many of the women and young girls, ten years of age (says capt. Codrington) were treated in the most inhuman way; and after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; one thousand men had

city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the houses were all set fire to.

We are happy to find from capt. Codrington's despatches, that our Squadron has been actively employed in furnishing arms and equipments to the troops of Valencia.

We have received since our last French papers to the 14th inst. from which we have made few extracts. Monferat, whether the remains of the army of Campo Verde was supposed to have taken refuge, is stated in a minor French journal to have been captured by the army of Suchet, but as the Moniteur of a later date is silent on the subject, we hope the report will prove unfounded. The Moniteur has copied from the English papers the pretended letter from Champagny to the Russian minister at Paris.

The private communications by the Anholt mail, which arrived on Saturday, are from Koningsburg to the 30th ult. and from Gottenburg to the 10th inst. Letters from Koningsburg state that 20,000 French troops had suddenly entered Dantzic, with all their ammunition and artillery, giving out that they were ordered to march towards the Rhine.

From Petersburg there are no letters by the mail, the cause of which is differently explained; it is said on the one hand, to arise from the detention of the vessel conveying the mail, by the mistake of a cruiser; and on the other, to originate in the stoppage of the letters from the Russian capital, by an order of the government, at the instance of Lauriston.

The following is an extract of one of the Koningsburg letters:—

Koningsburg, July 29.

"We hear that an arrangement has been made between the French ambassador and the minister of Alexander, under which the trade with England is to be permitted according to the restrictions hitherto adopted, and with this concession, the alliance between the two emperors is not to be interrupted."

The result of the negotiation between France and Russia is mentioned in much the same terms in a letter from Riga.

It was reported on Saturday, that doctors Herberden and Baillie would not attend his majesty constantly in future, but that he would be placed entirely under the care of those medical men who had made his complaint their particular study.

His royal highness the Duke of Suffex, we are sorry to state, lies dangerously ill at his apartments in Kensington Palace. Two physicians were sent for expressly on Friday night to attend his royal highness.

Our Portsmouth letter on Wednesday announces the arrival of several transports at Portsmouth from Lisbon under convoy of the North Star, captain Coe. The transports are ten in number, and had a passage of three weeks. They were in charge of Lieut. Pye, and brought home the skeleton regiments of the 2d battalion 7th Fusiliers, 2d, 48th, and 7th King's German Legion, which have respectively borne a part in the capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Albuera. Owing to the losses they have suffered in these and other operations during the campaign, and the usual casualties of the climate, they were ordered to deliver up the remainder of their men (about 250 or 300 of each battalion) to their several 1st battalions—the officers and non-commissioned officers only returned home.

Francis Saffi Della Tosa, chamberlain to the Ex-Queen of Etruria, and Caspar Chierilli, an Italian merchant, were, on the 25th ult. adjudged to suffer death, by a court martial at Paris, for having undertaken missions to foreign powers; as were three of their accomplices, viz. Bigli, Maitre d'Hotel to the Queen of Etruria, Minucci, her principal Equerry, and Boffo, Director of the Hospital at Nice. Buonaparte mitigated the sentence of the Chamberlain but the other parties were shot on the 27th ult.

THE KING.

The following are extracts from the Morning Papers of this day:—

"The Queen's Council met on Saturday. Only three members attended—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Aylesford. They examined the Physicians together with Dr. Simmons, and Dr. John Willis, whose advice has been recently taken. The result we understand is, that no perceptible amendment has taken place in his majesty's complaint—and it appears evident that the malady is confirmed by an effusion having taken place on the brain because the King receives no other benefit from sleep than that refreshment of his bodily powers which makes his mental disorder more violent. But, we are sorry to say, that within the space of the last week, his majesty has most sensibly declined in strength. He is now carried from his bed to his chair, and from his chair to his bed. His head droops on his chest; & though he submits with reluctance to take food, it is with the utmost difficulty that the physicians can, by medical means, assist the digestive powers. The physicians have now given up all hopes of his recovery."

Windsor, Aug. 17.

"His majesty's disorder has rather increased than abated although he enjoyed four hours sleep last night, and appeared rather more composed. In the early part of this morning he eat a very hearty breakfast; shortly after which he became worse; and it is now the opinion of those conversant with the nature of his complaint, that his malady is confirmed; and from his advanced age, very little hopes were entertained of his recovery."

"The Queen's Council assembled as usual and the physicians, particularly Dr. Willis, underwent an examination; the result of which, we regret to state, fully confirms the above statement. It is reported, that his majesty is to be placed under the care of Drs. Willis and Simmons only, and the other physicians will only pay occasional visits."

The following are the Bulletins issued since our last.

Windsor Castle, Aug. 18.

"There is no alteration in his Majesty's symptoms to-day."

AUGUST 19.

"His majesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not quite so well this morning."

(Signed as usual.)

AUGUST 21.

The accounts from Windsor last night were of the most melancholy character. His majesty's sufferings were stated to have arrived at a stage which not only precluded any hopes of his recovery, but induced the most serious apprehensions of fast approaching dissolution. We are happy, however, to find by the accounts received this morning, that there is some alteration for the better.

The following is the bulletin issued this morning:

Windsor, Aug. 21.

"His majesty has slept throughout the night, and appears refreshed this morning."

(Signed by the Physicians.)

From the Philad. Freeman's Journal.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship Atlas, captain Donovan, in 115 days from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The Nyfus frigate, Captain Beaver, was preparing to sail from the Isle of France for the Schelle Islands, whither she was to carry a small detachment of British troops to occupy these islands—thence she was to proceed to Madras or Bengal.

The ship General Welleley had sailed the latter end of March, as a cartel for France, She carries off 120 late inhabitants of the Isle of France, who refused to take the oath of allegiance.

The Henry Welleley was equipping as a cartel, to be despatched to Europe, with a further number of disaffected inhabitants.—Lieut. Rich, of the Bengal army, had been appointed commissary, and was to embark for Morlaix, on board the Henry Welleley.

Mr. Saunders was appointed Post Master General of the Isle of France.

The American brig Angelica, had been engaged by Government to carry military stores to Madagascar, to replace those lost in the Dutche's of York.

Money had become somewhat scarce on the Isle of France; and Government we observe by the Island Gazette of the 20th March, had opened a loan, in which it was proposed to receive cash, in exchange for Treasury receipts payable at 3 or 4 months, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

For the Maryland Gazette.

AN ESSAY

OF THE GENIUS OF EDMUND BURKE.
IN attempting to describe the actions and characters of men, it is of the highest importance that those persons should be selected who are proper models for imitation. Whether we would portray the conduct of generals or statesmen, or of those who have walked the humble paths of private life, this remark merits our attention. A review of the actions of virtuous men, of men conspicuous for honest worth, and whose lives were a series of benevolent and honourable acts, cannot fail to afford pleasure and instruction. That equanimity and self-complacency discoverable in them, which are always the concomitants of a blameless life, are the strongest incentives to virtue. But a survey of the actions of those who have gained great celebrity in the world by the force of their talents, notwithstanding their total want of religion and morality, is apt to render less disgusting the deformity of vice. This depravity borrows a seductive charm from the sprightliness of genius; & whilst we are dazzled by the splendour which surrounds them, we are blind to their defects. It is for these reasons of the highest importance that we should select those characters in the delineation of which we may find both pleasure and improve-

Among the statesmen of modern times few approach nearer to these requisites, and have acquired greater celebrity, than Edmund Burke. The talents and virtues of this great man fill us with the highest veneration for his character. The highest degree enhanced by his being divested of all those titles which too often captivate superficial minds, and give a false splendour to character. His claim to merit rests on his own native genius, and the tenaciousness of his acquirements. With a mind ardent, bold and vigorous, he pursued the path which leads to true and lasting glory. Stars, garters and diamonds those gewgaws which amuse children in the shape of men, claimed not his regard. Fired with a nobler ambition, he left the for men whose inferior capacities require such adventitious embellishments.

In contemplating this illustrious personage, we are lost in the blaze of shining qualities which present themselves to our view. Where shall we begin in praising such excellence? Shall we begin with describing the vigour of his mind, or the force of his fancy, or the copiousness of his imagination, or his bold and manly eloquence? Each merits equal attention, and claims our applause and admiration.

No man in the British parliament possessed sounder or more splendid talents than Edmund Burke. By the force of his genius he was capable of penetrating the most intricate subjects, of analysing the most complicated systems. In the discussion of any affair which chanced to come before the house, he took such a comprehensive view of it, reasoned in a logical manner, and adduced such decisive arguments to support his side of the question, that he commonly silenced his opponents, and ended the debate.—He was not so blinded by attachment to his country, as to estimate her resources too high, and by that means to involve her in ways which she was incapable of conducting with honour, or ending with success. No narrow political maxims were ever held by him; on the contrary, taking the most liberal and comprehensive view of every subject, considering things as they were and not as they ought to be, moulding his opinion to the exigency of the times, and judiciously weighing every circumstance, he drew conclusions the most rational, and recommended plans the most salutary.

It has been lately asserted by a writer, that Burke possessed merely a smattering of learning—that he had but lightly skimmed the superficies of science. Notwithstanding the positiveness with which this opinion has been advanced, an acquaintance with his writings is only necessary to shew its futility and malice. It discovers to us a mind large and expanded, freed from the mists of ignorance and replete with knowledge drawn from the most extensive circumference of science. Had he been, as represented by the writer just alluded to, a mere smatterer in learning, it is incredible that he would ever have become the intimate companion of Doctor Johnson.—The testimony which the latter bears to his intellectual worth is highly flattering.—It was observed by that great colossus of English literature, that he never was in company with Edmund Burke without being greatly delighted or improved.

Burke possessed, in a very high degree, those powers which move and captivate the hearts of men—I mean the powers of oratory. His eloquence was of the highest kind, bold, animated and sublime. He did not embellish every thought with the flowers of rhetoric, or scatter with profusion those figures which by dazzling with a false lustre, delight only the ill-judging and the ignorant. Having a taste chastened and improved by art, he used them more sparingly, and never suffered his faculty to wander beyond the pale of reason. Hence every figure which he introduced, serves either to elucidate the thought or to heighten the picture. In a plain narration of facts which are of little importance, and which are not calculated to interest his hearers very greatly, we find him clear and unornamented in his style. But when a subject of great magnitude occurs—when public expectation is high—when his fancy is warm, and his passions heated, we behold him bursting forth in a torrent of eloquence. He wields the thunders of genius, and subdues all hearts. All listen with rapture to the charms of his discourse.—Even envy is struck dumb with astonishment, and forced to admit the splendour and versatility of his talents.

In his diction he is always chaste and pure. He appears to have had a perfect knowledge of the English tongue, and to have weighed the force of every word.—We accordingly find him clear and energetic in his language; selecting those words which most precisely define his meaning, and make the strongest impressions on the mind. His sentences are not measured and

of the subject.—At one time fluted and harmonious, at another cobwebbed and sometimes stately and magnificent, sometimes quick and vivid. But subject does he discover such talents as when speaking on the subject of America—Here he shews all the force of judgment, united to all the force of fancy. He had, at the earliest period of his life, contracted the strongest attachment to his country.—He saw the difficulties with which she contended, and in her inhabitants, a spirit of fortitude and perseverance borrowing strength from the accumulation of her distresses. Her generous heart sympathized with her thus tossed on a sea of troubles, and his lofty mind glowed with a desire at such a display of vigour, genius and courage, in an infant people. The Americans first remonstrated against the ambitious proceedings of the mother country, they had to apprehend the most violent opposition, if not the most dangerous consequences, from the spirit of the parliament of England. In estimating the vigour of his mind, or the force of his fancy, or the copiousness of his imagination, or his bold and manly eloquence, we must not be prejudiced, whilst the tide of controversy is running down the stream of folly, to the will certainly present to the mind, and a dreary vista of calamities which Americans could scarcely hope to escape. No member of the British parliament would become the advocate of such a course, & paint, in true colours, the most complicated systems. In the discussion of any affair which chanced to come before the house, he took such a comprehensive view of it, reasoned in a logical manner, and adduced such decisive arguments to support his side of the question, that he commonly silenced his opponents, and ended the debate.—He was not so blinded by attachment to his country, as to estimate her resources too high, and by that means to involve her in ways which she was incapable of conducting with honour, or ending with success. No narrow political maxims were ever held by him; on the contrary, taking the most liberal and comprehensive view of every subject, considering things as they were and not as they ought to be, moulding his opinion to the exigency of the times, and judiciously weighing every circumstance, he drew conclusions the most rational, and recommended plans the most salutary.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 10th inst. the Rev. Mr. RYLAND, Mr. THOMAS, to Mrs. ELIZABETH LUCAS, of this city.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.
Dr. Dennis Claude,*
Lewis Davall,*
George Mackubin,

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
William H. Marriott,*
John S. Belt,*
Dr. Archibald Dorsey,*
Zachariah Davall,*
Dr. Anderson Warfield,
Osborn Williams,
Richard Hall, of Edward
Henry Childs,
Osborn S. Harwood,

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
William Pechin,*
James L. Donnan,*
Luther Martin

* Those marked * are We understand the Federal Convention will be held in Prince-George's, Calvert county.

From the Richmond Enquirer. (Continued from the last page.) The following are the observations on the comet since my last publication, Sept. 15, half past 7.

Distance.
Polar Star
Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Right Ascension
Declination N
Longitude 5 S
Latitude
Distance from Amplitude

Set
Rose
Monday, Sept. 16, half past 7.

Distance.
Polar Star
Alpha
Beta
Gamma
Eta
Arcturus
Right Ascension

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

From the Boston Gazette.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
When declines the busy day,
With its irksome duties;
When the sun, his labour o'er,
Sinks beneath the western shore,
T'inging with a glowing ray
Nature's closing beauties;
When the sober eve arrives,
Bidding to the pillow,
Then the distant Light-House blaze
Gasts o'er the Ocean's breast its rays;
And the Sea-boy's heart revives,
Gleaming on the billow.
Oft I watch the wav'ring light,*
Midst the gloom increasing:
First, a speck, it dimly glows,
Soon, however, more brilliant grows,
Flames around—then sinks in night,
All its lustre ceasing.
Thus, delusive Hope, thy ray,
O'er life's billow shining,
Rises high in fancy's view,
Beams awhile with vivid hue:
Fading then in gloom away,
Leaves the wretch refining.

MOSES.

* In allusion to Lewis's revolving light in Boston harbour, which, at first, hardly perceptible, gradually reaches its acme, and then again sinks in the obscurity of night.

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.

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.

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.

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'x.

THOMAS HODGES, Adm'r.

REZIN ESTEP, Adm'r.

Sept. 19, 1811.

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.

G. RIDGELY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from this date, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent ABRAHAM TURNER.

Sept. 10, 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, & 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.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable 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.

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

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, within two months from the day of sale, and on payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber is authorised to execute deeds of conveyances of the premises to the several purchasers.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.
Sept. 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 Easton, Talbot county.

JNO. M. G. EMORY.

N. B. Any person renting the above farm will not be obliged to lease 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 said estate to make immediate payment.

Wm. H. Marriott, Adm'r.

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 bracer 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 pedicols and expectorals 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 ailing nearly two years with a hectic 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 grand-child, and infant of 17 months old which was taken about the first of August with slow fevers and a 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 Budge.

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 ELIOTT.

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

No. 4.

Feb. 12, 1809.

I have great reason to be very thankful for being recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil I had been afflicted with a violent pain in my back, so that I was not able to walk. I procured one phial of the oil, and I received immediate relief, & I have been very well ever since.

N. B. I had a violent toothach about two or three months ago, when I dropped a few drops of the above oil on some lint, and applied it to the tooth affected, and I received immediate relief.

ELEANOR ELIOTT.

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.

In Chancery,

September 20, 1811.

Charles Simms, Thomas Swann, Richard Harrison, and others,

vs. Richard B. Mecke, 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 eighty, 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 to the sale of the said lands for the payment of the debts due from the said Robert Hooe, and to carry fully into effect the contract by the said deed made with the foresaid 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 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, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy, Test.

NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preferred in 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.

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.

CERTIFICATE.

I DO hereby certify, that John Hobbbs has brought before me, as a stray, brown horse, about fifteen hands high, hind off foot white, five or six years of 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.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from the date hereof, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent law.

ROBERT WOOD.

Sept. 19, 1811.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Dorsey near the city of Annapolis, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the first of April last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, made in proportion to his height, is tolerably 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 color.

It is supposed he is lurking about the farm of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, near the city of Annapolis, or, at the Manor on Elk Ridge, as his father lives at the farm, 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 and 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.]

Treasury

WHEREAS, in conformity with the act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, passed on the 25th day of February, 1807, it has been determined, that the proceeds of the sale of the public lands should be reimbursed on the first day of the year next ensuing.

Therefore given to the proprietors of the public lands, created by the act aforesaid, an annexed schedule, that the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, be paid, on the first day of the year next ensuing, to the legal representatives, or attorneys, of the proprietors, at the Office of the Loan-Office where the stock of the proprietors thereof.

IT IS FURTHER MADE KNOWN, that the proceeds of the certificates of Conversion in the annexed schedule, from the sale of the public lands, or of Loans, will be allowed after the 1st day of February, 1812, on all the Certificates containing the date of the day preceding the day hereby published.

1	5057	5185	16.00
2	5058	5186	16.00
3	5059	5187	16.00
4	5060	5188	16.00
5	5061	5189	16.00
6	5062	5190	16.00
7	5063	5191	16.00
8	5064	5192	16.00
9	5065	5193	16.00
10	5066	5194	16.00
11	5067	5195	16.00
12	5068	5196	16.00
13	5069	5197	16.00
14	5070	5198	16.00
15	5071	5199	16.00
16	5072	5200	16.00
17	5073	5201	16.00
18	5074	5202	16.00
19	5075	5203	16.00
20	5076	5204	16.00
21	5077	5205	16.00
22	5078	5206	16.00
23	5079	5207	16.00
24	5080	5208	16.00
25	5081	5209	16.00
26	5082	5210	16.00
27	5083	5211	16.00
28	5084	5212	16.00
29	5085	5213	16.00
30	5086	5214	16.00
31	5087	5215	16.00
32	5088	5216	16.00
33	5089	5217	16.00
34	5090	5218	16.00
35	5091	5219	16.00
36	5092	5220	16.00
37	5093	5221	16.00
38	5094	5222	16.00
39	5095	5223	16.00
40	5096	5224	16.00
41	5097	5225	16.00
42	5098	5226	16.00
43	5099	5227	16.00
44	5100	5228	16.00
45	5101	5229	16.00
46	5102	5230	16.00
47	5103	5231	16.00
48	5104	5232	16.00
49	5105	5233	16.00
50	5106	5234	16.00
51	5107	5235	16.00
52	5108	5236	16.00
53	5109	5237	16.00
54	5110	5238	16.00
55	5111	5239	16.00
56	5112	5240	16.00
57	5113	5241	16.00
58	5114	5242	16.00
59	5115	5243	16.00
60	5116	5244	16.00
61	5117	5245	16.00
62	5118	5246	16.00
63	5119	5247	16.00
64	5120	5248	16.00
65	5121	5249	16.00
66	5122	5250	16.00
67	5123	5251	16.00
68	5124	5252	16.00
69	5125	5253	16.00
70	5126	5254	16.00
71	5127	5255	16.00
72	5128	5256	16.00
73	5129	5257	16.00
74	5130	5258	16.00
75	5131	5259	16.00
76	5132	5260	16.00
77	5133	5261	16.00
78	5134	5262	16.00
79	5135	5263	16.00
80	5136	5264	16.00
81	5137	5265	16.00
82	5138	5266	16.00
83	5139	5267	16.00
84	5140	5268	16.00
85	5141	5269	16.00
86	5142	5270	16.00
87	5143	5271	16.00
88	5144	5272	16.00
89	5145	5273	16.00
90	5146	5274	16.00
91	5147	5	

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1811.

[No. 3379.]

[LXVIIIth Year.]

Treasury Department, May 28th, 1811.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

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

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

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

1	5057	5185	16,028	16,109	39,030	40,074	53,023
2	5058	5186	16,032	26,003	39,031	40,075	53,025
3	5059	5187	16,033	26,004	40,001	40,076	53,028
4	5060	5188	16,034	26,005	40,002	40,077	53,030
5	5061	5189	16,035	27,001	40,003	40,079	53,031
6	5062	5190	16,037	27,002	40,004	40,080	53,032
7	5063	5191	16,038	27,003	40,005	40,081	54,002
8	5064	5192	16,039	27,004	40,006	40,082	54,003
9	5065	5193	16,040	27,005	40,007	40,083	54,004
10	5066	5194	16,041	27,006	40,008	40,084	54,005
11	5067	5195	16,042	27,007	40,009	40,085	54,006
12	5068	5196	16,043	27,008	40,010	40,086	54,007
13	5069	5197	16,044	27,009	40,011	40,087	54,008
14	5070	5198	16,045	29,004	40,012	40,088	54,009
15	5071	5199	16,046	29,005	40,013	40,089	54,010
16	5072	5200	16,047	29,006	40,014	40,090	54,011
17	5073	5201	16,048	29,007	40,015	40,091	54,012
18	5074	5202	16,049	29,008	40,016	40,092	54,013
19	5075	5203	16,050	29,009	40,017	40,093	54,014
20	5076	5204	16,051	29,010	40,018	40,094	54,015
21	5077	5205	16,052	29,011	40,019	40,095	54,016
22	5078	5206	16,053	29,012	40,020	40,096	54,017
23	5079	5207	16,054	29,013	40,021	40,097	54,018
24	5080	5208	16,055	29,014	40,022	40,098	54,019
25	5081	5209	16,056	29,015	40,023	40,099	54,020
26	5082	5210	16,057	29,016	40,024	40,100	54,021
27	5083	5211	16,058	29,017	40,025	40,101	54,022
28	5084	5212	16,059	29,018	40,026	40,102	54,023
29	5085	5213	16,060	29,019	40,027	40,103	54,024
30	5086	5214	16,061	29,020	40,028	40,104	54,025
31	5087	5215	16,062	29,021	40,029	40,105	54,026
32	5088	5216	16,063	29,022	40,030	40,106	54,027
33	5089	5217	16,064	29,023	40,031	40,107	54,028
34	5090	5218	16,065	29,024	40,032	40,108	54,029
35	5091	5219	16,066	29,025	40,033	40,109	54,030
36	5092	5220	16,067	29,026	40,034	40,110	54,031
37	5093	5221	16,068	29,027	40,035	40,111	54,032
38	5094	5222	16,069	29,028	40,036	40,112	54,033
39	5095	5223	16,070	29,029	40,037	40,113	54,034
40	5096	5224	16,071	29,030	40,038	40,114	54,035
41	5097	5225	16,072	29,031	40,039	40,115	54,036
42	5098	5226	16,073	29,032	40,040	40,116	54,037
43	5099	5227	16,074	29,033	40,041	40,117	54,038
44	5100	5228	16,075	29,034	40,042	40,118	54,039
45	5101	5229	16,076	29,035	40,043	40,119	54,040
46	5102	5230	16,077	29,036	40,044	40,120	54,041
47	5103	5231	16,078	29,037	40,045	40,121	54,042
48	5104	5232	16,079	29,038	40,046	40,122	54,043
49	5105	5233	16,080	29,039	40,047	40,123	54,044
50	5106	5234	16,081	29,040	40,048	40,124	54,045
51	5107	5235	16,082	29,041	40,049	40,125	54,046
52	5108	5236	16,083	29,042	40,050	40,126	54,047
53	5109	5237	16,084	29,043	40,051	40,127	54,048
54	5110	5238	16,085	29,044	40,052	40,128	54,049
55	5111	5239	16,086	29,045	40,053	40,129	54,050
56	5112	5240	16,087	29,046	40,054	40,130	54,051
57	5113	5241	16,088	29,047	40,055	40,131	54,052
58	5114	5242	16,089	29,048	40,056	40,132	54,053
59	5115	5243	16,090	29,049	40,057	40,133	54,054
60	5116	5244	16,091	29,050	40,058	40,134	54,055
61	5117	5245	16,092	29,051	40,059	40,135	54,056
62	5118	5246	16,093	29,052	40,060	40,136	54,057
63	5119	5247	16,094	29,053	40,061	40,137	54,058
64	5120	5248	16,095	29,054	40,062	40,138	54,059
65	5121	5249	16,096	29,055	40,063	40,139	54,060
66	5122	5250	16,097	29,056	40,064	40,140	54,061
67	5123	5251	16,098	29,057	40,065	40,141	54,062
68	5124	5252	16,099	29,058	40,066	40,142	54,063
69	5125	5253	16,100	29,059	40,067	40,143	54,064
70	5126	5254	16,101	29,060	40,068	40,144	54,065
71	5127	5255	16,102	29,061	40,069	40,145	54,066
72	5128	5256	16,103	29,062	40,070	40,146	54,067
73	5129	5257	16,104	29,063	40,071	40,147	54,068
74	5130	5258	16,105	29,064	40,072	40,148	54,069
75	5131	5259	16,106	29,065	40,073	40,149	54,070
76	5132	5260	16,107	29,066	40,074	40,150	54,071
77	5133	5261	16,108	29,067	40,075	40,151	54,072
78	5134	5262	16,109	29,068	40,076	40,152	54,073

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 28th day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Jacob Waters, near Annapolis.

REGROES BETTY, MINOR & ROBERT.

Late the property of Margaret Conway, deceased, to satisfy a debt due Jacob Waters. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

ABRAM CLAUDE, Trustee.
October 10, 1811.

On the Petition of Henry Hodges. In Chancery.

October 3, 1811.

THE object of the petition filed in this cause is to have a decree for a sale of the real estate of Joshua Powell, the personal estate being insufficient to pay his debts. The bill states, that the said Joshua Powell is dead, leaving no known heirs or devisees capable in law of taking said estate. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the first day of December next, give notice of the object of this petition, that any person interested may appear in this court, in person or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the first Monday of March, 1812, to show cause, (if any there be,) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is directed by the forty-ninth section of the Act entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, that as soon as the Penitentiary House in Baltimore county is ready for the reception of criminals, that the Governor of this State shall notify the same by proclamation. And whereas, the inspectors of said institution have reported to me that the said building is completed, and the requisites of the said law have been in all other respects complied with: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring the said Penitentiary House to be ready for the reception of criminals who may be condemned to work and labour therein, as the said law requires.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one (1. s.) thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth.

EDW. LLOYD.

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

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, on the 12th instant, a negro man who calls himself JEM WHITE; says he was sold by a Mr. Wicks, Dorset county, Eastern Shore, 12 or 13 months ago, to a Mr. Thompson state of Georgia, where he was carried, and from whence he made his escape. Jem is about five feet five or six inches high, supposed to be 34 years of age, commonly black and well set, has a scar over his right eye, and one opposite his left eye. Had on when committed an old oxburg shirt, nankeen pantaloons, old jacket and a wool hat. His master is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold agreeably to law. JOHN CORD, Shff.

Oct. 3, 1811.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis October 1st, 1811.

JOSHUA B. BOND, Eleanor Butler. M. O. Champlain, Clerk of A. A. C. Court, (2.) the honorable Chancellor of Maryland, (3.) William S. Green, James Green, Richard Gray, Grand Lodge of Maryland, Barbara Goszlen, John Huett, Aaron Jones, William Kilty, Esq. Elizabeth Knight, Nathaniel Lytle, Esq. John M'Farland, John M'Knikin, Moses Orm, (2.) Dr. William Pinney, (2.) Richard Ridgely, (2.) Mess. Ridgely and Johnson, Attorneys at Law, William Russell, Larkin Shipley, John Smith, William Tod, (2.) Richard Thompson, Ann Timmons, Michl. Walton, John White—Annapolis. John Burns, Isaac Baldwin, John Beal, Isaiah Burd, Nicholas Fountain, Isaac Garretson, Esq. Thomas Jeffries, George M'Donel, Thomas Pearce, Philip Tully, Doct. Samuel Russell Trivott—on board Frigate Constitution.

Thomas Bicknal, Jeremiah Berry, Augustine Gambrill, (2.) Joseph Howard, Thomas Lee, Esq. Joseph M'Gill, Gasboy Pindell, Mary Robeson, William Richardson, William Stewart, James Slack, Richard Snodden, Keely Tydings—Anne-Arundel County. Samuel Everett, Kent Island.

JOHN MUNROE, P. M. October 3, 1811.

For Sale

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, For no fault, only and 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.

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 of September 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 order.

By order, JONA. PINNEY, 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 1,060 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 show 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 show 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.

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 orphans 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.

Taken up Adrift.

ON the back of Greenbury's on the 18th Sept. last, a SPAN, about 60 feet long. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold for the purposes.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Annapolis, Oct. 3, 1811.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Orbit, captain Bool, 33 days from Liverpool.

Capt. B. has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 29th August, and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th inclusive, a few days later than before received; but they are almost wholly destitute of intelligence worth copying.

The king of England was alive on the 29th Aug. but was very ill, and his recovery hopeless.

Cooke, the actor, is said to be inferior to Kemble in Richard; but the number of his wives considered, he certainly excels him in Henry the VIIIth, which part he acts to the life.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Advices from France by the last cartel state, that the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Council at Paris, had been resumed, and it was supposed that an arrangement would be at length agreed upon between Napoleon and the Pope.

Marshall Ney had arrived at Paris. The interest excited in the Mercantile world by the rumour that 200 vessels had been admitted into Russian ports, has been considerably damped by the subsequent intelligence that those vessels were all Americans, and their cargoes consisting of coffee, Havana sugar, and cotton, had so completely glutted the markets, that at St. Petersburg cotton had fallen below 6d. per lb.

Buona-vite had imposed a tax of a centime per sheet (whatever may be the form of the volume) on all publications the copy-right of which belonging to the author or his heirs, has expired.

The intelligence contained in the following extract of a letter lately received from Paris, is worth attention, although the authority of a private document does not warrant much dependence on its contents.

"If it be interesting to you my friend, I must inform you that the business of our conclave has taken a very favourable turn—that it is said the holy pope will come here to swear allegiance to his sovereign—that the affairs in Spain are in a very good train. Marshal Macdonald informs me that he expects to be in possession of Figueras by the latter end of this month. There is, perhaps, a cloud rising from the north, but which will soon be dissipated by the thunder of our cannon."

The success of the Russians at Rudschuck, appears to have been inconsiderable—they were obliged to retire hastily from that town as they set it partially on fire; and the Turks who were close in their rear very speedily extinguished the flames. The grand Vizier's army is three times as numerous as that of Kutusow, and he has formed the design of attempting the reconquest of the provinces which remain in possession of Russia—he begins with the invasion of Wallachia and Bessarabia.

The Little Belt, of 18 guns, capt. Bingham, arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth, after a passage of 3 weeks from Halifax, to which place she went to repair the damage sustained in her severe action with the Spanish frigate. She has brought an account of the capture of the French frigate Estereprenante, of 32 guns, bound from Brest for New-York, with despatches, by the Atalante ship of war of 18 guns, capt. Hickey.

The Moniteur of the 19th contains the following important declaration made by Buonaparte, in reply to an address from a deputation of the Ionian Isles:

"I will never abandon the islands which the superiority of the enemy by sea has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean every thing that is and has been French shall always be so. Conquered by the enemy, by the vicissitudes of war, they shall return into the empire by the other events of the war, or by the stipulations of peace. I should always consider it as an eternal blot upon my reign, if I ever sanctioned the abandonment of a single Frenchman."

AUG. 26.

By the late intelligence from America, there appears to be no doubt, that unless the Orders in Council are repealed, there will be a war, or a continuation of their non-intercourse laws with this country. The information of the release of every American vessel which had arrived in France since her repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and of the condemnation of every one in our courts that has been captured since, has long since reached America. It will excite a strong sensation against this country, and at once decide the American government upon the course of measures to be pursued. They must, if they have a regard for the honour of their country, persevere in the measures they have adopted. They have unquestionably a right, by the law of nations, as well as in equity, to prohibit an intercourse with us, if we prohibit their intercourse with the Continent. In answer to the question "Whether the Milan and Berlin decrees are repealed?" the editors of the ministerial journals triumphantly ask for evidence of this. Now, by the Milan decrees, every vessel which was spoken with by an English ship of war, was declared a good prize. But no vessel can arrive in France which has been spoken with by our ships of war, because all are captured under the orders in council. Our government makes it absolutely impossible to produce the evidence; and then, from the Marquis Wellesley, down to the lowest satellite of the party, they with the most consummate impudence, declare the Milan decree not repealed, because there is no proof. Can there be any thing more jesuitical, or machiavelian? With respect to the Berlin-decree, by which every ship that had touched at an English port was declared a prize, the American minister offered to give a proof at once decisive of its repeal; let an American vessel, protected by this government against the orders in council, be despatched from London to France, and if seized, the question would be decided. But this offer was at once refused, because it would furnish actual and unequivocal proof of the repeal. The decree is formally repeated by Buonaparte, the same man that made it; and every American vessel that has arrived in France since, has been permitted to depart with its proceeds. They are now returning to America, and most of them will be captured under the authority of the orders in council, by our ships of war. As but few can arrive in the U. States, it will without doubt be used as an argument by some of our sagacious editors, that the decree is not really repealed, as so few ships return home. There has been an attempt to deceive the people of this country in respect to a war with America.

It has been said, that in such an event the U. States would divide, and the northern States would form an alliance with this country—Let no man place any confidence in this; it is perfectly fallacious. The most warm & animated opposition to the measures of their government, is made in Boston. It consists of the very men who were the first to take up arms against this country in the American war. Mr. Pickering, whose addresses have been published in most of the papers, is one of those individuals who engaged with the greatest ardour in the rebellion against this country; and who continued in the army until the independence of America was acknowledged. Beside, it is not possible to suppose such a perversity in the human character, as that they would now encounter all the horrors of a civil war, to be placed in the situation of colonists, when but a few years since, they suffered all that human nature can suffer, for the boon of independence. The opposition in that country, in consequence of the licentiousness of the press, is more violent in declamation than in this country; but foreign war would at once unite them as it does here. However much they disapprove the measures of government, they have foresight enough to see the consequences of rebellion, as well as ourselves—Interest would oblige them to rally round their government for support. Though the opposition does not consist of a fifth part of the population, yet it possesses most of the public funds, which in case of a disunion, would be lost. They have nothing to hope for in the event of a war more than they now possess. They have every inducement to support their government in the system it has adopted. Their commerce, in a national point of view, is not worth pursuing, during the existence of the orders in council, as their produce must centre in this island, and of course, has not produced half of its original cost.

[Statesman.]

A letter from a gentleman in the Isle of Leon, dated the 25th ult. gives but a melancholy account of the state of affairs in Cadiz, and in the Isle, owing to the total want of energy on the part of the regency and the cortes, and the jealousy too plainly shewn by those in authority of our officers and troops. The government too was overwhelmed with debt, and the treasury exhausted. The letter says, "The marine is 18 months in arrears of pay, and the army 5; pitiful as their rations are, the troops often pass 4 or 5 days without any. Mr. Wellesley is said to be anxious for his recall, worn out with fruitless labour. Graham was driven from his command by the resistance which was made to every point of moment; disgusted with the groundless jealousy, so generally shewn, he begged to be relieved." The letter estimates the whole of the French force before Cadiz at 18,000 men, but which is not conceived to be adequate to execute any thing serious. The letter observes, our great security is in the strength of our locality, from the extent of marsh, intersected with ditches at every 20 yards, of great depth and of equal breadth; we have forts every where placed to command all the roads and approaches, so that we should mow down the heads of columns, which no where could advance but in sections.

The Duke of Sussex is much better; Doctor Ainslie has pronounced him out of danger.

A morning paper says, "It is we understand, the intention of ministers, that parliament shall assemble in October, for a short session, the chief business of which will be the removal of the restrictions so unwisely upon the present exercise of the royal authority."

AUGUST 28.

We resume our extracts from the German papers, brought by the Anholt mail, which arrived yesterday. We lately stated that some persons in official situations in Prussia had been dismissed, and some of them sent to prison.—It appears from the present papers that great discontent prevails in the Prussian states, and that the persons alluded to have incurred the displeasure of government by taking an active part in remonstrating against some of its recent measures. The Russians, it is said, have evacuated the fortresses of Silistria, which has been taken possession of by the Turks.

Advices from off Flushing, state that the French fleet lately moved out, apparently with intent to put to sea, but that they have returned again into the harbour. It consists of 17 sail of the line, and a large proportion of frigates. Besides these, there are 3 ships of the line at Goree, and 5 in the Texel. These united would make a formidable fleet of 25 sail of the line; and it is supposed that they will endeavour to form a junction as soon as the season obliges our ships to leave their station; an event which is likely soon to take place, as they have already experienced a great deal of bad weather upon that coast.

We have received Dublin papers of the 24th inst. The town of Drogheda, in the county of Louth, the county of the Fosters, and their political influence, held a meeting on the 23d inst. and unanimously adopted resolutions for a total repeal of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics, and the appointment of a committee to confer and co-operate with the General Comtee.

The omnium, after a slow and difficult rise from 2 per cent. discount, to about 1-8, has at length gained the favourable side, and after much vacillation and struggle for two days past about par, was this day at a premium of 1-8th.

PARIS, AUG. 16.

Wednesday the fourteenth, at six in the evening, salutes of artillery announced the FETE of Saint Napoleon. There was admittance gratis at the Theatres of Paris.

On the fifteenth, the day of the fetes, the same salutes were repeated at six in the morning, at mid-day, and at six in the evening.

At 9 in the morning his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the municipal body of the city of Paris, preceded and followed by several detachments of troops repaired in grand procession to the quay St. Bernard, to lay the first stone of the Wine-Market, and afterwards to the market St. Martin, of which they laid the first stone. After this ceremony the municipal body was admitted to an audience of his majesty the Emperor at the Palace of the Thuilleries.

At two there was a mock fight on the river, between the Pont Royal and that of the Thuilleries.

At mid-day the emperor entered the Hall of the Throne, in the Palace of the Thuilleries. The Grand Chamberlain introduced the Princess, Grand Dignitaries, next the Cardinals and the Ministers, the great Officers of the empire, the Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honour, and all the persons who were entitled to admission.

The diplomatic body were conducted to an audience of his majesty in the accustomed form.

Among other presentations by the Duke de Bassano, Minister for Foreign-Affairs, were messrs. James Sloane, Samuel Greene, and W. Gracie, citizens of the U. States.

His eminence Cardinal Fesch has addressed the following letter to the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, fathers of the council:

AUGUST 21.

MY LORD,

The Church has experienced a considerable loss in the person of one of the fathers of the council, Bernard Marie Carenzoni bishop of Feltri, deceased at Paris, on the 20th—God has called him to him at the moment in which he prepared to fulfil the honourable mission with which he had been charged with by their Holinesses. We can now give this prelate no other proofs of the esteem he merited, but by putting up public prayers for the repose of his soul. In consequence, to follow the pious and ancient usage of the church of France, I have the honour to invite you my Lord, to enter into a holy & salutary deliberation by ordering in your diocese prayers for the deceased bishop, and for the choice of a worthy successor.

The council will celebrate at Paris a solemn service for the bishop. A circular, addressed to each of the Fathers, will point out the day, hour and place.

"I am, &c.

CARDINAL FESCH."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

ERRATA.

In the "Essay on the Genius of Burke," published in our last, the sentence beginning at the 27th line first column of the third page, should read—"Notwithstanding the bottom on which they grounded their expostulation was sound, yet since the opinions of most men were perverted by prejudice, whilst the tide of corruption washed others down the stream of folly, the future could certainly present to them nothing but a dreary vista of calamity."

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

On Tuesday the Jockey Club Purse of three hundred dollars was run for over the Annapolis course, and won by Mr. Wm. B. Beans' horse—Victory.

Wm. B. Bean's ch. h. Victory, 5 yrs. 3 l. J. B. Bond's bl. g. Othello, 5 yrs. 1 l. C. S. Ridgely's g. h. Treasurer, 6 yrs. 2 l.

And yesterday the Colt's purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, two mile race was won by Mr. Bond's Financier.

Mr. Bond's s. c. Financier, 4 yrs. old, 1 l. Mr. Beans' b. g. Ticker, 3 do. Mr. Ridgely's s. l. Indian Queen, 4 do. Mr. Stockett's b. c. —, 4 do. 2 l.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

CITY OF BALTIMORE—(corrected.)

William Pechin 1633 James L. Donaldson, 1592 Luther Martin 1163

KENT COUNTY.

Demo. Feb.

Stewart 555 Frisby Harris 548 Graves Farrel 551 Boyer Comegys 522 Spencer

CAROLINE. Jon. Tillotson 674 John Young Peter Willett 629 P. Rich P. F. Bayard 576 Th. Douglas A. Jump 574

TALBOT.

S. Stevens, jr. 720 E. Hambleton J. Wainwright 684 T. Stevens S. Temant 674 Robt. Banning Jas. Dooris 633 Phil. Sherwood

DORCHESTER.

Joseph Ennalls, Edward Griffith, Frederick Bennett, John Smoot.

WORCESTER.

Mess. T. N. Williams, E. K. Wilson R. I. H. Handy, L. Quinton—majority about 200.

FREDERICK—(no opposition.)

Joseph Swearingen, Thomas Jones, Lewis Shriver, Dr. William Tyler.

MONTGOMERY—(no opposition.)

Charles Evans, John H. Riggs, Edward Owen, Abraham Jones.

WASHINGTON—(no opposition.)

Messieurs Bowles, Hall, Downey and Boerstler.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last at the seat of Col. Richard Harwood, by the Rev. Mr. Compton, Mr. Benjamin Harwood, of Richd. to the engaging Henrietta Maria Batte.

Same evening, at the Head of Severn, Mr. Francis Belnear, to Miss Sarah Warfield.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—on Friday evening last, in the 24th year of his age, JAMES HARWOOD, Esquire, of this city.—A worthy and esteemed young man, cut off in the bloom of a youth which promised gratification to his friends, and utility to the public. The numerous friends his generous soul had cherished, have only left the sad priviledge of enshrining his beloved memory in their aching hearts.

"What is the world? My school, oh misery! Our only lesson is, to learn to suffer. And he who knows not that, was born for nothing."

On Tuesday, Mr. George C. Mayer, late of the city of Baltimore.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

I have made several observations with respect to the situation and appearance of Comet since my last. The following are the distance. Right ascension, &c. on the 5th inst. at half past 7 in the evening.

Polar Star deg. min. 38 Urfa Major, Alpha 29 2 Lyria 47 30 Urfa Major, Epsilon 14 Right Ascension 211 30 Declination 51 Longitude 6 Signs Latitude 57 30

Progress in its orbit from the 21st Sept. to the 5th October, twenty one degrees, 30 minutes.

ing at the rate of one degree thirty minutes every twenty-four hours. Deg. 83

Amplitude H. M.

Set at 11 10

Rise at 12 50

On Saturday the 12th instant it will be visible all night.

About the 2d of December, (upon supposition of its mean velocity being 2 deg. in the 24 hours) it will culminate in the 25th degree of Aquarius being then in the ninth degree of retrograde. In a former publication I inadvertently mentioned its descending Node as being in place of Aequaris. It is Tail at present extends 14 degrees before upon the supposition that the distance from the earth is equal to the Sun's distance its Tail would be 24,730,888 miles. If the present distance of the Comet was half of the distance, the length of the Tail would be 123,664,444 miles. If the Comet's distance from the Sun is the distance of the Tail would be 6,182,723 miles. From the velocity of the Comet its tail, as likewise its apparent magnitude continues to approach the earth.

JOHN WOOD

SMALL POX & KINE POCK

The Printers throughout the U. States respectfully requested to give the following observations a place in their respective papers, provided they shall think their publicity may be of service in the cause of Vaccination. Experiments of Small Pox Matter on who have had the Kine Pock. Ex. 1, 1803.—At Connecticut Farms Five children to whom I had communicated the Kine Pock, in 1802 were taken among those that had the small pox were inoculated with matter warm in the mouth. In two or three days there appeared a small red spot, where the matter was applied, similar to a musquito bite in the face, the inflammation extended to the commonly produced by the thing soon disappeared. Ex. 2, 1803.—At the South Plains Five children which I had vaccinated to a house, where four persons had the small pox in the natural way. The children who had the kine pock were inoculated with a young woman full of small pox, in the most infectious stage of the children's heads were covered with infectious bed clothes, so that the small pox no other than the infectious matter, and were afterwards inoculated with fresh small pox matter. The infectious joy of their faces was found invulnerable to the small pox. Ex. 3, 1804.—At the Narrows, I inoculated nine children who received the small pox, were inoculated with matter without effect. Ex. 4, 1804.—In N. Jersey near Five children who were vaccinated with small pox matter, from a letter of Capt. McCowen, 4 years ago, among under the confluent small pox persons who were to be taken to the room where the little sufferer was; the distressing sight of which made the stoutest heart shudder. The visit was so shocking to the bystanders were not able to single feature of a heretofore. After death had closed the scene of misery, and kindly released the poor from its loathsome and corruptment, the most part of those whom the experiment was performed the infected room previous to the removal of the remains of the small pox persons, thus exposed a person experienced any inconvenience. Ex. 5, 1805.—Town of We Thirty-five persons whom I had vaccinated with the small pox with the face of the small pox in the preceding cases. Ex. 7, 1806. A public experiment was instituted by the town of Stratford, where 28 young persons were vaccinated in the presence of the audience, and a large circle of the same peck, lived 14 days,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1811.

[No. 3380]

NEW STORE.

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS.

Childs & Shaw,

Have opened, and offer for sale, an assortment of goods suitable for the present season, among which are—

DRY GOODS.

Superfine Cloths, & Cassimers, second do. Imperial & Bedford Cords, Stockingnet, Velvet and Constitution Cords, Russia Sheetings, Seruroys & Thicksets, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Fish Linens, Long Cloth & Cotton Shirting, Coloured and Plain Leno Muslin, Mal Muslin, Cambrick do. 4-4 & 6-4 Black do. do. Lace Handkerchiefs and Sleeves.

BANKETS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

White & Black Florence Silk, Elegant Crapes, Various colours, A variety of Fashionable Shawls, Plains and Baizes, Coatings, Flannels, a variety of Worsteds, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, 8-4 6-4 4-4 and 3-4 Diaper, Cottons, a great variety of Umbrellas, Fancy Flowers, Bombazines, Bombazine Black Senseschs & Sarsnet Colored Lutestrings, Calicoes & Chintzes, &c. &c.

and Dipt Candles, Chocolate, Coffee, Rice, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Salt Petre, Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, Allum, Copperas, Powder, Shot, Cotton. Sifters, Traces, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, White Rope, &c.

These, and other articles not enumerated, they offer for sale at reasonable prices, and they flatter themselves that their goods will be found upon examination at least equal in quality, and as low in price, as at other places. Annapolis, Oct. 10, 1811.

St. John's College,

October 15, 1811.

THE subscriber most respectfully requests thus publicly, all who are indebted on account of tuition, and of books furnished the students, to pay the same; the amount of arrears being considerable. Whilst the low estate of the college funds renders further indulgence impossible. As the college claims are highly just and honorable, it is hoped all those concerned will see the necessity as well as equity of making early payments, or see the discredit, in a course of means pursued, painful to the trustees and visitors, as unpleasant to the young gentlemen students interested, as well as their friends.—But trust, a sense of justice, and of propriety, will stimulate to discharge the arrears, however ancient, and thus obviate so disgraceful and disagreeable an issue.

By order,

RICHARD OWEN,
Collector and Bookseller.

N. B. The subscriber intending soon to remove from this city, all who have claims upon him, are desired to exhibit them, that they may be paid, and those indebted, to discharge the same on or before the last of this month.

R. OWEN.

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.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 26th inst. (October,) at Pig Point, on Patuxent river, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for Cash,

Two Negro Women,

One about 50, and the other about 21 years old, and a negro boy about five years old. The above negroes were conveyed to the subscriber by bill of sale from Samuel Busey, bearing date the 27th May, 1809, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due the subscriber from said Busey, to secure which the said bill of sale was given.

JOSEPH MCENEY.

10, 1811.

For Sale,

THE farm on which I reside, near the Head of South River, containing three hundred and eighty acres of first rate farming land, about one half is rich wood land; the arable land is adapted to the growth of clover and plaister, and can be used to great advantage. I will give a long credit for two thirds of the purchase money. Any person desirous of purchasing can view the premises by applying to the subscriber

RICH. HALL, of Edw'd. A. A. county, Oct. 10, 1811.

In Chancery,

October 8, 1811.

ORDERED, that the report of Louis Gassaway, trustee for the sale of a tract of land in Prince-George's county called Higgins's Purchase, mortgaged by Joseph R. Hodges to Benjamin Hodges, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 8th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 8th day of November next. The report states that the said Land sold for \$9 per acre.

True copy,

NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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.

In Chancery,

September 28, 1811.

ORDERED, that the sale made by James McCulloch, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Dick, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next. The report states that the sale of a tract of land containing 100 acres, was sold at \$10 45 cents per acre.

True copy,

NICH. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from this date, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

ABRAHAM TURNER.

Oct. 12, 1811.

A PETITION

WILL be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public landing at a place now called Jones's Creek, West River, and for a public road thereto, from the Post road from Annapolis, to pass through the lands now occupied by Messrs. William Richardson, the heirs of Ezekiel Gott, Edmund Kelly, William Murray, Isaac Owens & Charles and Edward Stewart.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 17.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Burbank, of the ship Herkimer, failed from Cadiz on the 15th September, and informs us, that news of the surrender of Figueras to the French, had reached Cadiz, previous to his sailing.

No new event had occurred at Cadiz.—The French continued the siege.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The captain of the ship Iris, which arrived here yesterday in 35 days from the Downs, politely furnished the editor of the Morning Post, with London papers as late as the 30th August, one day later than those brought by the Orbit. Captain Avery had a London paper of the 6th of September, but gave it to the Commander of the Arethusa frigate. The paper mentioned that the King was still alive, although hourly expected to die.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Price of Stock this day. Consuls 64 1-3, reduced 64 1-3, Omnium 3-4.

The following is a copy of the Bulletin received this day from Windsor:

Windsor Castle, Aug. 30.

“His majesty is to-day nearly as he has been for some days past.

Signed, H. Malford, W. Heberden, R. Willis.”

At intervals, his majesty is very collected. The king takes for his breakfast chocolate, and eats very heartily; he also takes a hearty dinner; his refreshment in the course of the day, besides, is very little except some coffee, which is made very strong; he often drinks in the course of the day lemonade which has always been a favourite beverage with him.

Private letters of the 9th inst. from Cadiz, gave a very unfavourable account of that city and of the Isla. Serious dissensions and a total distrust prevailed between the government and the people, and what commenced in secret broodings, has proceeded to some complaint and accusation. The following is a copy of a paper posted in the principal streets of Cadiz.

PLACARD.

Spaniards, look to yourselves. Let every man consult his own interest and safety, for there is none will do it besides. It is true you have a government, or rather a body of men calling themselves a Regency, and what has been termed a General Cortes of the Kingdom. But they are corrupt and inactive, and they care not for Spain as long as they can preserve themselves. Our troops are sent away upon distant expeditions when they are wanted at home, lest they should take vengeance on those who are at the head of affairs. If we wish to be free, we must take our liberty into our own hands, and we must not suffer ourselves to be blinded by hypocritical patriots. Look to yourselves.”

A letter of the 7th of this month mentions, that the French, at 4 in the morning, had fired from some batteries they had established upon the Isla, in the vicinity of San-Petri. The discharges on both sides continued during three hours, and were tremendous. Soon after seven of the enemy's batteries were silenced, and it was found afterwards, that by the well directed fire of the allies most of his guns were dismounted.

Extract of a letter from the north of Spain, dated Gijon, Aug. 21.

“This goes by his majesty's ship Iris, and leaves instantly for England. A British officer, just arrived here from the coast of Biscay, says 20,000 conscripts entered that country through the pass of Irun, but they are not sufficient, we hope, to alarm us much, as Marmont requires reinforcements. Porlier entered Santander on the 15th inst. but was compelled to leave it again in 24 hours. He has taken and destroyed 650 of the enemy, with the loss of 400 men on his left. He is now at Calmillus, seven leagues this side of Santander, waiting reinforcements.—His division does not exceed 3500, or did not when he attacked. The enemy, 2000 strong, fortified themselves in Torre la Vega, a strong post, 10 miles from Santander, so that Porlier's retreat might have been rendered very hazardous from the town as soon as the enemy got reinforced.”

A curious report is in circulation, that the Dauphin of France is still alive. A person is said to have lately arrived in this country, who knows his place of residence, and has communicated this to our government, besides making affidavit to the same effect.

The archbishops and bishops, who lately set out from Paris for Italy, have not been dismissed in disgrace, as stated in some of the papers. They are a deputation from the

council sitting in that city, to the pope, inviting him to sanction its proceedings.

The Wallingham packet, which arrived yesterday, from Lisbon, brings letters to the 12th inst. By this arrival we learn, that the lines before Lisbon had been recently inspected, and found as complete as military skill and indefatigable labour could make them.—So formidable are they, that it is said to be the deliberate opinion of the most experienced engineers, that no force, however great, sent against them by France could be successful whilst they are defended by 40 or 50,000 British soldiers.

Lord Wellington has, with his usual sagacity, planned a defence for Oporto also.—That important city had hitherto been in a manner open, and must have fallen before any superior force that approached it. These new defences chiefly consist in the fortifying of the strong passes which lead, in various directions, to Oporto. The works were begun some time ago.

Gen. Graham had left Lisbon for the army, and in a few days would be followed by Marshal Beresford who was still at Lisbon on the 9th inst.

French reinforcements had arrived at the Portuguese capital for the allied armies; where reports were prevalent that the enemy had been largely reinforced; and it was even stated that Massina was on his return to Spain at the head of 50,000. [Later accounts do not confirm this.]

A letter from Sweden observes, that “the King is in progress of deposition, but has not yet been formally deposed. As to all real authority, he has been completely set aside.

Ordinance with regard to the duties on exportation by sea, of inland produce:

“We, Frederick William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c.

“By our ordinance of the 26th of July, we laid down regulations with regard to the exportation by sea of inland produce and the duties to be paid thereon. In farther conformity with the measures adopted on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in favour of the agriculture of the Continent, we hereby decree, that the extraordinary import on wheat exported by sea, be reduced to 16 crowns and 6 groschen per last; and on rye and other grain to 8 crowns 3 groschen per last.

(Signed)

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

HARDENBERG.

“Berlin, Aug. 2, 1811.”

CORUNNA, AUG. 23.

In order that the public may be made acquainted without delay with the happy results of the operations of the 7th army, of which his excellency Don Gabriel de Mendizabal is general in chief, we publish this extra paper containing the information sent to us by a Spaniard from Santona, written at 9 at night on the 16th inst.

“At half past 4 in the morning of the 14th, from 7 to 800 men, with some cavalry from Porlier's division, arrived at St. Andero; after having marched 8 leagues that night, with so much secrecy, that after surprising and killing the first centinels, they obtained possession of the entrances of the streets of St. Francisco, gate of the Remedios Santa Clara, and Santa Lucia, without any person perceiving them; and the first intimation was given by a discharge made by the guard of the hospital of San Raphael in the high-street.

The general with all the officers (the number of whom was much more than double of that belonging to the garrison) was in bed; he had about 300 gen d'armes, and 100 infantry, but owing to the surprize, though the general rushed into the street, he could muster but 50 of the gen d'armes, and with them and a portion of the officers who had collected, half dressed on the rampart, he took the principal road, accompanied by individuals employed in the *Intendencia*, *Commissariat*, &c. and as soon as they arrived at the mole, they threw themselves into the water, in order to take several boats that were in the Cabecca de Rambla, with no person on board, and having manned them with the crews of two vessels, which being stranded could not get away, they put to sea in a disorderly manner, and with the water up to the wales, at least, bound for Santona, where 4 or 6 of them with 40 or 50 persons arrived at noon.—The intendant Aldamar, was taken near Santa Lucia; none of them carried away any thing more than the clothes that they had on, and some were even without shoes.

There was considerable firing upon those who attempted to escape: but it had entirely ceased at 9 o'clock at all the gates; 40 Spanish soldiers collected in the old square,

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. OFFICIAL RETURNS.

WESTERN SHORE. Saint-Mary's county—Raphael Neale, Henry Neale, John K. Plater and Luke Barber. Prince-George's—Francis M. Hall, John Herbert, James Somerville and Henry Callis. Baltimore—Beal Randall, George Harman, Moses Brown and Tobias E. Stansman. City of Baltimore—William Pechin and Lowrey Donaldson. Montgomery—Abraham Jones, John H. Egan, Edward Owen and Charles E. ...

EASTERN SHORE. Caroline—Peter Willis, John Tillotson, Gregorie P. Bayard and Alembry Jump. Somerset—George W. Jackson, Arnold Jones, Esme M. Waller and Henry Talbot. Talbot—Samuel Stevens, junr. James Fairwright, Samuel Tenant and James Morris. Queen-Anne's—Samuel Burgess, Thomas Emory, Stephen Miers and George Little. Dorchester—Joseph Ennalls, John Smoot, Frederick Bennett and Edward Griffith. Cecil—Thomas W. Veazey, John S. Moffitt, John Groome, Thomas Williams. Worcester—Thomas N. Williams, E. J. Wilson, Robert J. H. Handy and Littleton Quinton. Kent—Richard Frisby, William Graves, Frederick Boyer and Jervis Spencer.

Those in Italic are Federalists. The City Purse of One Hundred Dollars, ...

HYMENEAL. MARRIED, at Cambridge, (Dorchester county) on Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Doctor Kemp, Mr. JOHN B. PATTERSON, of Virginia, to the amiable Miss CATHERINE W. GOLDSBOROUGH. "Whom gentle stars unite—and in one fate Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a COMET in 1712. In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of October, at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mr. GEORGE KERBY, of Anne-Arundel county, to Miss REBECCA FOWLER, of this city. Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a COMET in 1712. In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of October, at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following.

123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids-of-honour burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to the book-sellers to buy each of them a Bible, and bishop Taylor's Holy living and dying. The run upon the bank was so prodigious, that all hands was employed from morning till night, in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring them "to keep a good look out & have a particular eye on the bank of England."

From the Boston Palladium of Friday, October 11. Extract of a letter from Captain Charles Tracy, of the ship New Galen, dated August 22, 1811. Between Dungeness and Dover, about half past 10 at night, observed a small sail in-force of us, hauling up on our larboard quarter. At a quarter before 11, I perceived she was a three masted lugger, and soon after hailed us in broken English, "Where have you come from?" I answered from Boston. "Are you American?" I answered I am.—They then ordered us to heave too, and instantly began firing musquetry, which they repeated volley after volley, in consequence of which, all the people and the pilot left the deck, with steering sails flying, and our haulyards, sheets and braces cut away by the shot. They then attempted boarding, but missing their grapples, they shot ahead, and commenced musquetry firing again, making a second attempt, in which they likewise missed; they then got out a small boat, and about 15 men came on board, with cutlasses and pistols, and drove the two mates and myself down the companion way, placing two men over us, and putting out all lights; they then attempted making sail on the ship, but not knowing what to do, with sails flying in all directions, some of the yards braced aback, and some forwards, they found it impossible to get steering way on the ship. At a quarter past 11, the privateer fired 3 muskets, and they began immediately clearing away the boat from the stern, which I perceived from the cabin windows, and in a few minutes saw the boat full of men leaving the ship, and immediately jumped on deck, found they had left us. At this time a cutter commenced firing on the privateer, and chased her over the coast of France. The confusion they had put the ship in, made it some time before we could get sail upon her, when we bore up, and in about two hours came too in the Downs.

The privateer men in the boat soon found her filling with water, (for the plug was out) and instead of going over to the French coast, were obliged to run ashore at Folklone. Seven attempted to swim from the boat, and were drowned; eight got on shore and were made prisoners by the centinel on the beach. The above men were put on board his Britannic majesty's ship Monmouth.

From the Portland Gazette. EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS. Mr. Shirely. The Boston papers have lately been teeming with the wonderful productions of the earth during the last season. To evince that our eastern soil is not, by any means inferior to their's, I would furnish you with a few Remarkable facts, which came under my immediate observation. A gentleman, in this vicinity, planted a field of about an acre with potatoes. While walking, one morning, in this field, he was surprised by a wonderful buzzing which appeared to proceed from among the potato vines. He applied his ear to the ground and distinctly heard the potatoes whispering to each other, "Lie further; don't crowd so." On uncovering a hill he found, that although there had been but one potatoe thrown into each hill, and the hills had been situated at least 3 feet apart, there was not room in the field for the number which had been produced, and that they had been elbowing and fighting each other until there was scarcely one potatoe with a whole skin. On a farm near this town was raised from a single clover seed two and a half tons of Herds grafs, each spire of which measured 1 inch diameter. On examining the cavities of the spires they were found to be rifle barrels, and each spire to contain an ounce ball with the usual charge of powder. A Merino ewe in this place was safely delivered of two lambs, weighing one 52 the other 64 lbs. What is very remarkable immediately after their birth they spoke the Portuguese language to perfection. It is said that the owner intends to keep them as instructors of that language; and it is supposed that he will clear money enough from them to pay the debts of Great-Britain. Sperate Speculatores in ovibus Merinorum. From a single bean which was dropped by accident in a garden in this town the sprout

ed a very stiff stem, on the summit of which grew a large earthen pot filled with baked beans and a very sizeable piece of pork in the middle of it. If any one doubts the above statements they may be satisfied of their truth by calling on FACT.

From the Frederick-Town Herald. GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL. The Court Martial is still in session—but if more witnesses do not arrive, it is probable that the business will be brought to a close in two or three weeks. All of the witnesses that have attended are examined, and an immense mass of testimony collected by the different committees of congress, has been offered to the court. All of this testimony we understand, Gen. Wilkinson consented should be read. So that all of the proofs relative to any of the charges will be fairly before the court. We are informed that very few if any more witnesses are expected to attend, and that the court will probably terminate in the time above mentioned.

From the Port Folio. You will undoubtedly smile, Mr. Editor, when you are informed that your correspondent is commencing with you on a subject of which he is totally ignorant. I attended, sir, the exhibition of the academy of fine arts, and was pleased and delighted with the charming varieties of light and shadow which the pencil presented. I was led from thence to reflect on the delicacy and importance of an art that could arrest a thing so subtle and transitory as a sunbeam, and make it shine and sparkle for ages yet to come. I was delighted to think that forms of matter, possessing such tenuity as rays of light, of a nature so subtle, that they form the boundary lines between substance and space, were capable of being so disposed as to have all the permanence of a marble statue. We are taught, not only by inspiration, but by the evidence of our own senses and perceptions, that the life of man is as fugitive and as precarious as a shadow. Yet we have lived to see the day when this shadow outlives the man, and we behold his face written in sunbeams when his body is mouldering in the dust. We become acquainted with forms of existence we have never seen, and have conceptions as vivid and distinct as those who have enjoyed their society and converse. I was therefore induced to look upon painting as the link that connected the living and the dead. I considered that the body literally vanished into a shade, & that this shade possessed a longevity far beyond the body. I was again led to reflect, that these phantoms, when evoked by the pencil, bid defiance to the king of terrors, and deprived even the grave of that portion of its triumph over men, which it derived from oblivion. In the midst of these sensations mine eyes alighted on the portrait of Washington Irving, Esq. from (as I understood) the pencil of Mr. Jarvis. Now, sir, wherefore it was I am unable to say; but so it was that this portrait delighted me. It could not be because the likeness was accurate, for the original I had never seen; neither could this result from motives of private regard to the painter, for his name at that time I did not know, and with him, at the present time, I am not acquainted. Of this art I know nothing, and my pleasure could not, of course, arise from any critical investigation of the painter's merits. But, sir, if Mr. Jarvis will consider it as a compliment to his pencil to be informed that a stranger was delighted with his piece, without being able to tell wherefore, and who fairly avows his incompetence to the analysis of his own feelings, I frankly confess myself that one.

NOTICE. THERE having been a small Cask of Snuff brought down by Captain E. Smithers from Baltimore, and delivered here, marked with the letters H. C. No. 13, and not having ordered any, and being informed there has gone been sent, I hereby request the owner to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same away. HENRY CHILDS. Friendship, October 15, 1811.

In Chancery, October 21, 1811. ORDERED, that the report of Thomas Woodfield, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joshua Hall, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of November next. The report states a tract of land called Abbington, containing fifty-two acres more or less, sold for \$12 per acre. True copy, Test. NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Public Sale. By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A PART of the dwelling plantation of Thomas Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale. THOMAS H. HALL, Trustee. Oct. 17, 1811.

B. CURRAN, Has now on hand, and offers for sale, the following Articles, purchased on the best terms at Philadelphia and Baltimore, viz—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers, Fine do. do. Berlin and Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Fashionable Waistcoating, Bombazetts and bombazeens, Bath Coating and Kersey Moleskin, Irish Linens and Cotton Shirting, Furniture, and other Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, and Dimities, India Jacket Muslins, Mul-mul and Scotch do. Shawls of various kinds, India & British Muslins & Handkerchiefs, A good assortment of White and Red Flannels, Flag and Spotted Bandana Handkerchiefs, Cotton Checks and Stripes, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Suspensers of different kinds, White Sattin and Florence Silk, Black and White Italian Crape, Cross-barred and Black India Silks, Black India Sattin & Florentine, Men's Worsted, Cotton & Silk Stockings, Women's Silk and Cotton do. An assortment of Artificial Flowers, Ribbons and Galoons, assorted, Ladies Long, Short, Kid, & Beaver Gloves, Men's Beaver and white Silk Gloves, White and Black Lace Sleeves, 5-4 6-4 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 Cotton Diaper and Table Cloths, Sewing Cotton, Thread and Needles, Paper, Ink Powder and Quills, Bed Ticking, White Cotton and Sheetting. And a variety of other articles in the dry good line, not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers. Corn-Hill-Street, Annapolis, Oct. 24, 1811.

Public Vendue. ON Tuesday the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, at Queen-Anne, will commence the sale, at public vendue, of the stock of goods of the late deceased Mr. Charles D. Hodges, consisting of a variety of valuable and saleable articles, comprising a general assortment. The goods will be sold in small lots, or by the piece, in such manner as to accommodate planters and farmers, as well as merchants, who may be disposed to purchase. The terms of sale will be, for all sums of fifty dollars, and upwards, the purchasers to give notes, with good security, payable in six months—for sums under fifty dollars cash must be paid. ELIZA HODGES, THOMAS HODGES, Adminstrators. REZIN ESTEP, Oct. 24, 1811.

In Chancery, October 17, 1811. ORDERED, that the sale made by William G. D. Worthington, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Alexander Contee, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 21st day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of November next. The report states the amount of the sale to be \$7005. True copy, Test. NICHOLS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE. THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on Thursday the 28th of November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of Tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads in said county. By order, WM. S. GREEN, Ck. L. C. A. A. C. Oct. 24, 1811.

Public Sale. By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A PART of the dwelling plantation of Thomas Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale. THOMAS H. HALL, Trustee. Oct. 17, 1811.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CHRISTIAN.

WHEN we contemplate the prevalence of vice and depravity, we are oftentimes induced to believe the offenders to be undeferving of compassion, and scarcely worthy of a thought in the minds of their more pious neighbours.

When we witness the failings of our species, we should recall to our minds the many examples of our blessed Lord, who in his intercourse and conversation among men, was more remarkable for the most indulgent charity, to those who had fallen, than perhaps, for any one quality whatever.

If Christian charity was mixed with all our actions, it would soften the affairs of life and sweeten our intercourse with the world. It would encircle its possessor with the rays of mercy and goodness, and make the human heart the residence of peace and good will towards men.

Whatever points of faith we may have attained, let us never presume to think ourselves above those to whom these things may yet be hidden, unless we are conscious of some real improvement in our lives, corresponding to the faith which we have attained.

On the Petition of Henry Hodges.

In Chancery,

October 3, 1811.

THE object of the petition filed in this cause is to have a decree for a sale of the real estate of Joshua Powell, the personal estate being insufficient to pay his debts.

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

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.

JOHN BREWER

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 orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Tucker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

BENJ. WELLS, Jun. Adm'r.

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

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is directed by the forty-ninth section of the Act entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, that as soon as the Penitentiary House in Baltimore county is ready for the reception of criminals, that the Governor of this State shall notify the same by proclamation.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth. EDW. LLOYD.

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

The Proclamation to be published twice in each week for six weeks in the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; Bartis's paper and Herald at Frederick-Town; the Star and Monitor, at Eastern; and the National Intelligencer.

By Order, NIMIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, on the 12th instant, a negro man who calls himself JEM WHITE; says he was sold by a Mr. Wicks, Dorset county, Eastern Shore, 12 or 13 months ago, to a Mr. Thompson state of Georgia, where he was carried, and from whence he made his escape.

Oct. 3, 1811

For Sale

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, For no fault, only and 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.

Sept. 4, 1811.

Taken up Adrift,

ON the back of Greenbury's on the 18th Sept. last, a SPAR, about 60 feet long. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold to pay expenses.

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 pulled 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.

It seems also as if nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarce ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic 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 ailing nearly two years with a hectic 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 ELIOTT, On the Hook's-town road near the turnpike gate.

No. 4. Feb. 12, 1809.

I have great reason to be very thankful for being recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil I had been afflicted with a violent pain in my back, so that I was not able to walk. I procured one phial of the oil, and I received immediate relief, & I have been very well ever since.

ELEANOR ELIOTT.

No. 5.

I comply with your request of stating my opinion of Paul's Columbian Oil, being an effectual remedy for the letter worm. I have been afflicted with the letter 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 letter 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

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the house of Jacob Waters, near Annapolis.

NEGROES BETTY, MINOR & ROBERT.

Late the property of Margaret Conway, deceased, to satisfy a debt due Jacob Waters. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale. The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

ABRAM CLAUDE, Trustee, Annapolis, Aug. 10, 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.

Annapolis, Aug. 27, 1811.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

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

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Dorsey, near the city of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel county, on or about the first of April last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, black, 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 returning 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, Sept. 26, 1811.

NOTICE.

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

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r. ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

NEW STORE.

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS

Childs & Shaw,

Have opened, and offer for sale, an assortment of goods suitable for the present season, among which are— DRY GOODS.

Superfine Cloths, & Cassimers, Second do. Imperial & Bedford Coats, Stackingnet, Velvet and Constitution Coats, Russia Sheetings, Corduroys & Thicksets, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Irish Linens, Long Cloth & Cotton Shirting, Figured and Plain Leno Muslin, Mul Muslin, Cambric do. 4-4 & 6-4, Black do. do. Face Handkerchiefs and Sleeves, BLANKETS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

and Dipt Chocolate, Rice, Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Gin Pepper, M Salt Petre, Fig Blue, Allum, Co Powder, Sifters, Tr Cords, Leading I White Ro These, and other articles not they offer for sale at reasonable and they flatter themselves that goods will be found upon examination equal in quality, and as low as other places. Annapolis, Oct. 10, 1811.

St. John's College

October 1. THE subscriber most respectfully requests thus publicly, all who are indebted on account of tuition, to pay the amount of arrears being collected, as the low estate of the college renders further indulgence impossible. The college claims are highly just, and it is hoped all those concerned will discharge the same as early as possible, as well as equitably, in order to prevent the course of means pursued, paid by students and visitors, as unpleasant to young gentlemen students in general, and their friends—but true of justice, and of propriety, will discharge the arrears, however small, and thus obviate so disgraceful a circumstance.

By order, RICHARD Collector and B N. B. The subscriber intend to remove from this city, all who upon him, are desired to pay what they may be paid, and thus to discharge the same on or before the last of this month.

NOTICES

THE subscriber being, by a Honourable the Chancellor, appointed trustee for the estate of George Mann, late of Annapolis, deceased, in pursuance of the said decree, directions of the said decree, notice to all the creditors of George Mann, and also to all persons indebted to the said Mann, deceased, to exhibit their claims, with their vouchers, authenticated, in the court of chancery, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Sept. 26, 1811.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1811.

[No. 3381.]

NEW STORE.

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS.

Childs & Shaw,

Have opened, and offer for sale, an assortment of goods suitable for the present season, among which are—

DRY GOODS.

Superfine Cloths, & Cassimers, Second do. Imperial & Bedford Cords, Stockingnet, Velvet and Constitution Cords, Russia Sheetings, Corduroys & Thicksets, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Irish Linens, Long Cloth & Cotton Shirting, Figured and Plain Leno Muslin, Mul Muslin, Cambric do. 4-4 & 6-4, Black do. do. Lace Handkerchiefs and Sleeves.

White & Black Florence Silk, Elegant Crapes, Various colours, A variety of Fashionable Shawls, Plains and Baizes, Coating, Plannels, variety of Worsteds, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, 8-4 6-4 4-4 and 3-4 Diaper, Cottons, a great variety of Umbrellas, Fancy Flowers, Bombazettes, Bombazine, Black Sencshews & Sarsnet, Colored Lutestrings, Calicoes & Chintzes.

BLANKETS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Port, Malaga, Brandy—Spirit, Rum, Whiskey, Irish ditto, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong, Leaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Spermacetti, Mould

and Dipt Candles, Chocolate, Coffee, Rice, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Salt Petre, Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, Alum, Copperas, Powder, Shot, Cotton, Sifters, Traces, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, White Rope, &c.

These, and other articles not enumerated, they offer for sale at reasonable prices, and they flatter themselves that their goods will be found upon examination at least equal in quality, and as low in price, as at other places.

Annapolis, Oct. 10, 1811. 4

St. John's College, October 15, 1811.

THE subscriber most respectfully requests thus publicly, all who are indebted on account of tuition, and of books furnished the students, to pay the same; the amount of arrears being considerable, and what the low estate of the college funds renders further indulgence impossible. As the college claims are highly just and honorable, it is hoped all those concerned will see the necessity as well as equity of making early payments, or see the discredit, in a course of means pursued, painful to the trustees and visitors, as unpleasant to the young gentlemen students interested, as well as their friends—But trust, a sense of justice, and of propriety, will stimulate to discharge the arrears, however ancient, and thus obviate so disgraceful and disagreeable an issue.

By order, RICHARD OWEN, Collector and Bookseller.

N. B. The subscriber intending soon to remove from this city, all who have claims upon him, are desired to exhibit them, that they may be paid, and those indebted, to discharge the same on or before the last of this month.

R. OWEN.

NOTICES

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

B. CURRAN,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, the following Articles, purchased on the best terms at Philadelphia and Baltimore, viz—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers, Fine do. do. Berlin and Bedford Cords, Velvets and Corduroys, Fashionable Waistcoating, Bombazetts and bombazeens, Bath Coating and Kersey Mole skin, Irish Linens and Cotton Shirting, Furniture, and other Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, and Dimities, India Jacket Muslins, Mul-mal and Scotch do. Shawls of various kinds, India & British Muslins & Handkerchiefs, A good assortment of White and Red Flannels, Flag and Spotted Bandana Handkerchiefs, Cotton Checks and Stripes, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Suspenders of different kinds, White Sattin and Florence Silk, Black and White Italian Crape, Cross-barred and Black India Silks, Black India Sattin & Florentine, Men's Worsteds, Cotton & Silk Stockings, Women's Silk and Cotton do. An assortment of Artificial Flowers, Ribbons and Galoons, assorted, Ladies Long, Short, Kid, & Beaver Gloves, Men's Beaver and white Silk Gloves, White and Black Lace Sleeves, 5-4 6-4 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 Cotton Diaper and Table Cloths, Sewing Cotton, Thread and Needles, Paper, Ink Powder and Quills, Bed Ticking, White Cotton and Sheeting, And a variety of other articles in the dry good line, not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

Corn-Hill-Street, Annapolis, Oct. 24, 1811. 2

For Sale,

THE farm on which I reside, near the Head of South River, containing three hundred and eighty acres of first rate farming land, about one half is rich wood land; the arable land is adapted to the growth of clover and plaister, and can be used to great advantage. I will give a long credit for two thirds of the purchase money. Any person desirous of purchasing can view the premises by applying to the subscriber

RICH. HALL, of Edw'd. A. county, Oct. 10, 1811. 1f

Public Vendue.

ON Tuesday the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, at Queen-Anne, will commence the sale, at public vendue, of the stock of goods of the late deceased Mr. Charles D. Hodges, consisting of a variety of valuable and saleable articles, comprising a general assortment. The goods will be sold in small lots, or by the piece, in such manner as to accommodate planters and farmers, as well as merchants, who may be disposed to purchase.

The terms of sale will be, for all sums of fifty dollars, and upwards, the purchasers to give notes, with good security, payable in six months—for sums under fifty dollars cash must be paid.

ELIZA HODGES, THOMAS HODGES, REZIN ESTEP, Administrators, Oct. 24, 1811.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from this date, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws

ABRAHAM TURNER, Sept. 12, 1811. 8w*

A PETITION

WILL be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public landing at a place now called Jones's Creek, West River, and for a public road thereto, from the Post road from Annapolis, to pass through the lands now occupied by Messrs. William Richardson, the heirs of Ezekiel Gott, Edmund Kelly, William Murray, Isaac Owens & Charles and Edward Stewart.

Oct. 17, 1811. 3

A Carriage for sale.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 19.

By the polite attention of a worthy friend in this city, we have been favoured with the following extracts of letters from Smyrna, Malta and Gibraltar. From the same gentleman we have received the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 31st August, from which we have copied the articles relative to affairs in Spain.

SMYRNA, JULY 11.

It is generally believed that peace will soon take place between Russia and this country.—The things are conducted with such profound secrecy at Constantinople, that nothing transpires, so as to build any certainty upon. Russia has, however, permitted the exportation of corn from her ports in the Black Sea, for Constantinople: where many ships laden with the article have arrived, and several more expected.

MALTA, AUG. 1.

The ports of the Kingdom of Naples being declared by the Sicilian government in a state of blockade, vessels bound to or from these places have been captured and carried into Palermo, by their privateers, and there condemned, notwithstanding their having licences on board, and the remonstrances of the British consul and minister.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 5.

The fever at Carthage, so far from having abated, has, according to later accounts, taken a more serious turn; and even, it is said, extended its ravages into various parts of the neighbourhood. This has of course increased the alarm here, and the severity of the restrictions already in force. The land communication is entirely stopped, and a quarantine of 14 days imposed on all vessels from the eastward, and 10 from the westward as far as Ayamonte.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle, of Aug. 31. CADIZ, AUG. 19.

The following is the substance of such parts of the project of the Constitution as were yesterday laid before the Cortes:—

Spain belongs to the Spaniards and not to any particular family. The nation alone can establish fundamental laws. The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion, to the exclusion of every other, is the one the nation does and will profess.—The form of her government is that of an hereditary monarchy. The Cortes will enact the laws, and the King cause them to be executed. They enjoy the rights of citizens who have been born of Spanish parents, as also foreigners who have married Spaniards, or are come with a capital to get themselves naturalized, or to trade in the country, or to teach some useful art. Citizens alone can be preferred to municipal offices.—The rights of citizens are forfeited by long absence from the kingdom, by undergoing afflictive and disgraceful punishments. The King's person is inviolable and sacred; he has the power of sanctioning the laws enacted by the Cortes; can declare war and make peace; is to appoint all civil and military officers out of a list of individuals proposed by the Council of State; conducts diplomatic affairs; watches over the application of public funds, &c.

Restraints on the Regal power.

The King cannot oppose the meeting of the Cortes at the periods or under the circumstances pointed out by the constitution, nor restrain the freedom of their deliberations when met, nor suspend them, &c. and such as shall advise him to do so, shall be held and treated as traitors. He cannot undertake a journey, marry, alienate any thing, abdicate the crown, lay on taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without the previous consent of the Cortes. Ferdinand VII. is acknowledged by the Cortes king of Spain; and upon his demise, his legitimate descendants (the settling of the succession the Cortes have referred to themselves.) The king is a minor until he have completed his 18th year. The king's eldest son is styled Prince of Asturias, and as such, will, when 14 years old, swear before the Cortes, that he will observe the constitutional laws, and be faithful to the king.—During the latter's minority a regency shall be established which will take care he be brought up in conformity to the plan adopted by the Cortes.—The regency will be presided by the queen mother, if alive, and composed of the two oldest deputies of the permanent deputation from the Cortes— which deputation will continue the whole year in function, and of two counsellors of state according to their seniority. The Cortes

maintenance of the king and his family, and also country seats for his amusement, &c. The king's sons may be appointed to all offices except those of judges or deputies to the Cortes; they cannot leave the kingdom without the consent of the latter. There will be 18 secretaries of state, two of whom for North and South-America; they shall be responsible for the transactions in their respective departments, and the Cortes will determine what appointments they are to receive. A council of state will be established, composed of 40 members, 4 of whom to be grandees of known merit and virtue; 4 to belong to the clergy, out of whom 2 bishops; 12 Americans, and the others to be taken from among the deserving of the other professions. The counsellors of state are to be appointed by the king out of a list of candidates proposed by the Cortes. The latter to be convened every year on the 1st of March, and to continue sitting 3 months, unless the session should be prolonged upon the King's demand, or for some very urgent reason, but in no case for a longer term than one month. As to the election of the deputies to the Cortes, it is to be managed as directed by the constitution, (the dispositions relative thereto being very much detailed, and framed with great judgment & a laudable foresight.) There will be one deputy for every 70,000 souls. The king will open the Cortes, or, in his name, the president of the deputation, which must be permanent to enforce the execution of the constitutional laws of the Spanish monarchy.

[Redactor General.]

AUGUST 20.

Letters from Eldremadura, state that Mar-mont's army was a prey to disafe, and that the division which lately occupied Truxillo, lost 50 men a day. In Ciudad Rodrigo provisions were very scarce, owing to the activity with which the celebrated Partizan D. Julian Sanchez, is continually beating the environs of the town and cutting off every communication and supply.

We have dismal accounts of the state of the public health in Carthage, where the reappearance of an epidemic disease has rendered it necessary to take the precautions usual in such cases. Many of the inhabitants have left the town for the country, experience having proved upon former occasions, the utility of such a removal.

AUG. 26.

The discussion of the project of the Constitution, commenced in yesterday's sitting, with the preamble and first Article, both of which were approved by the Cortes, viz.

"In the name of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Author and Supreme Lawgiver of Society—

"The General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Spanish nation, thoroughly convinced, after careful examination and mature deliberation, that the ancient fundamental laws of this monarchy, provided proper measures and precautions be taken to insure the faithful observance thereof, can fully answer the important purpose of promoting the glory, prosperity and welfare of the whole nation, decree the following political constitution for the good government and proper administration of the state.

Article 1. The Spanish nation is the reunion of all Spaniards in both hemispheres."

On the twenty-third the Cortes had decreed the convocation of a national council. Conciso.

SALSONA, JULY 20.

The atrocities committed by the barbarous Suchet and the Banditti under his orders on their passage through Molins de Rey, have laid Lieutenant Colonel Manfo under the necessity of taking the following just determination.

"The decree of reprisals will be carried into effect this very moment. The barbarity of the sanguinary Suchet is increasing. He lays waste, kills, assassinates and hangs. And whom? defenceless peasants, honest tirailleurs in the military dress, who guided by the gallantry and patriotism which characterize them, were by my orders, and under their officer, watching the motions of the enemy who took them prisoners after an honourable contest. In consequence of so base a conduct I direct the 6 French prisoners whom I took in the field of battle, to be hanged in the environs of our Capital, treacherously occupied by the enemy; and I make it known that all who may happen to fall into my hands, shall be sacrificed to my just indignation so long as they shall not treat my brave soldiers as prisoners of war. The voice of the country and the clamours of the people lay it upon me as a duty to divert myself of the mercy and compassion to which I am na-

cesses and atrocities of our perfidious and treacherous enemies.
Llobregat, July 12.
(Signed) JOSE MANSO.

SEVIAS, AUG. 11.
Girard occupies the points of Almedralejo, Llena, Zafra, Xerez, Santa Marta, and the whole territory of Barros, with about 5,000 men, and Marmont Truxillo with 4,000; Placentia, Coria and Bejar, as far as Ciudad Rodrigo. Lord Wellington is between the last mentioned town and Almeida.

AUG. 18.
Between 6 and 7000 foot, and from 1,800 to 2,000 horse have assembled in Alcantara, whence they are to proceed to Caceres and join gen. Morillo.

Head Quarters, Valencia de Alcantara, August 15.

The English continue in their positions; our small army is increasing; the divisions are commanded by generals Morillo, Espana and Downie—Morillo at Caceres, Espana in Alcantara waiting for orders to act in Castile, and Downie between Truxillo and Caceres, where must have arrived by this time Count de Penne's cavalry.

SEVILLE, AUG. 17.
We are unacquainted with the state of things on the side of Grenada (South)—but to-day we have reason to suspect, that something has occurred favourable to the good cause, as an order has just been received from Soult, for reinforcements to be sent him.

AYAMONTE, AUG. 21.
Gen. Ballasteros lately attacked, with a brigade of 1,100 foot, a French column of 350 cavalry and 500 infantry in Riotinto, defeated them after a hard fought action, & captured 9 men, 300 fanegues of corn and other articles.

The French withdrew from Placentia as soon as they heard that the English had entered Coria; but the cavalry is in pursuit of them.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 31.
Part of gen. Ballasteros's division is arrived at Algeiras.

A Diary Extraordinary of that town, published on the 27th inst. contains a private account from Elche, said to be entitled to credit, of the action of the 10th between Soult and Freyre, of which mention was made in our last. In this account it is acknowledged that the right wing of the Spanish army was broken through; but owing to the heroic resistance of the troops which composed it, (3000 in number) the enemy's loss was twice as great as their own; and gen. Freyre having succeeded in withdrawing his routed wing to the left, with an order hitherto unknown in that army, our allies retired without the least dispersion, to a spot called Las Vertientes, 3 or 4 leagues from Grenada. There they stopped and offered battle to Soult, who declined it; upon seeing which the Spanish cavalry charged the French horse and killed 300 of them. Another skirmish subsequently took place between Lorea and Las Vertientes, the result of which was, that the French abandoned the field and commenced their retreat with precipitation, pursued in their turn by the troops which they had so lately seen retiring before them.

Soult's force is estimated at between 16 & 20,000 men, and his total loss, to the date of the account (the 15th) at 5000. The Spanish army is 28,000 strong, including 2,500 cavalry, the horses of which are in very good condition.

NEW SPAIN.
Translated for the Freeman's Journal.
[From the Havana Gazette.]

MEXICO, AUG. 3.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I was repeatedly informed last night that a conspiracy was to take place this day in this Capital. I immediately communicated this intelligence to the Junta of the public safety, which with its accustomed zeal and activity discovered the truth of this iniquitous plan. Their principal object was to seize my person, thereby to unjoint the government, and introduce anarchy and discord, the greatest of all public evils, with which the wretches intended to satiate their vile passions. My constant attention for the tranquillity of this capital, the felicity which I have so much at heart prompted me to take those measures of precaution which the public have witnessed; and I had the satisfaction and joy to see that the valiant troops and generality of the inhabitants of this noble city, are as much attached to my person as they are faithful to their king.

The principal persons concerned in this iniquitous plot have been discovered and arrested, and the police is with the greatest activity endeavouring to secure the rest of the conspirators, who will be immediately punished with that rigour which the law directs. This was the object of the measures of precaution taken this day, & I hope the final result will be the restoring of tranquillity to the

faithful inhabitants of this Capital, to which they are so highly entitled, and expelling from its bosom those corrupt members who contaminated them by their vices and detestable designs.

Mexico, Aug. 3, 1811.
(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.
MANUEL VELASQUEZ DE LEON.

The Vice Roy, to the inhabitants of this Capital.

MEXICANS:
I have already informed you on the 3d inst. of my object in the measures of precaution taken on that day, by the junta of public safety. Now listen for a moment to the voice of your chief and best friend.

You are all entitled to my affection and consideration for your unchangeable loyalty. In vain did a few wretches, prostituting their talents and relying on that docility and simplicity which characterise the greater part of you, attempt to seduce you. At first they told you I was sent here to deliver this beautiful kingdom to the French. You know the falsity and calumny of this report, and by the war of extermination waged against our enemies in Spain, they themselves dared not speak any more about this impolitic.

They implicated at the same time in this affair, another power, the sworn enemies of the former, without attending to the absurdity of the contradiction. They were likewise convinced that I did not accept or receive any foreign assistance. They saw that with the valiant troops of this kingdom I feared nobody; they then changed their course and cried out for independence, without understanding its true meaning. For if they pretend that we shall all depend on the legitimate authorities, this is already done. This kingdom solely depends on the national government, which is composed in a great part of the deputies elected to represent this kingdom. The rights of all its inhabitants those of the rest of Spain are the same, and there can be no greater political independence and equality. But the object of those seditious persons was to separate themselves from the observance of the laws and their religion, substituting in their place murder, plunder, and other crimes, which those prohibit. You have witnessed this, and are too just and too well informed not to abominate it. I have endeavoured to reduce them to reason, by using the most mild means, but without effect. Each victory of the many obtained by the king's arms, was followed by a general pardon, which the greater part of them would not accept, notwithstanding that I extended it to those who were at the head of the revolution—but they obstinately despised it, and it seems it is God's pleasure they should lose their lives on a scaffold.

Hardly one example of justice has been made, notwithstanding that the prisons of this capital have been filled with rebels, who had taken up arms against their country; because I knew the impotency of their efforts. I attributed their temerity to sedition and madness, and I wished to spare their blood, the same as if they had been my own soldiers. But after all these considerations, in which I had no other object in view but the welfare of these wretches, my kindness was repaid by their adherents with the blackest ingratitude. The conspiracy they hatched up the end of last April was discovered, and was similar to the present one, according to the confessions of several of the criminals who have disclosed the whole plot. I still persuaded myself they would have desisted from such infamous and wild schemes, but in the meanwhile they framed and invented another, this will be the last one, as they will now remain completely disabled.

Mexicans! all these intrigues were directed against you. The first effects would have been the shedding of your innocent blood.—Fortunately you are unacquainted with the horrid and dreadful consequences of an insurrection, & I shall refrain from picturing to your imagination those horrors, not to afflict you with the idea of such misfortunes. It is not just that you should be the least exposed to endure so cruel a fate. To me it belongs then to avoid it. I see painted in your agitated countenances, the indignation which these detestable wretches, and their atrocious crimes, excite in your breast. You call out for justice, and notwithstanding that my pious heart is averse in a certain manner to this severe, but necessary measure, still I cannot deny it you. Justice shall this day be done, and the laws shall be executed with that firmness and promptness which you desire. These infamous wretches shall not be confounded with the virtuous and pacific people of this city, who are attached to their religion, their king, and their country.

I shall root them out that you may enjoy that tranquillity you are entitled to, and which you have a right to expect from me; I shall punish them, that they may serve as a memorable example and warning to posterity & to all those who in their hearts should contemplate equal crimes. In short, I shall repay, in a proper manner the unbounded regard which you have constantly, & on all occasions, manifested for me: as also the confidence you repose in me for my vigilance and pater-

nal solicitude towards those unfortunate persons who, owing to their poverty, live unknown in the remote quarters of the city. After seeing them exposed, and ready to present their naked breasts against the attacks of the rebels, who they thought were approaching the city, render them still more worthy of my consideration. I need not say more, I cannot do too much for them. But they have given a greater proof of their refined patriotism, by contributing to the discovery of a conspiracy framed by persons, who, by their talents and information knew the horrid consequences resulting therefrom, and which they should have done every thing in their power to avoid.

Continue then firm in your honourable sentiments, and in those of reciprocal and fraternal harmony, by which you are so intimately united, and you will soon see extirpated all your enemies, both external and internal, who should attempt to interrupt your peace and tranquillity.

Mexico, 6th Aug. 1811.

(Signed) FRANCISCO VENEGAS.
Manuel Velasquez de Leon.

POSTSCRIPT.
By letters which have been received with these Gazettes, we learn that the 3 principal promoters of this conspiracy were publicly executed in Mexico; that many others would soon suffer the same fate, amongst whom are many ecclesiastics and attorneys; that about 300 persons had been sent to the Castle of San Juan de Uta; in Vera Cruz, and finally, that the greatest tranquillity and peace reigned in Mexico.

NEW SPAIN.

Mexico, 5th August.
While His Excellency the Vice Roy was extremely chagrined at the occurrence of the conspiracy plotted in this capital, and on seeing the vile intentions of a small number of factious persons, who intended to disturb the public tranquillity; the satisfaction and joy of his excellency was inexpressible in consequence of the reiterated proofs of love to his person, and fidelity to our august sovereign, which he instantly received, both in writing, and by word, from all the tribunals, ecclesiastical prelates, chiefs, ministers and private individuals in this populous city.

Among those who manifested their sentiments in this manner, and those who have distinguished themselves by their activity, enthusiasm and sincerity of their feelings, were the commanders of the patriotic battalions of Ferdinand V. 11th, as will be seen by their official letters to the Vice-Roy, which we insert with his excellency's answer thereto.

Most Excellent Sir,
I have in conformity to the superior orders from your excellency, doubled the guards of the regiment under my orders, and provided it with the necessary warlike instruments.—I have stationed seven patrols in the different quarters of the city, with the necessary instructions to repress any disturbance; my camp is completely equipped with all the troops and officers. Consequently I hope your excellency will be at ease, for should it become necessary to place my men before your palace, no one will dare approach it, particularly if I put myself at their head; which I communicate to your excellency for your satisfaction, assuring you that my regiment alone is sufficient to quell any disorder. God preserve your excellency many years.

Mexico, 3d Aug. 1811.
(Signed) JOAQUIN COLLA.
To his Ex. Vice Roy, Don
Francisco Venegas.

Answer of His Excellency.
The measures which you have taken with your regiment, are very correct. I have formed the highest opinion of your honour, as well as that of your officers and men. In case of difficulty I shall avail myself of their services, and I hope that we will all act with that activity correspondent with the love we profess to our country and to our sovereign. God preserve you many years.

Mexico, 3d Aug. 1811.
(Signed) VENEGAS.
Don Joaquin Colla.

Most Excellent Sir,
The individuals under the orders of your excellency, belonging to the second battalion, declare to the whole world, that they acknowledge in the person of your Excellency the sacred right of the monarch: in consideration whereof, and animated with gratitude and love for your excellency, they offer to lay down their lives in your defence.

This corps believed that nobody would violate this right; but with grief they have seen that there existed wretches and bad intentioned persons, who thought of misleading the faithful inhabitants of Mexico, from the righteous path they had taken. Let these worthless beings be on their guard, for should they be discovered, they will be rewarded with justice, which characterises our tribunals.

We reiterate to your excellency the tenderest services, & assurances for your having

discovered the abominable intrigues that were going forward, and assure you of our consideration of so worthy a chief. At the feet of your excellency we subscribe ourselves, your faithful subjects.—The patriots of the Second Battalion.

His Excellency's Answer.
You will manifest to the individuals who compose the battalion under your orders, that I have received the representation they addressed me through you, wherein they express the generous and patriotic sentiments with which they are animated in testimony of their love to our much beloved sovereign Don Ferdinand 7th, and the interest they take in my safety, as the representative of his majesty in these dominions. I consider it the greatest mark of distinction in my career, to be at the head of such patriotic battalions, whose loyalty and valour secures in a great measure, the rights of our august sovereign, which I have the honour of defending in these dominions.

That corps will always find me disposed to contribute to their glory, as an acknowledgment due to their distinguished services in favour of the public cause, and their private sentiments towards my person.—God preserve you many years.

Mexico, 4th Aug. 1811.
(Signed) VENEGAS.
To the Count de Bascoco.

Most Excellent Sir,
After having heard with the greatest satisfaction, the expressions with which your excellency was pleased to honour us, I communicated the same to the officers and patriots of the battalion under my command, which gave them the greatest joy. They liberated this kingdom from the insults and attacks with which it was threatened, and also prevented the different attempts to introduce anarchy and confusion among the intrigues of several factious men who intended to seize your excellency, from which would have resulted the most serious consequences, as the most worthy persons would have fallen victims to their iniquity.

My battalion which escorted your excellency yesterday, would have spilt their last drop of blood in your defence; and they reiterate to you their affection, not knowing in what manner to express their sincere regard for you.

God preserve your important life many years, which America requires for her preservation and tranquillity.

Mexico, 4th Aug. 1811.
(Signed) The Marquis de St. Miguel de Aguayo.

His Excellency's Answer.
I have received your official letter, wherein you express the noble determination of the battalion under your command to maintain the fidelity that we owe to our adored sovereign, the glory of New Spain, which a few ambitious men endeavoured to tarnish, and the safety of his majesty. When such distinguished soldiers have justice on their side, they can fear nothing. On this principle, when the Royal Palace was yesterday guarded by the officers and patriots commanded by you, I was not under the least apprehension that the palace would be insulted. I am certain that on all occasions we shall manifest to the world, the well founded reasons while the imperial congress, the extraordinary cortes of the nation, conferred on us the sublime title of well defenders of our country.

God preserve you many years.
Mexico, 4th Aug. 1811.
(Signed) VENEGAS.
To the Marquis St. Miguel de Aguayo.

A representation from the city of Mexico was presented to the council of regency, requesting his majesty to grant to Vice Roy Venegas, the great cross of the royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles the 3d, as a reward for his extraordinary merit and services, directing the despatches to the city of Mexico, that they may have the satisfaction of delivering them to the abovementioned Venegas.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) OCT. 9.
Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cope Sherbrook has been appointed Lieut. Governor and commander in chief of this Province.

THE STORM.
On Monday a violent gale was experienced here from S. E. and changed to N. Several vessels were nearly driven on shore; wharves, chimnies and fences were much injured. The government Schr. Hunter, from Quebec, has been driven on shore at Canby, but will be got off. The Mars, from Jamaica, for Quebec, is totally lost. Many vessels have been blown down at Manchester, and in the harbours contiguous. Great damage has been done at Arichat.

The Sceptre transport, arrived on Monday last in 49 days from Portsmouth with several officers and part of the company of the Royal Artillery—the failed from Portsmouth under convoy of the Seine frigate.

The Townsend Packet, dismasted in the late gale, arrived yesterday in 35 days from

His majesty's ships Africa, Spartan, and Tartarus, returned here on Sunday dismasted and otherwise damaged (late). Hurricane experienced here Monday (late) struck them in lat. 41 18, long. 65. The following extract from the log book of an officer of the Spartan, is awfully descriptive of the storm, and the danger to our brave countrymen were exposed.

Extract from a Log Book kept on board Majesty's ship Spartan, given to the Editor of the Hurricane of Monday, September 30.

"At 2 A. M. wind S. E. fresh and cloudy, Africa in company—at 3, top gallant yards, and close reefed up at 8 struck top gallant masts—at the time the barometer had fallen to 28. This was attempted to be communicated Africa by Telegraph, but it came thick, that we lost sight of her. A blow very hard from S. E.—handed the falls and courses—the sea got up so high that we could not send a man from the top gallant mast on deck; at 10 M. the barometer at 28.2.10, at 10 wind suddenly died away to nearly a calm, the ship lay still for some time, but the wind gradually round from S. E. to N. W. and about 11, came to blow with a fury, it is impossible to describe; the noise of wind resembling a continued discharge of artillery, and its effects upon the sails (which were quite new, and of the best canvas) was the same as if struck by a cannon ball; the instant they felt the wind they were to atoms and blew away in shreds. And now without a rag of sail except the try sail, the ship lay on her side; the sea was one sheet of foam; the guns on the main deck were under nothing but the hatchway being down in time prevented our receiving water below; the mizen top fall blew and at the same moment the mizen went over the side, but the wind was that we did not hear it fall, the sea was breaking over the ship to windward and the scene on deck was most awfully near an hour and a half this scene—every moment we expected to be blown over the side, and by the exertions imaginable, a hawser was used the lee rigging to enable us to stand the shoards whenever the wind fell.

"The men behaved nobly, and set them a good example, but unfortunately, that the most daring sea do little more at first than look at the punishment. At 1 P. M. the captain ordered the mainmast to be so battered that he thought it must soon fall—masts was nearly in the same state labouring so much that we could not see the masts as inevitable a fall; the wind abated, but still blew, and we saw the Africa to windward with her main and mizen topmasts at this time the larboard weather-chor broke adrift, and the force of the sea would drive the bow, so we cut the cable and the gale had moderated, but ran very high; all hands were securing the masts.—At 10, 30, main topmast fell over the side, were not sorry to see, as it certainly the mainmast; we were employed in clearing the wreck; the next sea still ran high, and to save were forced to cut the main yard come down; but we feared its doing any injury—we were wreck. Many of the men distinguished themselves by their intrepidity in volleys, when it was not justifiable to do. But they made the offer, and readily accepted.

The schooner Margaret, whence bound to Barbadoes, four days of the 30th ult.—The crew by a ship bound to St. Andrew's, afterwards received on board Spartan, and arrived here on Sunday.

The government schooner H. passage from Quebec, has been at Canby, but it is expected to be the government brig H. dea Foundland, the sch. Hibernia Delavel, transports, have been at Sydney, Cape Breton.

The brig Mars, Robson, of R. from Kingston, Jamaica, but went ashore in the gale harbour, and totally lost.—About 3000 of rum are saved.—About Duncan, passengers, the mate and 5 seamen PERISHED.

Schr. Greyhound, Daffney, Bay, was also driven ashore harbour, and it is feared will be lost. Many houses have been blown down at Manchester, and in the harbour Great damage has been done Lawrence Kavanagh and Co. Esqrs, we understand, have a very large quantity of the destruction of the building.

His majesty's ships Africa, Spartan, Eolus, and Tartarus, returned here on Sunday in a dismantled and otherwise damaged state. The hurricane experienced here Monday fe'night struck them in lat. 41 18, long. 65 28.—The following extract from the log book of an officer of the Spartan, is awfully descriptive of the storm, and the danger to which our brave countrymen were exposed.

Extract from a Log Book kept on board his Majesty's ship Spartan, given in account of the Hurricane of Monday, September 30.

At 2 A. M. wind S. E. fresh gales and cloudy, Africa in company—at 3, down top gallant yards, and close reefed topmasts, at 8 struck top gallant masts—at the same time the barometer had fallen to 28 61-0—this was attempted to be communicated to the Africa by Telegraph, but it came on so thick, that we lost sight of her. At 8 it blew very hard from S. E.—handed the topmasts and courses: the sea got up so suddenly that we could not fend a man aloft to fend the top gallant mast on deck; at 10 A. M. the barometer at 28 2-10; at 10 30, the wind suddenly died away to nearly a calm, so that the ship lay to; the wind gradually shifted round from S. E. to N. W. and about half past 11, came to blow with a fury which it is impossible to describe; the noise of the wind resembling a continued discharge of heavy artillery, and its effects upon the storm sails (which were quite new, and of the strongest canvas) was the same as if struck by a shot, the instant they felt the wind they shivered to atoms and blew away in small pieces. And now without a rag of sail left, except the try-sail, the ship lay on her side like a log; the sea was one sheet of foam, the heaving on the main deck were under water, and nothing but the hatchway being fastened down in time prevented our receiving much water below; the mizen top sail blew loose and at the same moment the mizen topmasts went over the side, but the wind was so loud that we did not hear it fall, the sea was at this time breaking over the ship to windward, and the scene on deck was most awful. For nearly an hour and a half this scene continued—every moment we expected the masts to be blown over the side, and by the greatest exertions imaginable, a hawser was passed round the lee rigging to enable us to cut away the shrouds whenever the masts might fall.

The men behaved nobly, and the officers set them a good example, but such was the tempest, that the most daring seamen could do little more at first than look at it with astonishment. At 1 P. M. the carpenter reported the mainmast to be so badly shattered that he thought it must soon fall—the foremast was nearly in the same state, the ship labouring so much that we considered the loss of the masts as inevitable, at half past 1 the wind abated, but still blew a heavy gale, and we saw the Africa to windward, with her main and mizen topmasts gone; at this time the larboard weather bower anchor broke adrift, and apprehended that the force of the sea would drive it through the bow, so we cut the cable and let go; at 4 the gale had moderated, but the sea still ran very high; all hands were employed in securing the masts.—At 10, 30, P. M. the main topmast fell over the side, which we were not sorry to see, as it certainly saved the mainmast; we were employed all night in clearing the wreck; the next morning the sea still ran high, and to save the masts we were forced to cut the main gears and let the yard come down; but we secured it without its doing any injury—we saved all our wreck. Many of the men distinguished themselves by their intrepidity in volunteering aloft, when it was not justifiable to order them up. But they made the offer, and it was reluctantly accepted.

The schooner Margaret, Cameron, from hence bound to Barbadoes, foundered in the gale of the 30th ult. The crew were saved by a ship bound to St. Andrews from England, afterwards received on board H. M. S. Spartan, and arrived here on Sunday.

The government schooner Hunter, on her passage from Quebec, has been driven ashore at Canfo, but it is expected to be got off.

The government brig Endeavour, of Newfoundland, the sch. Hibernia and the sch. Delavel, transports, have been driven on at Sydney, Cape Breton.

The brig Mars, Robson, of St. John N. B. from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to Quebec, went ashore in the gale near Liscomb harbour, and totally lost.—About sixty puncheons of rum are saved. Messrs. Shaw and Duncan, passengers, the mate of the brig, and 5 seamen PERISHED.

Schr. Greyhound, Daffney, of Margaret's Bay, was also driven ashore at Fisherman's harbour, and it is feared will be lost.

Many houses have been blown down at Manchester, and in the harbours contiguous. Great damage has been done at Arichat.—Lawrence Kavanagh and Clement Hubert, Esqrs, we understand, have experienced heavy losses, in the destruction of their stores during the storm.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

COMMUNICATED.

To Miss S. M. M.

The blush on your cheek is by modesty dressed,
And your eyes beam the virtues which dwell in your breast:

May those eyes and that bosom forever, blest fair,
Be unclouded by sorrow, unruffled by care,
Or if a tear start, or a sigh gently move,
May the tear be of rapture, the sigh be of love.

The U. S. frigate Constitution landed Joel Barlow at Cherbourg on the 19th of September, and arrived off Dover the 20th, and sailed immediately for the Texel.

From the Freeman's Journal. Great and Pleading News.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Richmond, (Vir.) to another in this city, dated

Richmond, Oct. 19, 1811.

"We have a report here to day, from the best authority, that Mr. Madison declared a few days ago at Montpelier, that the last dispatches from England contained propositions of a favourable nature, that they ought to be accepted, and that he had no doubt our differences with England would, in a short time, be amicably adjusted."

From a Philadelphia paper. SIXTH CATTLE SHOW.

It has formerly been the practice of farmers and drovers, to bring their cattle to this city at irregular times, and to place them in various situations, owing to which circumstance few purchasers have known when and where to look for them, and have therefore frequently been prevented from procuring such stock as they were desirous of obtaining, and the sellers have been deprived of the advantages of a speedy and certain sale, and thereby incur heavy expense before they have an opportunity of disposing of their stock.

To remove the inconvenience above stated, THE CATTLE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, instituted for the purpose of improving the breed of farm stock, have resolved to continue a fair for the sale of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP and SWINE, in addition to their shows of breeding stock, and as heretofore the SHOW will be held at Bush Hill, in the vicinity of this city, on the second Tuesday of November next, where all persons who have Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Swine to dispose of, are invited to attend.

As the society is chiefly composed of persons who are largely concerned in grazing, and are resolved to give a preference to stock brought to the fairs, it will be of the greatest importance to all those who have cattle, etc. to sell, to bring them there at that time, where every convenience as respects enclosures, hay, &c. will be provided, and which will be attended with no greater expense than at any other place. There is also a large tavern on the spot, where those who attend the fair and show may be well accommodated.

The advantages that arise from such an establishment, must be too obvious to every one to require much solicitation for their attendance, as there can be no doubt that all the principal sales of the year will be made at those fairs as soon as they are generally known.

The patentees of ploughs, or the proprietors of particular forms of ploughs, are invited to attend on the day of the show in order to make a trial of their improvements in that indispensable implement of husbandry. LAWRENCE SECKEL, Pres't.

By the Mayor of the City of New-York, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is apprehended that the frequent fires which have lately occurred in this city, have been the result of design; Now, therefore, in order that the perpetrators may be discovered and brought to condign punishment, I do hereby, at the request and in behalf of the common council, offer a reward of 300 dollars for the discovery of the offenders or any of them, to be paid on conviction. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of Mayorality to be affixed at the City Hall of the said City, the 22d day of Oct. A. D. 1811.

DE WITT CLINTON.

BOSTON, OCT. 21st

Captain Rumney, 25 days from Maracaybo, reports, that a French brig said to be from Norfolk was cruising off the mouth of the Gulf of Venezuela and has taken a number of vessels, among which was a Spanish schr. from Maracaybo, for Kingston, Jamaica, with considerable specie on board.

The revolution on the Spanish Maine was increasing very fast; in fact only three or four seaport towns remained to complete the independence of the whole Maine. Symptoms appeared very early.

it was presumed it would shortly follow.—Business at that place was completely stagnated, as no communication with the country was held. The regular troops of that place had embarked on board 2 brigs and a schr. which made up part of an expedition destined against the Carraccas, the whole commanded by the governor general. No news had been received from them when we failed.

From the New-York Evening Post. DISASTER.

The packet which was seen bottom up in Long Island Sound on Sunday last, proves to be the sloop Slow and Easy, capt. Dacom, bound to Norwalk, (Con.) with 14 passengers on board. She failed from Peck Slip on Sunday morning, and owing to the imprudence of carrying too much sail during the severe blow on that day, was run under water and upset. The passengers, except one, a man by the name of Samuel Waring,* who was drowned, clung to the vessel for several hours, the sea all the while making a fair breach over them, before they were rescued from their perilous situation. During the time, they were seen by several small craft, but it blowing a gale, no assistance could be rendered. At length they were fallen in with by the Rhode Island Packet Fame, capt. Earle, who with the utmost difficulty and at the hazard of his life, succeeded in taking them from the vessel, and landed them at Norwalk at 6 o'clock the same evening.

* A later account states that he was taken out of one of the births the next day alive and well.

SURGICAL. We are informed, that Dr. Richardson, of this place, with the assistance of Dr. Overton of Lexington, extirpated a Tumour from the neck and shoulder of a negro, weighing 4 pound 9 ounces, and that every prospect of the speedy recovery of the patient. [George-Town, (Ken.) paper.]

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has received a large and handsomely varied selection of GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE, Extra Superfine Blue, Black, and Green BROAD CLOTHS, With other Fashionable Colours. Super Cassimers, Bedford and Imperial Cords, and Sockings for Gentlemen's Pantaloon.

FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, With a large Assortment of

Second Broad Cloths, Superfine Coat-ings, Mole-skins, Velvets, & Cords. India Muslins, Domestic, German & Irish Linens, Cambric do. Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

With a great many other articles too tedious to mention. Making an assortment of Good and Serviceable Merchandise. Having laid them in on the most advantageous terms, he flatters himself to be able to sell at the Baltimore retail prices, especially for Ready Money.

GIDEON WHITE. N. B. The subscriber will barter Goods for good first and second quality Tobacco. G. W. 6w.

Church-street, Annapolis, Oct. 31, 1811.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 19th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Robert Welch, of John, on the north side of Severn River, near the ferry landing, the following property, of which the said Welch died possessed, viz.

Horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, Plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles, deemed unnecessary to mention. The terms of sale are, for all sums above ten dollars, three months credit to be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale; for all sums under ten dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BENJ. WELCH, Executor. Oct. 31, 1811. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE sale of negroes advertised in the Maryland Gazette to take place on Monday the 28th inst. at the house of Mr. Jacob Waters, near Annapolis, (and postponed,) will proceed on Monday the 25th of November. The terms of sale will be cash, on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BRAM. CLAUDE, Trustee. Oct. 31, 1811.

I. PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James West, in Church-street, nearly opposite the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Having furnished himself with the best of Liquors, &c. and good stabling, he can assure Travellers, and others, who favour him with their patronage, that the most indefatigable exertions shall be used to entertain them in the best manner. He respectfully solicits a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Oct. 31, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Nicholas Harwood, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved and authenticated, so as to pass the orphans court. And all those who are in any manner indebted to the said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

LEWIS DUVAL, Adm'r. de bonis non. Oct. 31, 1811.

Some Servants to Hire

FOR the ensuing year, 1812; for further information apply to

SETH SWEETSER. N. B. For Sale, one handsome YOKE of STEERS, five years old next spring, well broke. S. S. Annapolis, Oct. 31, 1811. tf.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the third day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A PART of the dwelling plantation of Thomas Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within one year from the day of sale. THOMAS H. HALL, Trustee. Oct. 17, 1811. ts.

In Chancery,

October 17, 1811.

ORDERED, that the sale made by William G. D. Worthington, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Alexander Contee, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 21st day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-first day of November next.

The report states the amount of the sale to be \$7005. True copy. NICH. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on Thursday the 28th of November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of Tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads in said county.

By order, WM. S. GREEN, Clk. L. C. A. C. Oct. 24, 1811. 3w.

NOTICE.

THERE having been a small Cask of Snuff brought down by captain E. Smithers from Baltimore, and delivered here, marked with the letters H. C. No. 13, and not having ordered any, and being informed there has none been sent, I hereby request the owner to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the same away. HENRY CHILDS. Friendship, Oct. 15, 1811.

In Chancery,

October 21, 1811.

ORDERED, that the report of Thomas Woodfield, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joshua Hall, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of December next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 20th day of November next.

The report states a tract of land called Abbington, containing fifty-two acres more or less, sold for \$12 per acre. True copy. NICH. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE CHRISTIAN, No. 4.

The more we reflect on the peculiar excellencies of the Christian Religion, the more we must adore the unbounded goodness of Him, who delighted it for the salvation of man. What the grand design of the gospel is, we may learn from the declaration of Heaven itself to the great apostle of the Gentiles; to open our eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that we may receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith in Jesus Christ.

As the reward which the gospel promises to believers, is not to be obtained in this world, but in that which is to come, it necessarily makes us more solicitous about our eternal welfare, than for our temporal enjoyment. Even what the world usually calls virtue will yield to that real and unaffected piety, which sanctifies us throughout in soul and body; which cleanses all our thoughts and affections, and which evinces itself throughout the whole of our lives, by an entire submission to the will of God and obedience to his commands.

As the Christian's reward is celestial, all the precepts, doctrines, promises and threatenings of the gospel are for the promotion of piety, the means by which it is to be obtained. They enlighten the mind, warm the heart, and purify the affections. In the gospel God discovers his goodness, that we may imitate him, and his works, that we may glorify him. The gospel implores us to embrace his crucified Son, by a lively faith, and to seek for holiness in Him; to live godly, righteously and soberly in the present world, that we may be made partakers of the joys which are to come.

When our blessed Lord sojourned upon earth, clothed with the flesh and the sufferings of man, the object of all his discourses to the people was to impress upon their minds the laws necessary for the regulation of their lives, rather than to expound to them incomprehensible mysteries. His religion reforms the understanding, dissipates error and vice, and hatred; and sheds abroad light and love, purity and peace. It forms on earth a representation of that pure and holy society that is perfected in Heaven; & by making us better men, it makes us approach nearer to the angels in holiness.

How very different are the meek and doctrines of the gospel, to the absurdities heathen worship. The Priests of Baal wound themselves, and the Chinese penitents expose themselves, half naked, to the inclemency of the weather. But the Christian is simply required to approach the altar of the ever living God, with an humble and a contrite heart; to love the Lord who created him; and his neighbour as himself.

We are taught in the gospel the necessity of living a godly and a holy life; that we may be acceptable in the sight of the Almighty. We are to cleanse ourselves from all pollutions of flesh and spirit, and to be holy in all manner of conversation—to be holy as He who hath called us is holy. By the covering of the gospel we are made the children of the Most High, and, in this endearing relationship, we are bound by the full rings of the Lord, to obey his commands and to imitate his goodness, that we may have the seal of the Lamb upon us for ever. Whoever, says the Apostle, is born of God doth not commit sin. Even the omission of doing good is as inconsistent with our relationship to the Father, as the commission of actual evil.

A true Christian should adorn his character with the spirit and practice of holiness, that the virtue of the Heathens may not put him to shame. Our blessed Redeemer, by his cross and passion, proved his right to give laws to a sinful world, and he has commanded us to walk as he walked, and to be as he was in the world. Those who rest the hope of their salvation on his sufferings, need no other incentive to a life of piety and holiness, than that it is commanded by their Redeemer. They will not name the name of Christ, and live a life of impiety. For an unholy Christian is an apostate from Christ, and lives in direct contradiction to his profession. Although he may not abjure him in words, yet he denies him in his works.—A proud person renounces his humility; the revengeful his mercy; the lukewarm his zeal; the unclean his purity, the covetous his bounty and compassion, and the hypocrite his sincerity.—Can there be any thing more indecent and absurd, than to pretend to be the disciple of such an excellent and holy master, and yet by disobedience to deny him? The mere name of Christian will not sanctify those who pollute and defame it. It is not the mere wearing of the livery of Christ that will honour those who stain it by vice, but is an aggravation of their guilt, and proves to the world their desertion from the cause of their master. Those who profess Christianity and yet live in unchristian practices, may deceive themselves with the pretence that they believe in

able as vain. It is not the calling him Lord that will give them admission into the Kingdom of Heaven.

As Jesus Christ, both by his doctrine and his life clearly showed to us our duty, so he has kindly offered us the aid of his Spirit for our assistance, by which the commands of the Gospel are made easy and light. To enforce our obligations he has threatened such vengeance to the rebellious, and promised such a reward to the righteous, that it is impossible we should not be deeply affected with them, if we seriously believe them, and he has given such evidence of their truth, that it is impossible we should not believe them, unless the God of this world hath blinded our minds. How can a reasonable creature believe that eternal punishment is the certain consequence of sin, and yet live in the wilful practice of it?

As an encouragement to our duty we are promised a reward in the life which is to come, the very expectation of which is a source of real happiness to this. If the reward was small, or the promise uncertain, there might be some pretence for not performing the conditions to obtain it. But when the one is infinitely great and the other as true as the God of Truth, what more powerful motive can be conceived to make us holy?

State of Maryland, &c.

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 orphans 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. Admr.

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

WHEREAS it is directed by the forty-ninth section of the Act entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, that as soon as the Penitentiary House in Baltimore county is ready for the reception of criminals, that the Governor of this State shall notify the same by proclamation. And whereas, the inspectors of said institution have reported to me that the said building is completed, and the requisites of the said law have been in all other respects complied with; have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby declaring the said Penitentiary House to be ready for the reception of criminals who may be condemned to work and labour therein, as the said law requires.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this 30th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one (1. s.) thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-fifth.

EDW. LLOYD.

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

The Proclamation to be published twice in each week for six weeks in the Whig, American, Sun, and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown; Bartgis's paper and Herald at Frederick-Town; the Star and Monitor, at Eastern; and the National Intelligencer.

By Order, NINIA PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

For Sale

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, For no fault, only and 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.

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 peeped 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, Pleurisy, Cholera, Cramps, External and Internal Bruises, Sprains and Fish Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough & Mumps, and Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Grip and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach that is caused by indigestion, a constant sickening 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, first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarce ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Pleurisy 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 expansion to the lungs and free expansion to the breast.

CERTIFICATES OF ITS EFFICACY.

No. 1.

Sept. 1809. I do certify, that I have been ailing nearly two years with a hoarse cough and violent oppression at the breast—I applied to the most eminent physicians and could get no relief from my local 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, in the cases 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 parts affected with the oil diluted in the same quantity of molasses, which took away pieces of purid-flesh and healed my throat in about 24 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 a day 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.

No. 5.

Sept. 1809. 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 is sold by

Chilts & Shaw.

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, 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 27, 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.

Annapolis, Aug. 27, 1811.

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the goal of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, on the 12th instant, a negro man who calls himself JEM WHITE; says he was sold by a Mr. Wicks, Dorset county, Eastern Shore, 12 or 13 months ago, to a Mr. Thompson state of Georgia, where he was carried, and from whence he made his escape. Jem is about five feet five or six inches high; supposed to be 34 years of age, commonly black and well set, has a scar over his right eye, and one opposite his left eye. Had on when committed an old oxburg shirt, nankeen pantaloons, old jacket and a wool hat. His master is requested to release him from goal, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOHN CORD, Shff. A. A. county.

September 27, 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, Sept. 21, 1811.

NOTICE.

I INTEND, in two months from the date hereof, to petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

ROBERT WOOD, Sept. 19, 1811.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

THOMAS H. DORSEY, June 26, 1811.

NOTICE.

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

WM. S. GREEN, Admr.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVIIIth YEAR.

NEW STORE

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS

Childs & Shaw

Have opened, and offer for sale, a great variety of goods suitable for the season, among which are—

DRY GOODS.

Superfine Cloths, & Cassimers, Second do. Imperial & Bedford Corals, Stockingnet, Velvet and Constitution Cords, Russia Sheetings, Carburys & Thicksets, Fashionable Vest Patterns, Irish Linens, Long Cloth & Cotton Shirting, Figured and Plain Leno Muslin, Mul Muslin, Cambric do. 4 & 64, Do. Black do. do. Lace Handkerchiefs and Sieves.

White & rance Silk, Elegant C rious C, A variety onable, Plains an, Casing, Flannels, Worsted, and Sil, Ladies a men's 8-4 6-4 Diaper, Cottons, variety of, Fancy F, Bombaz, Bombaz, Black S, Sarsn, Colored J, Calicoes, BLANKETS, &c. & GROCERIES.

and Dipt, Chocola, Rice, A Nutmeg, Mace, C, Pepper, Salt Pet, Fig Blue, Allum, C, Powder, ton, Sifters, Cords, Leading, White I

These, and other articles not ed they offer for sale at reason and they flatter themselves goods will be found upon ex last equal in quality, and as l at other places.

Annapolis, Oct. 10, 1811.

St. John's College

October

THE subscriber most res tquests thus publicly, all tated on account of tuition, furnished the students, to pay the amount of arrears being what the low estate of the rrenders further indulgence im the college claims are highly jvable, it is hoped all those e the necessity as well as eq ing early payments, or see the a course of means pursued, p trustees and visitors, as unple young gentlemen students in well as their friends.—But t of justice, and of propriety, v to discharge the arrears, how and thus obviate so disgracef grocable an issue.

By order,

RICHARD Collector and I

N. B. The subscriber inten remove from this city, all wh upon him, are desired to, that they may be paid, and t to discharge the same on t last of this month.

Annapolis, Oct. 10, 1811.

NOTICE

Honourable the Chance land, appointed trustee for t estate of George Mann, late Annapolis, deceased, in pur directions of the said decre notice to all the creditors George Mann, and also to a of Mary Mann, late of the polis, deceased, to exhibit th claims, with their vouchers authenticated in the court of c

Sept. 26, 1811.

T. OS. H. BOW