

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

## Law of Maryland.

PASSED NOVEMBER SESSION, 1863.

An ACT to ratify an amendment to the constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress to the legislatures of the several states.

WHEREAS it is provided by the fifth article of the constitution of the United States of America, that congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress: And whereas at the first session of the eighth congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, it was resolved as followeth, to wit: Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said constitution, to wit: The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president, but choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the president; the person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice, but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the aforesaid amendment be and it is here confirmed and ratified.

Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to prevent excessive gaming.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, no E O, A B C, L S D, X Y Z, faro table, or any other device whatsoever, except billiard tables, for the purpose of gaming for money, or any other thing, shall be set up, kept or maintained, in any place, or at any place whatever, on pain of forfeiting every such E O, A B C, L S D, X Y Z, faro table, and other device, and of forfeiting moreover, on every offence, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered, by indictment or confession, in the county court of the county wherein the offence shall be committed.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of any associate justice, or justice of the peace of this state, upon complaint made, information given, or on his own view, to suppress and prevent the playing at any of the above-mentioned tables, or any such other device for gaming; and, if resistance shall be made to his authority, it shall and may be lawful for the said associate justice, or justice of the peace, to commit the person or persons so offending in the premises to the custody of the sheriff, or any constable of the county, who may, if necessary, summon a posse comitatus to his assistance, to enforce the execution of this law.

And be it enacted, That it shall also be the duty of any associate justice or justice of the peace of this state, on complaint made, information given, or on his own view, of any person offending as aforesaid, to issue his warrant to the sheriff, deputy-sheriff, or any constable of the county, commanding him immediately to take the body of the person so offending, and to have the said offender brought before the said associate justice or justice of the peace, or any other associate justice or justice of the peace for the county in which the said offence shall be committed, which said justice shall cause the person so offending to enter into a recognizance, in the penalty of four hundred dollars, with such security as the said justice shall approve of, for his personal appearance at the next county court to be holden in and for the said county, and it shall be the duty of the justice taking the recognizance aforesaid to make return thereof to the clerk of the county court of his county before the next meeting of the said court.

And be it enacted, That the several county courts in this state shall give this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, in charge to the several grand juries.

An ACT authorizing any person prosecuted for a libel to give the truth in evidence.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That in case any person or persons shall be prosecuted, by indictment or any other criminal prosecution, for a libel, the party so prosecuted shall be entitled to give the truth of the matter charged in the said indictment; or other prosecution, in evidence, under the general issue, by way of justification, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the debts due to this state, and the debtors thereof, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS in and by the above recited act no provision is made to authorize and empower the governor and council to compound with, or sell the rates right to confiscated British property discovered or made known to the governor and council since the passage of the said act; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall be and they are hereby vested with full power, and authority to compound with all persons who have, since the passage of the said law, made or shall make discovery of British property confiscated, or liable to confiscation, to the governor and council, and to allow not exceeding one third of the value of such property to any such person or persons, provided such person or persons shall make application to the governor and council on or before the first day of May next, to compound for and purchase the same, and the governor and council are hereby authorized to dispose of such property to such applicants, and take bonds, with good and sufficient security, for the purchase money, bearing interest, payable to the state at the periods that may be agreed on.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council may in all other respects, proceed agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the purchaser or purchasers shall be entitled to the same remedy, for recovery of the property purchased, as the said act prescribes.

### NEW-LONDON, January 16.

Burns, the Poet.—The Charleston Courier mentions a report, that a subscription had been opened in that city, and a considerable sum subscribed, for the purpose of erecting a monument to Burns, the Scotch poet.

### PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

The Dublin mail of the 10th inst. which arrived this morning, brings intelligence, that in consequence of the discoveries made by Quigley, several persons, of whom suspensions had been before entertained, have been apprehended.

Teeling, brother to the rebel-camp of gen. Humbert, who was executed at Dublin in the rebellion of

1798, has been brought from the North, under a strong escort of yeoman cavalry. He is charged with being a member of the foldiant "Provisional Government." He was immediately examined at the castle, and detained for further examination. A nobleman, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, is said to have been implicated in the late conspiracy, and our correspondent states that a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

A gentleman arrived at Dover on Saturday night, in a neutral vessel from France, states, that previous to his departure, orders had been issued for all Irish prisoners brought into the ports of the republic, to be immediately set at liberty, and every indentment held out to them to enter the service.

### November 15.

A Prussian vessel, arrived in the river from Amsterdam, reports that the trade of that city and of Rotterdam, had become nearly suspended, in consequence of the blockade by the English, and the interference of the French in almost every object of domestic economy, as well as political relations. French custom-house officers have been appointed at every port to control the Dutch officers, and to enforce the prohibitions against the importation of British manufactures. The preparations in Holland for the expedition against this country are generally supposed to be nearly completed.

### November 16.

A private letter, dated Liverpool, November 12, says,

"Two persons lately arrived from Philadelphia, in the ship Pennsylvania, have been taken up for improper conduct during the voyage, and their papers taken from them and transmitted to Ireland; as they will be by the first vessel. Their names are, James Moor Lett (who was tried at the bar of the King's Bench, and acquitted, shortly after the rebellion) the other John Tench, a native of the north of Ireland."

The total amount of the prizes captured this war, is estimated at twelve millions: Those carried into Liverpool alone, are valued at two millions four hundred thousand pounds.

JOHN BULL brings full houses at the Liverpool theatre. Mr. Cooper, the American Roletius, plays Peregrine; and Miss Grimani, the part of Mary.

### DEAL, November 14.

The French soldiers, who were captured a few days since, appear in general to be intelligent men, and have seen a great deal of service. They state that the great majority of the French troops along the coast, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Boulogne, are composed of veterans who served in the last war. The new raised levies they mention are scattered in the interior of France, or dispatched to the army of Italy; or that on the German frontiers and Hanover.

Thirty-three transports came into the Downs yesterday, and their destination is for Portsmouth, there, as they understood, to take in troops for Portugal. More transports are hourly expected.

The commander of the French gun boat and the captain of brigade, taken on board, were this evening about two hours before a commissioner of the admiralty, the mayor of this town, and a notary public, to undergo an examination previous to the condemnation of the boat. Nothing material could be extracted from the officers.

There was a report of an alarm at Dover last night. All the yeomanry and regulars were under arms, in consequence of some French sloops being perceived coming out of Boulogne harbour yesterday evening. They made for Calais, and were interrupted by our cruisers.

The following is a translation of a *pasquade* pasted on the base of the Statue of Victory, on Buonaparte's having complied with the laughable petitions of his satellites, not to embark his sacred person for the invasion of England:

Our prayers are heard! no adverse fate

On seas shall toss our mighty elf,

Since, to protect the Gallic state,

He deigns, great soul—to save HIMSELF!

The following is copied from one of our latest London Papers:

A cabinet council was held on Friday and Saturday, which sat for several hours each day. The subject of deliberation was supposed to be the discussion pending between this country and America, relative to the construction of the 12th article of the treaty of commerce concluded between his majesty and the United States in 1794. By this article the Americans are restricted from trading to any of our ports or settlements in vessels above the burden of 70 tons. They now strongly remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, and it is said they held very lofty language respecting their pretensions.

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and SAMUEL

This subject, we understand, occupies at present much of the attention and anxiety of ministers. Upon a question of such delicacy and importance, we forbear at present to make any comment. It is one, however, which involves, not only the confidence of many respectable individuals, but even the general commercial interest of this country."

The following is from the London Evening Post of the 12th Nov.—

"Some difficulties of a commercial nature, relative to the trade of the West-India islands, are now under the consideration of ministers; but we have little doubt that every thing will be easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations; we, however, think, that if America be very impatient and urgent at the present, it is both indecorous and unfair; as a nation engaged in defending its existence, as we are, ought not to be pressed by a friendly power on any subject that is of a nature to admit of delay, which must be the case with every commercial regulation."

Extract of a letter, dated Lancaster, Jan. 19.

"It appears the committee on the memorials of the two contending banks had yesterday determined to report against both proposals—that is, against giving the bank of Pennsylvania their monopoly, for any price at all, and against granting a charter to the Philadelphia bank. But it seems they have to-day had another offer from the bank of Pennsylvania, in which they agree to give as much money for a monopoly for about half the time they at first required, say 14 years, viz.

To give	dolls. 200,000
To authorise the state to subscribe 300,000 dollars, and pay for the same in 6 per cent. stock of the U. States at par, on which they guaranty 40 per cent.	dolls. 120,000

And the state to have the privilege during the 14 years, to subscribe the balance of 700,000 dollars.

This offer it seems has induced the committee to suspend their report till to-morrow, when, it is expected, it will be in favour of the last offer of the bank of Pennsylvania.—The majority in the committee being four to three.

January 25.

#### TREMENDOUS INUNDATION.

We have seen letters from Oporto to the 29th of Nov.—These state, that from the 19th to that period, a continual rain had prevailed, which had so raised the water, as to expose the town to great danger of a total deluge. In a few hours the water raised four fathoms. Vessels laying in the harbour, were driven by the force of the element into the streets of the city. Much damage was done to the shipping, &c. and many lives lost in this singular phenomenon.—The ship Prosperity, Joughan, of this port, was carried over the walls of the town, and was retored to her moorings, with some damage.

January 28.

JUDGES—SHIPPEN, YATES and SMITH. Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Lancaster, January 25, 1804.

"The importance of the subject induces me not to delay for an official account of the facts, which I am about to state, but to give you the information which follows, premising that I have only heard the resolution read, and relate from memory.

"You recollect that at the last session Mr. Thomas Palfmore, of your city, petitioned the legislature on the subject of an illegal and arbitrary assumption of power by judges Shippen, Yates and Smith, of the supreme court, in sentencing him to imprisonment for an alleged contempt of court, and praying that the said judges might be impeached. No particular decision having been had at the last session, the business was brought before the present house of assembly, which appointed a committee, (as well as I recollect,) termed, of grievances, who were to consider Mr. Palfmore's case. This committee consisted of a member from each county of the state, appointed a sub-committee, which was to report to the grand committee.

"The sub-committee reported this day a resolution to the following effect:—The committee after examining, &c. report, that in their opinion, Edward Shippen, Joseph Yates and T. Smith, three judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, have acted illegally, partially and tyrannically, in their proceedings against Thomas Palfmore, and therefore offer the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the chairman of the grand committee be required to cite the three judges before mentioned to appear before the committee on the 13th of February next, to answer charges brought against them."

"This resolution was carried unanimously. The committee are invested with full powers by the house, so that there is a probability of this becoming a serious business for the judges, and very interesting to the community at large. When further proceedings are had you shall be informed."

CHARLESTON, January 7.

It is now upwards of two years since it was observed that an unusual disease had made its appearance amongst the pine trees in the northern and eastern parts of this state. The year before the last, many trees died; but last year the destruction was so great, as to give uneasiness to the owners of land—in many places are thousands of acres where nine tenths of the best trees are killed. The cause of the evil has been carefully sought after, and found to proceed from a small black winged bug, resembling the weevil, but something larger. A great number of these bugs have been observed, in the spring of the

year, and early in the summer, flying near the root of each tree; they pierce the bark just above the ground, and lay their eggs between the bark and the wood; in a few weeks after, their eggs hatch, and a worm appears, which, at its full growth, is about an inch long; they immediately begin feeding on the fatty part of the tree, and do not leave eating until the whole of it is destroyed. It is believed that no attempt has yet been made to remedy the evil, which, if it continues, threatens to destroy the most valuable timber this country possesses.

A gentleman lately from the country asserts, that on a tract of 2000 acres of pine land which he owns on the Sampit river, near George-town, at least ninety trees in every hundred have been destroyed by this pernicious insect, and the adjoining lands and many tracts near Lemud's ferry, on the Santee, and on the Black river, are in the same situation.

BALTIMORE, January 24.

An act proposed to be passed by the legislature of New-Jersey, for the gradual abolition of slavery in that state, provides, that every child born of a slave there, on or after the 4th of July next, shall be free; the males at 25; females at 21 years of age.

A member of the legislature has received a letter from col. Mercer, who accompanied col. Monroe to Europe, stating that there was every prospect of an immediate peace between France and Great-Britain; that there would be a change of ministry in England—Sheridan and Fox coming in—and that Buonaparte had determined to settle down the government of France upon true republican principles.

[Petersburg (V. A.) paper.]

Letters from Cabarrus county inform us that the proprietors of the gold creek (for we understand Reed has disposed of a part of his right in this valuable property) continue to collect this precious metal.—Since the lump weighing 28 pounds was found, eight or ten pounds more have been gathered.—So that we have every reason to expect that this discovery will become an inexhaustible source of wealth to this part of the union.

[Raleigh paper.]

January 26.

LONGEVITY.

Died in the almshouse, 17th inst. Anthony Bowman, a negro, aged 105, could walk and was possessed of the faculties of hearing, seeing and speaking, a few days before his death.

[Aurora.]

Cure for ringworms and tetters.

The rhus radicans, or the toxicodendron of Tournefort, the juice of which is acrid and corrosive, and which by simple contact produces excruciating eruptions, and has hitherto been known only by its destructive qualities, and by some properties useful in dying. Mr. Dufresnor of Montpellier, has accidentally discovered in this plant certain valuable qualities.

Having observed that a young man who had been for six months troubled with a tetter on his wrist, was suddenly cured by handling the rhus radicans (or poisonous vine), he determined to try its effect in other cases, and after several experiments, has ascertained its efficacy in destroying ringworms, and in healing paralysis.

January 27.

One of our London papers by the packet, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, announces that a negotiation between Prussia, Denmark and Sweden, for a definitive alliance, was on foot; and that Russia would be invited to accede to it. The cabinet of Russia is represented as being indisposed towards France, and inclining to England. The chancellor, count Woronzow, is said to be the friend of England, and that he predominates over the French party at St. Petersburg.

The towns of Hamburg and Altona were in a deplorable situation from the blockade of the Elbe, so that many articles of the first necessity were advanced in price to an almost incredible degree. One hundred workmen were about to emigrate to the United States of America in consequence.

January 28.

Among other enterprises we notice the full account of the Russian voyage of discovery. The ships fitted from Petersburg were the Hope and Neva. The first is of 150 tons, fourteen guns and sixty men, and the other of 370 tons fifteen guns and fifty men. They are provided with eminent men, who can assist every inquiry of science and history; and Mr. Rafanof is to be ambassador at Japan. The officers are experienced men, and the crews are collected from the whole Russian fleet. From Cronstadt the expedition will proceed to Portsmouth in England, thence to the Canaries. In these islands they are to make inquiries, and commence their labours, and then to pass to South-America. From Brazil they are to visit all the eastern coast as far as the straits of Magellan. After passing Cape-Horn, and entering the great ocean, they are to explore the coast of Chili as far as Valparaiso, and then are to sail for the Sandwich islands. Then they are to visit Japan, and to employ every effort to establish a commercial intercourse between this island and Russia. As this is an important object, which the present trade with China renders interesting to the Russians, much is hoped in obtaining the exclusive trade of China and the Dutch, and in bringing the Chinese to more reasonable terms than have lately been kept with their northern neighbours. All Europe may also profit from the event, and a change in the Chinese commerce is sure should it be accomplished. From Japan the navigators will sail for Kamtschatka and pass the winter in that country in 1804. Then they are to profit from Peyroule's voyage, and are to visit Kodiak, and all the islands which lie between the northern parts of Asia and

America. Mr. Rafanof, who directs this expedition, is related to the celebrated Sheldon who aided the islands to the Russian empire, and first made them acquainted with the Russian manners. From the islands, the navigators are to return to Kodiak, thence to pass with merchandise to Canton. This will be the commencement of Russian commerce, as their present commerce is in and about Kiachta, according to a treaty in 1727. The trade has undergone several revolutions since the treaty, the caravans were discontinued from the Russian territories to Pekin, in 1755. The Chinese town is south of Kiachta, and Kiachta which is 124 deg. 30 min. E. L. from Ferro, is in 50 N. L. 2518 miles from Moscow, and 1832 from Pekin. From Canton the Russian navigators are to visit the Philippine islands, and to explore all of them, and then pass to Java, Sumatra, and the peninsula of India. In the part of the voyage they are to examine the European establishments, and to profit from the history of the advancement and decline. They are then to return by the Cape of Good Hope and the Atlantic, and to Baltic, to Petersburg. In the equipment of the vessels 200,000 rubles were expended. Dr. Hare and Dr. Tlefin, and two sons of Kotzebue, will be in these ships, besides other persons qualified for important services to science and humanity. The friends of commerce are pleased with the repetition of the voyages, and when we consider how much has been done for the world since the age of Columbus, how much we are indebted to Peyroule and Vancouver, since the time of Cook, and yet how much still be done, we accept the history of these voyages with the greatest approbation. [Salem Register.]

January 30.

Fort Plaquemine and the Bolice were taken possession of by the American troops on Wednesday 28th ult. at which time several detachments were preparing to leave New-Orleans for the Upper West country.

Naturalization.—The following bill, amendatory of the act at present in force respecting naturalization, has been twice read in the house of representatives of the United States, and was committed to committee of the whole house for consideration Monday last.

A BILL, in addition to an act, entitled, An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who was residing within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, at any time between the 18th day of June, one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight, and the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, any of them, without a compliance with the condition specified in the first section of the act, entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject."

Died, in England, John Tucker, a soldier in the 1st of foot barracks. He died at 4 o'clock in the morning; before 12 on the same day, his widow was married to another man, and in the evening the happy couple followed the corpse of the first husband to the grave as chief mourners.

#### Annapolis, February 2.

"DIED, on the 15th ult. in Port-Tobacco, the 49th year of his age, major-general SAMUEL JONES, a member of the general assembly of Maryland for Charles county. This very worthy gentleman had reached his home, within a few miles of his return from the seat of government, where he had been for some weeks attending to his duties as legislator, when he was arrested by a severe illness to which he fell a victim. Sensible for several days of his approaching end, he met his fate with fortitude, composure and resignation, which strongly evinced his conscientiousness of an upright life, and the most lively hope of a happy futurity. To part with the dead perhaps too frequently engages the pious and benevolent character disposed to pay respect to the memory of a departed friend, but to be thus in this instance would be unpardonable in him who, knowing the merits of the deceased, offers this tribute to his virtues. General Jones, at an early period of his life, entered into the army at the commencement of the American struggle for liberty, served as an officer till very near the end of the war when imperious circumstances forced him, reluctantly, to retire, after having obtained the most sincere esteem and friendship of his fellow soldiers, in a singular manner, the approbation of his superiors in rank. He has, for sometime past, held the commission of major-general in the militia of this state, and for the last four years has been a member of the house of delegates, to which latter station he was called by the unanimous voice of the voters of Charles county, and while thus employed (zealous in the cause of federalism) his political opponents have ventured to attribute to him motives which did not flow from a source of the utmost purity. Ever dutiful in his private walks, in the discharge of the duties which endeared him to his neighbours, his friends, and having thus finished a life devoted to his country's service, it is entirely within the limits of the Christian hope to say, if philanthropy, integrity, and patriotism, are recommendations to Divine favour, he must be enjoying the reward of such ineffable virtues."

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Anne-Arundel  
GENTLEMEN,  
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thanks, and I finally hope  
their confidence and friend  
ship of a Sheriff for this con  
confidence of this I am e  
claim upon the goodness  
friends; and again offer  
important office.

ROBERT

Twenty Dollar  
AN away from the subsc  
Saturday the 21st inst.  
Annapolis by the name of H  
about twenty years; five feet  
he is very black, and h  
with his left ear has a slit in i  
out thereof, and a scar o  
under built and well formed  
one span kerly jacket and trou  
Annapolis shirt. A further  
would unnecessary, as it is sup  
name and dress, and endeav  
to, and make for Philadelphia  
Tuesday following, with Mr.  
son, of Prince-George's count  
med, and it is supposed the  
son; Tom was dressed in whit  
shoes. Any person that v  
the subscriber, or secure him  
him again, shall receive the  
JONATHAN  
M. B. Harry has been some  
er and bay trade with capt  
is well known in Baltimore,  
ed to be. All captains of ve  
rewards harbouring him at t  
taken the greatest precaution  
unity, as he is very artful  
and.

January 30, 1804.  
LIST OF LETTERS remain  
ice, Annapolis, Decemb  
R. DANIEL ANNEN,  
Nicholas Brice, Thomas  
Brengle, Nicholas Brew  
rd, David Bangs, Annapolis  
near Annapolis.  
John Callahan, John Cook,  
John M. Coe, Edward Clark  
son Gragg, care of F. Gram  
Clement Dorsey, Annapolis  
of the representatives of K  
ed, Anne-Arundel county.  
Jol. Evans, Annapolis.  
Mark Fowler, Annapolis.  
John Gwinn (2), John M. G  
Annapolis; Jesse M. Grant, A  
Elizabeth Hurst, Osborn S  
Annapolis.  
William Jenney (2), Annap  
Annapolis.  
Alexander Murray (2), Lu  
scubin, James Mattison (S  
William Hammond's (2),  
Annapolis; Ann T. Mills, An  
Richard Owens, William O  
scubin, Annapolis; Richar  
superworth, Anne-Arundel co  
Ezekiel Richardson, Jonath  
Annapolis.  
Dr. John Stuart, care of F  
Jonathan Sellman, near A  
Hugh Thompson, Geo. Thom  
Monfieur Wolaston, Annap  
Annapolis; Nancy Ward,  
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\* None of the above lett  
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NOTICE  
THE subscriber having obt  
court of Anne-Arundel  
jurisdiction upon the personal  
AS N. STOCKETT, decea  
requests all persons who ar  
to settle and pay their ar  
before the first day of July next  
commenced against such as  
above notice.

MARY STOCKETT  
January 24, 1804.  
THE subscriber, living n  
Mrs. DRYDEN TYLEN's  
is a stray, a bright bay ST  
brown bands high, five or six  
his forehead, and white hind  
to prove property, p  
away.

NOTICE  
HEREBY authorize H. S  
accounts standing open on t  
and, and hope that all pe  
will call and settle with  
JOHN B. WAT  
November 23, 1803.

the VETERANS of the City of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county.

GENTLEMEN, IMPRESSED with the most lively sense of gratitude for the flattering patronage and support of friends and fellow citizens for Sheriff, (for which I hold a candidate) I embrace this opportunity...

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, on the night of Saturday the 21st inst. HARRY, known in Annapolis by the name of HARRY DUMPS, aged about twenty years, five feet six or eight inches tall, he is very black, and has lost his upper fore teeth, his left ear has a slit in it by an ear-bob being run out thereof, and a scar over one of his eyes...

JONATHAN WATERS.

M. B. Harry has been some time in the Rhode and bay trade with capt. Hanlon, and others, and is well known in Baltimore, where he is now supposed to be. All captains of vessels, and others, are requested to harbour him at their peril.

January 30, 1804.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1803.

D. DANIEL ANNEN, near Annapolis.

Nicholas Beice, Thomas C. Bowie (2), Lawrence Brengle, Nicholas Brewer, Edward Shippen and David Bangs, Annapolis; Mrs. Belt, Basil Cook, near Annapolis.

John Callahan, John Cook, Mordecai Cockey, P. Coe, Mr. Coe, Edward Clark, William Caton (2), and Graggy, care of F. Grammer, Annapolis.

Clement Dorsey, Annapolis; Dr. Archibald Dorsey, or the representatives of Elizabeth Dorsey, deceased, Anne-Arundel county.

Jos. Evans, Annapolis.

Mark Fowler, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John M. Gantt, Saml. Godfrey, Annapolis; Jesse M. Grant, Anne-Arundel county.

Elizabeth Hurst, Osborn S. Harwood, Aquila Hill, Annapolis.

William Jenney (2), Annapolis; Henry Johnson, near Annapolis.

Alexander Murray (2), Luther Martin, Richd. Nicklin, James Mattson (3), William Marriott, William Hammond's (2), Hamilton McDowell, Annapolis; Ann T. Mills, Anne-Arundel county.

Richard Owens, William Owens, care of James Nicklin, Annapolis; Richard Owings, William Overworth, Anne-Arundel county.

Ezekiel Richardson, Jonathan Roth, John Richardson, Annapolis.

Dr. John Stuart, care of F. Grammer, Annapolis; Jonathan Sellman, near Annapolis.

High Thompson, Geo. Thomas, Annapolis.

Monsieur Wolfson, Annapolis; Mr. Watson, Annapolis; Nancy Ward, London-town.

S. GREEN, P. M.

\* None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration upon the personal estate of Dr. THOMAS N. STOCKETT, deceased, late of said county, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to settle and pay their respective debts, on or before the first day of July next, otherwise suits will be commenced against such as do not comply with the above notice.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.

January 24, 1804.

THE subscriber, living near Queen-Anne, on Mrs. DRYDEN TYLER's plantation, has taken as a stray, a bright bay STUD HORSE, about seven hands high, five or six years old, has a star on his forehead, and white hind feet. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ALVIN SOPER.

NOTICE.

HEREBY authorise H. S. HALL to settle all accounts standing open on the books of J. Wells, deceased, and hope that all persons indebted on the same, will call and settle with him without further delay.

JOHN B. WATKINS, one of the executors.

November 23, 1803.

A Merchant Mill and Saw Mill FOR SALE.

On the 20th of February next will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

HOPE MILLS, late the property of Melrose WALLACE, MUIR, and HARRIS, situated on the head waters of Magoothy river, 11 miles from Annapolis, and 15 from Baltimore, near the main road; the mill has been built about 12 years, of the best timber, is a large roomy house, with four floors, well underpinned with stone, with two pair of burr and one pair Cologne stones, worked by two water wheels, one quite new, the other has been running two years, on navigable water, grain is hoisted in, and flour lowered into vessels of 50 tons burthen; the saw mill has been built four years, and adjoins the mill, and worked by the upper wheel; the bolting clothes, chests, and machinery, are in the modern style, with elevators, hopper-boy, &c. all in good order.

JOHN RANDALL, ARCHIBALD DOBLEN.

Hope Mills, January 14, 1804.

In CHANCERY, January 10, 1804.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM WELLS, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Wells, being a person known to the chancellor, who hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Wells, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the tenth day of February next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the 7th day of March next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said William Wells's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of RICHARD RAWLINGS, of Jonathan, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and all those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Administrator de bonis non. X

Book and Stationary Store, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE, A variety of Books and Stationary, AMONGST WHICH ARE— MISCELLANEOUS.

LAWs of Maryland, 2 vols. 4to. Laws of the United States, 5 vols. Harris's Entries, 2 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenson's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morse's Gazetteer, Brooker's Gazetteer, Description of China, Embassy to China, Hume's Dialogues, Themistocle's Letters, Whitaker's Gibbon, Cook's Voyages, Irish Bulls, Looker On, Malet du Pan, Peroulet's Voyages, Spirit of Despotism, Paine's Works, 2 vols. Sham Patriot, Telleame, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompson's Family Physician, Buchanan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Cateau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Steel on the Passions, Thompson's Travels, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Borney's Metallurgy, 3 vols. De Toss's Voyages, Stone's Agricul-

ture, Esds of Kobbur, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompson's Seasons, Parry's, Kitchin's Life, Kitchin's Works, Topie's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quam, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damburger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Talk, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleading Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Messiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchra, History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome, Ahman Reson, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. Sentimental Journey, Forsyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, Letter Writer, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manslow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Coiffness, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette, Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2 vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalso, Grafville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellyn, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miser and Enthusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordant, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llanglead, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumous Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hope, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisra, 3 vols. Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lansdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Israeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera. Agnes, 2 vols. Atalia, Auctian, 2 vols. Aluredus, 3 vols. Augusta, 3 vols. Avandale Priory, 3 vols. Baronet, 3 vols. Beggar Girl, 3 vols. Contradictions, 2 vols. Count de Novini, 3 vols. Charles Bentick, 3 vols. Clermont, 2 vols. Camilla, 3 vols. Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Caleb Williams, 2 vols. The Duped Guardian, 2 vols. Derwent Priory, 2 vols. Elliot, 2 vols. Eliza Beaumont, 2 vols. Edington, 2 vols. Fairy of Misfortune, Fool of Quality, 3 vols. Fitzmaurice, 2 vols. First Love, 3 vols. Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Gomes and Eleanor, 2 vols. Horatio of Holstein, 3 vols. Haunted Cavern, Irish Excursions, 2 vols. Jaqueline, Italian Nun, Idegerete, Men and Manners, 4 vols. Marian, 2 vols. Mercurio, 2 vols. Mistake, 3 vols. Magical Delusion, 3 vols. Picture of the Age, 2 vols. Somerville Bower, 2 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Tales of the Abbey, 2 vols. Theodore Cyphon, 2 vols. Undutiful Daughter, 3 vols. Unequal Alliance, 2 vols.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmors the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like-it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Myttery, Alfonso, Pizarro, The Gamester, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Prayer Books, in Morocco and plain binding, Knox's Essays, 2 vols. Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Estlin's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speaker, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Gough's Arithmetic, Scot's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar, Dilworth and Webster's American Spelling Books, Chap do. and Books for Children.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin, superior gilt and hot pressed wove, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Glass do. Ink sockets, Inkpowder, Slates and Slate-pencils, Black lead do. Red and Black Sealing wtz, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c. Penknives, Silver Pencil Cases and Pens, Pocket Books, Toothbrushes, &c.

ALMANACS, for 1804.

Pocket Almanacs. The Farmer's, Town and Country Annual, Vintner and Commercial Almanacs.

**SCHEME OF A LOTTERY**  
**FOR** raising a sum of money for improving the streets of the city of Annapolis, for purchasing a large and forcible fire-engine, and repairing the balco.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
3 Prizes of 1,000 each are	3,000	5,000
3 ditto 500	1,500	1,500
3 ditto 200	600	600
10 ditto 100	1,000	1,000
25 ditto 40	1,000	1,000
40 ditto 20	800	800
135 ditto 10	1,350	1,350
775 ditto 6	4,650	4,650
1 First drawn ticket, after 1,000 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	100	100
1 First drawn ticket, after 1,300 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	100	100
1 First drawn ticket, after 2,000 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	200	200
1 First drawn ticket, after 2,500 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	200	200
1 Last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	500	500
999 Prizes,	15,000	15,000
2,001 Blanks.		
3,000 Tickets at 5 dollars,	15,000	15,000

The laudable purposes of this lottery, the many valuable prizes offered, and there being only two blanks to a prize, afford the managers a confident hope, that the tickets will meet a rapid sale. The drawing will commence as soon as possible, and sixty days after the completion thereof, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers by the managers who sold the tickets, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. For the satisfaction of the public, the managers inform them, that they have lodged a bond, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, agreeably to law, with the clerk of Anne-Arundel county court, for the due payment of the prizes.

Tickets may be had of the managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

**MANAGERS,**

JAMES WILLIAMS,  
 ABSALOM RIDGELY,  
 WILLIAM ALEXANDER,  
 JOHN BARBER,  
 JOSEPH SANDS,  
 LEWIS NETH,  
 JONATHAN PINKNEY,  
 JOHN SHAW,  
 FREDERICK GREEN,  
 FREDERICK GRAMMER,  
 JOHN MUIR,  
 WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, January 3, 1804.

**TAVERN CONTINUED.**

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. West, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. September 14, 1803.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and rammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnaburg shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISEA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

The subscriber has ready made, and for SALE, a his house, near the Sadt-house, the following articles of household furniture, viz.

MABOGANY desks, desk and book-case, buffets, wardrobes, secretaries, side boards, dining, breakfast, and card tables, drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, bedsteads of different kinds, basins stands, knife cases, liquor do. passage lamps, and dressing glasses, a good eight day clock, with a handsome case, and sundry other articles for house-keeping, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

JOHN SHAW.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 27, 1803

**A List of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County,**

Held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the tax thereon respectively due for the years 1802 and 1803, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names.	Names of tracts and Nos of lots.	Tax due, 1802.	Tax due, 1803.
Zachariah Allen,	No. 75,		
William Amos,	1071,		
Valentine Brother,	913,		
Michael Boyer,	436,		
Thomas Bodley,	1307,		
John Burnham,	1597,		
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot Cumberland,		
John F. Bowling,	Horfe Lick,		2
Thomas Beatty,	Fort Lip and Refurvey, Republican, Flowery Meads,		2 8
Archibald Chisholm,	Refurvey on Shawney War, 226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4034,		1 17
William Coe,	2534,		
Robert M'Clan,	1056, 3067,	1 5	1
Elias Crutchly,	1291,		
Margaret Chew,	82, 110, 111, 141, 171, 172, 174, 180, 167, & 8,		10
Joseph Compton,	lots in Cumberland,		10
Patrick Doran,	Yankey Hall, Two Yankies,	5 2 1/2	2
Francis Deakins,	1 Lot and Genfang,		
John Doyle,	1/2 Mount Pisgah, 1/2 Pleasant Ridge, 1/2 Ray's Discovery,	1 2 2	
Peter Deveckon,	3049, 3038, 3166,		
Uriah Forrest,	4 Lots Cumberland,		
John Ellbin,	14 Lots Western Port,		
Solomon Geer,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,		
Robert Gover,	3126, 1720,	1 5	1
Elisha Hall,	3129, 2423, 1323, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009,		
Adam Hope,	248, 196, 360, 1334,	7 11	9
John Haines,	1805,		
Samuel Jay,	2683, 2586, 2587,	2 1	2
Elisha Jarrett,	Grate's Sugar Camp,		
Bennett Jarrett,	216, 492, 467, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121,		
Gabriel Jacob,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2336, 241, 1267,		
John C. Jones,	3158, 921, 923,		
John Kingan,	Part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment,		
David Kerr,	Hickory Bottom, Fat Bacon, Refurvey on Fat Bacon,	10 4	12
Randolph B. Latimer,	Horfe Pasture,		
William Miley,	Kingan's Discovery,		
James Marberry,	2873, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2940, 1, 2, & 3, 2876,		
William M. Manadier,	2893, 2894, 2895,		
Robert G. Maynard,	Savage Ridge, 3896, 7, 8 & 9, 3900, 1 & 2, Dock Ridge, Glade Farm, 2441, 2442, 2469, 2463, 397, 1293, 3115, 1294,		
Honore Martin,	Small Island,	4 1/2	3
James M'Pherion,	Chance,	3 0	3
Henry Meyers,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,		
Samuel Norwood,	Refurvey on Hamstead Park, Glory,		
John Orme,	1 Lot Cumberland,		
Richard J. Orme,	Chance,		
Thomas Orme,	1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046, Norwood's Farm, Mill Seat, Felicity,	14 6	19
John Pollard,	Lovely,		
John Randle,	No. 3 & 34, lots in Cumberland,		
Thomas Randle,	2029, 1244, 850,		
Mitchell Robinson,	2883, 4, 5, & 6,		
Richard Ridgely,	885, 1950, 1130 130,	2 9 1/2	2
John Schley,	2060, 1, 2, & 7,		
Gustavus Scott,	Friendship Amended,		
Harman Stidger,	1237,		
William Stidger,	Governor's Neglect, Orme's Attention, Chestnut Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487,		
Benjamin Stoddert,	Part Good and Bad,		
Osborn Sprigg, executor of Joseph Sprigg, deceased,	Strife, 2 lots Western Port, 3957, 3962,		
John Thompson,	New Carthage, Mount Pleasant, Mount Etna, Addition, Mill Seat, 1/2 Park, part Cherry Tree Meadows, 1/2 Pink of Allegany, part Republic, 1/2 of lots No. 3882, 3, 4, 5, & 6, 1755, 1782, 3021, 2, & 3, 2355, 2356, 7, & 8, 2611, 2, 3, & 4, lots 3440, 3459, 3461, 3462, 2474, 5, 6, & 7, 2538, 2022, 3345, 6, 7, & 8. 100, 3812, & 3,	6 1 2	78 16
Joseph Tompkinson,	Part Refurvey on Good Hope,	7 5	
Peter Varney,	1326, 1136,		
Philip L. Webster,	1 Lot Cumberland,		
James West, jun.	969,		
Abel Sergeant,	1435, 375, 1466,		
	2081, 1905,		
	8 Lots Western Port, 5 a land adjoining,		

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal dues on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLEAM M'MARON, Esquire, collector of Allegany county, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as shall be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same. By order of the commissioners of the tax for Allegany county, December 1, 1803.

AQUILA A. BROWNE, CLERK.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a green coat, striped waist-coat, and osnaburg trousers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was last seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him. THOMAS PINDLE. Oct. 6, 1803.

**NOTICE.**

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN MERCER SHERWOOD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under hand, this third day of January, 1804. DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

From the Philanthropist  
**POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA**  
 We publish the following account of the American government, and the particular merit or novelty of the circumstance which the circumstance of the event which translated from the Moniteur of January 2, 1804.

**NEW-ORLEANS**

The grand work is done at last. The United States has, every where, the place of the French republic. We have to give an account of the manner in which the detail of the event which translated from the Moniteur of January 2, 1804.

Domine, Salvo fac Reipublice  
 Domine, Salvo fac Constitutioni  
 had been regularly sung from the pulpit of possession by France in a grand chorus.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the commissioners of the American government, and the militia, entered the church through the front door, and the militia, entered the church through the front door, and the militia, entered the church through the front door.

On Monday at noon the inhabitants of New Orleans were surprised at the sight of an American flag flying through the city. Citizen L'Auffat himself gave a visit to the commissioners of the American government.

His retinue was composed of the militia in uniform, some of the most flattering to the eyes of the city, who accompanied a spectacle truly brilliant. The whole municipality was present, and the police in military style, and with all the pomp and circumstance of a triumph.

At last the day appeared which had been so long expected. The American flag, the symbol of the new era, was hoisted on the tower of the cathedral. At last the day appeared which had been so long expected.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1804.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

## POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA.

WE publish the following minute account of the ceremonial of taking possession of Louisiana by the American government, not because it possesses any particular merit or novelty, but on account of the interest which the circumstances derive from the importance of the event which they accompanied. It is translated from the *Moniteur de la Louisiane* of January 2, 1804.

### NEW-ORLEANS, January 2.

The grand work is done at last! Louisiana has undergone its last change of dominion, and the flag of the United States has, every where in this city, taken the place of the French republic.

We have to give an account of the three last days in order to complete the detail of events which will form one of those epochs destined to be the most memorable in the annals of America.

On Sunday last, the 13th inst. it appears that the colonial prefect, commissary of the French government, had been invited to be once more present at the holy prayers, in order to signalize with splendour the last signs of a worship which in those countries is going to cease being a national one, from the state of the government by which they were on the point of being governed. The ceremonies were celebrated with the utmost pomp; the colonial prefect, with the municipal body, some French officers, those of the militia and a great number of other persons of rank, entered the church through two rows of grenadiers, and at mass, and the exposition of the consecrated host, received the first honours, such as were due to the representative of the French republic.

The verses,  
*Domine, Salvem fac Rempublicam;*  
*Domine, Salvos fac Consules;*  
had been regularly sung from the first day of the making of possession by France, were then sung once more in a grand chorus.

At two o'clock in the afternoon Messrs. Claiborne and Wilkinson, commissaries of the United States, stood on the bank along the river, preceded by an handsome detachment of the Mississippi volunteers on horse-back. They went to the house of citizen L'Auffat, commissary of the French government, where their arrival was announced by nineteen muskets.

Citizen L'Auffat received them in his parlour amidst a numerous circle, and soon after took them to his closet, where they remained with him above an hour. They no sooner came out than it was publicly known that Louisiana was to be delivered up to the United States the day following, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

However, the American commissaries returned to their camp at half past three, and from that time nothing was thought of but preparations for their taking possession of Louisiana.

On Monday at noon the inhabitants were agreeably surprised at the sight of an handsome body of cavalry passing through the city to go to the camp; it was citizen L'Auffat himself going on horse-back to pay a visit to the commissaries of the United States. He was preceded by the major and aid-major of the militia in French uniform, next to him was the commander of the place, the colonel of the militia, an aide-camp and the secretary of the commission, among whom citizen L'Auffat was easily distinguished by his ceremonial dress, his beautiful horse and the brilliancy of the blue velvet and silver embroidered coat. His retinue was composed of young officers of the militia in uniform, some French officers and inhabitants of the city, who about sixty in number, presented a spectacle truly brilliant.

The whole municipality went in carriages half an hour after, and the populace joined in the procession. The reception was made at the camp in military style, and with all honours. As soon as citizen L'Auffat and his retinue stepped into the tent of the commissaries, the guns were fired to salute the French commissary. The music played the most flattering to the French, particularly Bonaparte's march. The colonial prefect presented the American commissaries, the members of the municipal body, and afterwards the officers and chief of his retinue; he discoursed with them, and went round the camp, and half an hour after retired in the same order he had arrived.

Additional precautions in guards, patrols and pickets were taken in the night; the colonial prefect, on account of reports which a wise vigilance ought to disregard, nor give an implicit belief to, went himself to reconnoitre the posts, and rode pretty late on horse-back through the town.

At all the day appeared which was to be the first new era to the people of Mississippi. Citizen L'Auffat, commissary of the French republic, went

on foot to the city hotel, at the head of the municipality, the officers of his mission, and a great number of militia officers, followed by the notables of the city and its environs, and citizens of his nation. He was saluted on his passage by the republican brig, L'Argo. The weather was fair, and as mild as in April. The troops of the United States came at about one o'clock, were militarily recognised at the gates of the city, and introduced, when the orders of the colonial prefect were received. They pursued their way to the square, headed by the American commissaries, under the command of gen. Wilkinson. He ranged them in battle array, facing the city hotel. The militia and the French company, captain Bourgard, were placed on the opposite side, and facing the river.

The American commissaries, going up to the city hotel, were met on the first step of the great staircase by the first joint commissioner of the mayor, the chief of battalion, and the commander of the place, the first aid-major of the militia, and the secretary of the commission; the commissary of the French republic, with the municipality went to meet them in the hall of fittings. He sat in an elevated arm chair, Mr. Claiborne on his right hand, on an arm chair, and gen. Wilkinson on his left. The secretary of the French commission, Dagerot, standing upon the right, and the secretary of the commission of the U. States, Wadsworth, on the left. The American commissaries presented their full powers to the French commissary, which were read by the secretary of commission, Wadsworth, and repeated by the secretary of commission Dagerot.

Citizen L'Auffat expressed in a few words spoken in the French language, its object, and by his order citizen Dagerot immediately read the treaty of the cession of Louisiana, and the power with which the first consul Buonaparte had invested citizen L'Auffat, in the name of the French people, for the execution of that treaty on the place, and at last the process verbal of the exchange of ratifications that were to precede this execution. When these readings were over, citizen L'Auffat pronounced that he placed from this very moment the commissaries of the United States into the possession of the countries, and dependencies of Louisiana, conformably to the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th articles of the treaty, and to both conventions of Floreal 10, year 11, (the 30th of April last) in order that, agreeably to that treaty, the sovereignty and property of Louisiana should be ceded to the United States under the same conditions with which they were ceded by Spain to the French republic by the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, Vendemair 9, year 9, (Oct. 1, 1800,) which was previously executed by the French republic, having in effect re-entered into the possession of that colony.

After these words, the French commissary took the keys of the forts of New-Orleans, and presented them to Mr. Claiborne, and then pronounced: "I declare in virtue of the powers with which I am invested, and of the mission the first consul has confided to me, that all citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana who wish to remain under the dominion of the United States are no longer, from this moment, bound by their oath of allegiance towards the French republic." Citizen L'Auffat immediately exchanged seats with Mr. Claiborne. The secretaries of commissions read the process verbal of this ceremony, one in the French and the other in the English language: both were signed and sealed on both sides, reciprocally exchanged and the fitting broken up.

The commissaries went on the grand balcony of the city hotel; immediately after the flag of the French republic was lowered and in the same time the flag of the United States hoisted up; when they were at an equal height, they remained so, till, at the signal of a gun on the square, the forts began volleys that were repeated by all the batteries. Then the American flag was run up, and the French flag lowered down by Dufleuil, an ensign of the navy, was received between the arms of the sergeant-major of the company of French citizens, Legrand, who wrapped it around his body like a scarf, and having two officers on each side of him with swords in their hands, re-entered the centre of the company.

In the mean while, citizen L'Auffat came down from the city hotel with Messrs. Claiborne and Wilkinson. Being arrived with them in front of the militia, citizen L'Auffat said: "Militia Men of New-Orleans and of Louisiana, you have given proofs of a great zeal and filial devotion towards the French flag, during the short time it was flying on your shores: I shall inform France and its government of it, and I return you thanks in her name. Here are the commissaries of the United States; obey them hereafter, as the representatives of your lawful sovereign." After this short speech, citizen L'Auffat placed himself by the flag of the republic; immediately the company of French citizens moved on at the beating of the drums.

The weather was very favourable to this ceremony, there was a great concourse of people, and the square was every where very much crowded; at the windows and balconies were seen the most handsome women of Louisiana; the plumes of the French, Spanish and American officers, appeared here and there in the thronged square.

If this news-paper is allowed to preserve its renown of truth, we will give an account of the impression which was shewn, when the change of flags took place.

A considerable body of Americans assembled a few paces from the city hotel, uttered the cry of hurra, by agitating their hats in the air, but the inhabitants remained motionless and silent. Many persons observed that, at the disappearance of the French flag grief and sensibility were on their countenances, and that a great number of them shed tears.

This sensibility was still more striking when that company of French citizens carried away piously, and at a slow march, that beloved sign of the national rallying point.

The spectators will never forget that interesting scene; fifty French citizens driven on these shores by different destinies, chances and roads, unknown to one another, uniting together at the call and colours of their country, being like brothers, and uniting their hearts to pay it, by a spontaneous will, a respectful and tender homage.

Whilst the company filed off in front of the American troops, they presented arms at the beating of the drums. They were returned the salute by the American colours, at the firing of guns, and as long as they could be seen, the moved spectators had their eyes on them.

They went to deposit into the hands and in the house of the French commissary, the flag they were intrusted with. Citizen L'Auffat leaving the ranks to receive it, addressed them in these words: "French Citizens, I shall mention to our government the patriotic sentiments with which you have to-day, at a distance of 2500 leagues, performed a religious duty towards their flag.—I request your commander to give me your names, I shall send them to the minister of the navy and of the colonies; you may rest assured they will be presented to the first consul."

Scarcely had the French commissary entered his house, when the municipal officers came and said to him, "We wish to pay to you, and the French republic, which you represent, this new homage, while we yet wear, (showing their cockades,) this mark of friendship that united us together."—This scene was very affecting.

They sat at table at 3 o'clock, in the house of the colonial prefect. He gave the commissaries of the United States a dinner, and in the evening a ball, in the highest style.—The entertainment was splendid. Ninety guests were at dinner, and between 4 and 500 at supper. At the large table sixty were sitting, others at small tables laid under the out galleries, the communication of which was shut up from without, and around which were seen flying the American, Spanish and French standards, of which the brilliant colours and long folds afforded a beautiful sight. The decorations of the main table consisted of wooden plateaux, skillfully wrought, embellished with temples, and pavilions supported by round pillars.—These were different at supper.—The polite attention, and emblematic allusion of having hoisted above these decorations, only the flag of the United States, did not escape the notice of the spectators.

It was likewise observed that almost all the American families of the city were invited.—Civil and military officers who arrived with the commissaries of the United States were seen there in great number. The Spanish civil and military officers were placed round the commissaries of his Catholic majesty; the others were French, and most of them Louisianians.

The toasts of the dinner began immediately, and lasted till the repast was over, and were accompanied with the firing of guns. They were drank in the following order:

With Madeira wine.—*The United States and Jefferson.*

With Malaga and Canary wines.—*Charles the 11th and Spain.*

With red and white Champagne.—*The French Republic and Buonaparte.*

They were re-echoed at a great distance by 63 guns, 21 from the fort, 21 from the French battery before the prefecture, and 21 from the French republican brig L'Argo.

With these toasts given by citizen L'Auffat, the Spanish and American commissaries mingled some in honour of the French commissary and his family; the French commissary complimented them immediately with this.—*The indissoluble friendship and union of the three powers whose commissaries are assembled here.*—Other firing of guns were then heard, which

were followed again by others for this toast that citizen L'Auffat announced as the last—The eternal happiness of Louisiana.

Every one of these toasts were received with acclamations and cries of *viva* and *huzzas*.—The tea was but an interrupted continuation of the dinner: It was served at 7 o'clock. English country dances commenced at the same hour, and lasted alternately with French country dances, without any interval of time (but that of the supper served at 2 o'clock in the morning) till nine o'clock.

After the session of Louisiana, citizen L'Auffat received the same day, during the entertainment, the many marks of regret that he will leave this country, by which he appeared deeply moved.

Here ends the faithful account of all that took place in these two changes of dominion which Louisiana underwent so suddenly and in so short a time. We shall make our best endeavours in order that none of the authentic deeds that have been either public or proclaimed in these circumstances, should be wanting. When in time to come the Louisianians have reaped the benefits of this revolution, and are eager to read over the events which signalized it in its infancy, we think they will peruse with pleasure those details, and the deposit of those fundamental monuments in this collection we have printed. May they find in it always the principle of their prosperity and happiness!

On the day of the taking possession, the commissaries of the United States ordered only to be read in a public sitting of the municipality the address printed in our 374th number, and announced that they would maintain provisionally things in the same state, the mayor and members of the municipal body, as well as the officers of the militia, in the exercise of their authority and duties.

NEW-YORK, January 28.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Accounts received by Saturday's mail, mention the great tranquillity prevalent at New-Orleans, and the high satisfaction expressed by the newly acquired citizens. They further state that the government is still enveloped in corruption as heretofore, and urgently requires the interposition of congress.

Upwards of one hundred persons were found in different prisons in the city: some of whom have been confined upwards of ten years—some upon mere suspicion! others for very trivial crimes. It is expected that the whole will be set at large with the consent of the Spanish government.

The great wealth of the merchants and planters of the country has been but little exaggerated; their want of information is very considerable. Our republican principles are matters of which they are entirely ignorant. Neither can they form any idea of a representative government, or trial by jury.

It is expected that the commissioners of the United States will interest themselves to procure some attention on the part of congress, to the furnishing that country with the means of information, by the establishment of schools, &c.

January 30.

Captain Main, from whom we have received French journals to the 23d of November, informs us, that every transaction in France was kept a most profound secret—nothing was known about the real intentions of the first consul. Some predicted that an attempt to invade England would never be made; others were sanguine both in the belief that the attempt would be made, and that it would prove successful. Commerce was, as might be expected, very much at a stand. Brandy and other articles of exportation, however, had taken a considerable rise, in consequence of the numerous arrivals in the ports of France of neutral vessels.

Captain Rowland, who arrived here yesterday from New-Providence, informs, that upwards of 100 French people from St. Domingo, (said to have been passengers in an American vessel) were sometime since landed on one of the Keys—Only four of them survived ten days, who at the expiration of that time were taken off by an English frigate, and put on shore at New-Providence. The poor wretches informed, that they subsisted on grass during the above time.

February 1.

PARIS, November 16.

Letters from Venice, Trieste, and other ports of the Adriatic sea, inform us that the British fleet which anchored off Alexandria consists of four or five ships of the line, several frigates and sloops of war, and a great number of transports. That fleet arrived there fifteen days after the taking of the city by the Arnauts and Mamelukes, and landed three or four thousand men destined to occupy the principal seaports and towns of Egypt. It is the same squadron so long spoken of as making great preparations at Malta, and whose destination it was thought would be to make an attack upon the Isle of Elbe. These letters further say that the English had never ceased to keep up an intercourse with the chiefs of the Mamelukes or beys, who secretly received from them artillery, arms, and ammunition of all kinds. It is certain that a convention had been concluded between them and general Stuart, by which they would be authorized to occupy some of the towns of Egypt, in case the Mamelukes should again render themselves masters of it; and it is in virtue of that treaty, the English have now debarked in Egypt.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Capt. Thomas, in 24 days from Jacquemel, (arrived at New-York) informs that the negroes have

complete possession of St. Domingo, except the city; and that 20,000 black troops had marched from the westward to attack the city which was expected would shortly surrender. Markets at Jacquemel very dull, except for salt provisions.

Late New-Providence papers state, "Letters from Jamaica mention, that general Rochambeau, commander Barney, and part of the French St. Domingo army, have been sent to England."

We understand that, Mr. Harvey, the president's secretary, is to be the bearer of the dispatches, &c. to France, concerning the Louisiana treaty; and that he is to depart in a few days.—Aurora.

The foreign articles, which follow, are from Paris papers to the 22d Nov. received at New-York by the Minerva, Main, from Bourdeaux.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

BOULOGNE, November 14.

The day before yesterday the first consul, after having reviewed the army, ordered the execution of several military night evolutions. He spent the whole of the day in the port, notwithstanding visiting two divisions of the flotilla that were arriving from Havre, which made port in two tides. The Boulogne flotilla is therefore reinforced by sixty vessels, carrying each 24 pounders.

It has been remarked as ominous, that in digging here to establish the encampment of the first consul, a military axe has been found, appearing to have belonged to the Roman army that invaded England. There have also been found at Embleteuse, in digging the foundation of the tent for the first consul, medals of William the Conqueror. It must be acknowledged, that these circumstances are at least whimsical, and they will appear still more singular, on recollecting that when general Buonaparte visited the ruins of Peluse in Egypt, he there found a Cameo of Julius Caesar.

The camps of the army resemble a town.—The soldier, is at least as comfortable in them as in barracks. General Soult has paid particular attention to that part of the military administration, which has so much influence upon the health of the troops.

The north winds which are prevailing with some violence, have driven off the English cruisers to a great distance from Boulogne; the currents are extremely rapid in those parts.—Moniteur.

The wind blows fresh from the S. W. the enemy's cruisers have retired into their own ports for safety. The advanced guard of a division from Havre, composed of about twenty vessels of the flotilla, is entering. They performed the passage in twenty-four hours; this makes the seventh we have received here since the arrival of the first consul.

This morning at 11 o'clock the first consul sat off from the head quarters, and embarked on board a superb boat, the *Lioness*, that was waiting for him; and, notwithstanding the extreme violence of the wind, visited several vessels of the flotilla recently arrived at this port; some gun and galley boats performed a few evolutions, which were executed with the greatest promptness and regularity.

To-morrow the first consul will go to Estaples, to give to the several works that are going on in the port, the activity which his presence produces wherever he shews himself.

OSTEND, November 10.

Our camp is nearly finished. Very favourable weather contributes to it, and it has already made a very handsome appearance. The soldiers are lodged in large barracks covered with thatch, and all on ranges; wide streets separate them. Great order and cleanliness prevail through the whole. We are still in hopes that the first consul, whom we expect here in a few days, will be as well pleased with it as the minister of war has been.

The construction of gun boats and pinnaces is nearly finished, and our place has been put in a state to defy the insults of the English: a line of one hundred and forty cannons and mortars of the largest calibre, displays itself all along the sea shore. After all, we see but few cruisers, seldom more than four or five, and those of small force.

PARIS, November 13—23.

Twenty men are alternately taken from each company of the regiments of the line composing the camp at Boulogne, and embarked on board the flat bottomed boats, to learn how to handle the oars and the cannon; which they executed with great alacrity and precision.

An American vessel from Bourdeaux, in ballast, has entered Nantes river.—She was visited off Belle-Ile by an English frigate who forcibly took away three of her crew.

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, dated November 9.

One hundred vessels each carrying 24 pounders present themselves in the road daily. The number of vessels of all sizes that are to serve in the expedition against England is computed at five thousand. Never has Boulogne exhibited a more lively appearance than at this time. The circulation of cash is greater than in any other part of the republic. A great number of generals are here.

The barrack in which the first consul lodges is placed on a very elevated eminence, commanding an extensive view of the shores and harbour; the barrack of rear-admiral Bruze is at its right. The coasts are lined with cannon and mortars. All these mortars are cast on a new plan; they weigh 8000lbs. and reach to the distance of three kilometres.

Every day increases the mass of the forces by successive arrival of the flotillas. The first consul is pressing all the works with an insurmountable activity.

November 12.

Madame Le Clerc is married to prince Borghese. The nuptials have been celebrated at Montotant.

November 13.

On the 11th inst. was issued at Havre, in the presence of the minister of marine, the pinnace built for the first consul. The minister afterwards reviewing the conscript workmen, visited minutely the workshops, magazines, timber-yards, the vessels in agreement, and the flotillas ready to put to sea.

A convoy of 4 gun boats, 12 flat-bottomed boats, two pinnaces and 11 transports, which sailed from Havre on the 7th November, arrived safe at Boulogne, the next day.

Orders have been issued at Brussels to prepare a great quantity of ship bread for the service of an army of England. The construction of oars in a forest of Soignes, goes on with redoubled activity. It is asserted that not less than thirty thousand are to be made.

November 17.

The armament of the doggers and fishing boats that are in the docks at Dunkirk, goes out with the greatest activity. Each of these vessels will carry one 24 pounder and four 4 pounders. They will be manned, independently of the land troops, with 2000 seamen; they will have besides a stable for the transportation of a few horses. Some pinnaces of a construction are also fitting out, and several flat bottomed boats are daily looked for from Holland.

On the 12th November, several merchant vessels that had been detained in the channel for the service of the republic, have sailed from Brussels. The which remain will soon follow.

November 18.

The English continue cruising off Cherbourg, at two gun-shot distance, which places them in a situation from whence it is impossible to oblige them to pass into the port. The service of the signal performed with an astonishing celerity.—In the space of three hours intelligence is communicated to Cherbourg to Fleisigue. All the ports, villages, and cottages on the shores are full of companies of chasseurs. Every thing is in readiness for their departure.

The first consul has just returned from visiting the coast. He arrived this day at St. Cloud, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He left Boulogne on the 17th inst. His return was announced by the discharge of cannon.

November 19.

Three divisions of the flotilla of St. Malo consisting of 18 flat bottomed boats, three gun boats, sloops, 40 fishing boats of Newfoundland, and a pinnace, sailed from that port in the night of the 11th to the 12th November, steering for Cherbourg.

We learn from Flushing, that a considerable fleet is to rendezvous in that port, and that 6 ships of the line were launched there on the 12th inst. The chances are in a state of the greatest activity; and the preparations under the command of gen. Monnet, are making preparations for some important movement.

November 21.

On the 14th November a division of the flotilla arrived at Granville from St. Malo, set sail from there and put into Regneville. It consisted of 29 boats and transports. A second division of a force was ready to put to sea from the same port. For several days past the English have not appeared in sight.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

A letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, of a date, gives the following intelligence:—"Several British men of war are said to have put out to sea in a gale of wind, and have been detained by the Spaniards; others say, they went in for the purpose of cutting out some French ships, the crew of which abandoned their vessels, manned the forts, and detained the British. I do not give you this as fact; it is the report of the day bearing some marks of truth." (N. Y. Daily Advertiser)

February 2.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated December 6th, says, "We have just learnt by the *Reunionnaire* frigate, arrived this morning from Portsmouth, England, that admiral Lincolns and his squadron have been captured by the English in the East-Indies on their passage to take possession of Pondicherry."

WASHINGTON, January 30.

The senate have, for some days past, been engaged on the bill for the government of Louisiana. A debate of considerable length, it has been decided, Yea 22—Nays 7—to prohibit the importation of Louisiana slaves from all foreign countries. The flatter ourselves that this important principle will be confirmed by the ultimate vote of the two houses, and that congress will thereby evince an unshaken spirit to exert every legitimate power, with which they are invested, to rescue the national character from the greatest degradation, and save the people they represent from the deepest evils which fatality could otherwise have in store for them.

February 1.

Last evening a very brilliant ball, much more attended, was given by the members of congress at Mr. McLaughlin's tavern, Georgetown, in celebration of the acquisition of Louisiana.

BALTIMORE, February 6. The following is a correct list of the British manufactures and exports preceding the 31st of January 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802.

February 6. The arrival at Boston, from the 30th of November. The following is a list of the British manufactures and exports preceding the 31st of January 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802.

In CHANCERY, February 1. An application to the chancery, by writing, of JONATHAN BEARD, that he is an insolvent debtor, and prays for the relief of sundry acts passed at the last session, on the 22d, and a schedule of his property, on oath, being annexed to the petition, the chancellor being satisfied, that the said Jonathan Beard is a resident of Maryland, the two last years past, he ordered, that the said Jonathan Beard's petition, be referred to the chancery office, at the twenty-second day of March next, for the appointment of a trustee for the said Jonathan Beard's then and there to be delivered to the said trustee, True copy, TELL SAMUEL HARVEY, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, February 1. An application to the chancery, by writing, of VACHEL DORSEY, Anne-Arundel county, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent acts passed at the last session, on the terms of a schedule of his property, on oath, so far as he can be satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Vachel Dorsey, hath resided in Maryland the two last years past, he ordered, that the said Vachel Dorsey's petition, be referred to the chancery office, at the twenty-second day of March next, for the appointment of some person to be sworn on the said Vachel Dorsey's petition, there taking the oath prescribed by law, and there to deliver to the said trustee, True copy, TELL SAMUEL HARVEY, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE. The subscriber intends to publish a court of Calvert, at their annual session, under the late act, and bound all those several tracts of land, lying and being known by the names of TRACTS TO THE DEB, L. TRACHAM.

NOTICE. This is to give notice, that the subscribers to the county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commission to survey the lands, SQUIRE NELSON, SPARROW'S REST, MILHAVEN, and V. situated on Rhode river, agreed to, passed at November session, and the same to be published.

NOTICE. This is to give notice, that the subscribers to the county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commission to survey the lands, SQUIRE NELSON, SPARROW'S REST, MILHAVEN, and V. situated on Rhode river, agreed to, passed at November session, and the same to be published.

**BALTIMORE, February 1.**

The following is a correct statement of the export of British manufactures and produce for five years preceding the 31st of January, 1803.

1798 £. 33,148,682  
1799 38,943,498  
1800 39,471,203  
1801 41,770,344  
1802 48,500,683

February 5.

As arrival at Bailou, from Liverpool, London have been received to the 28th, and Liverpool the 20th November. They furnish his Britannic Majesty's speech, as the opening of his parliament; a variety of articles of speculation about the invasion; the Bailou editor remarks, "We are somewhat disappointed in the importance of their contents, for many days later than our precedent accounts from Europe, they furnish nothing of sufficient interest to gratify the curiosity of the public at this critical juncture of European affairs."

The neutrality of Spain and Portugal, with the different powers has been agreed upon. In conference, the royal bills have risen 20 per cent.

**IN CHANCERY, February 1, 1804.**

Application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JONATHAN BEARD, stating, that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Jonathan Beard hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Jonathan Beard, by causing copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the twenty-second day of March next, for the purpose of commencing a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jonathan Beard's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Telt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 10/11/3

**IN CHANCERY, February 7, 1804.**

Application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of VACHEL DORSEY, of Johns, Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, by causing copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times successively before the second day of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the twentieth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Telt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 10/11/3

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber intends to petition the county court of Calvert, at their next April term, for commission, under the late act of assembly, to mark and bound all those several tracts, parts of tracts or pieces of land, lying and being in said county, called and known by the names of THE DEN, NETTLE, MOTTON TO THE DEN, LINGAN'S PURCHASE, and TRAYHAM.

JAMES MORSELL,  
January 14, 1804. 10/11/3

**NOTICE.**

Is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel, to be held in and next, for a commission to mark and bound the following lands, SQUIRREL NECK, SPARROW'S ADJUNCTION, SPARROW'S REST, his part of MARY'S POINT, MILHAVEN, and WHEEGATE'S REST, situated on Rhode river, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, and the several supplements thereto.

JAMES CARROLL,  
January 20, 1804. 10/11/3

Is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained letters administration from the orphans court of said county on the estate of doctor ROBERT WELCH, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, letty authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment, to ANNE WELCH, Administratrix, PEREGRINE WELCH, Administratrix.  
January 7, 1804. 10/11/3

**NEW PUBLICATION.**

Just received, and for sale at the Book and Stationary Store, at the Printing-Office,  
[Price, neatly bound, 3 dollars 75 cents.]

**The Temple of Nature;**

OR,  
**THE ORIGIN OF SOCIETY,**

A POEM, with Philosophical Notes,

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S.

Author of the Botanic Garden, Zoonomia and Phytozoologia.

It would be needless to trouble the public with encomiums on any work coming from an author like Dr. Darwin, who has long since been celebrated as a poet of taste, and an author of erudition. The present edition is well printed on a fine paper, with four handsome engravings, and sells at one fourth part of the price of the London copy.

Also for sale, lately received,

EMMA; or, The Foundling of the Wood, a novel, by Miss Brooke, daughter of Henry Brooke, author of the Fool of Quality.—Price 75 cents.

THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY and ANNUAL REGISTER of the UNITED STATES, for the year 1804.—Price 63 1/2 cents, bound in Morocco.

THE MAID OF BRISTOL, a new comedy, by James Roaden.—Price 25 cents.

An Account of Louisiana.—Price 25 cents.

An Appendix to ditto.—Price 37 1/2 cents.

A View of the Genesee Country.—Price 12 1/2 cents.

Annapolis, February 8, 1804.

**This is to give notice,**

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and four.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1803.

HEREBY certify, that THOMAS D. MARRIOTT, near the Head of Severn, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, a bright bay MARE COLT, as a trespassing stray, about twelve hands high, appears to be two years old last spring, no perceivable brand. Given under my hand the day above mentioned.

ISAAC DORSEY.

The owner of the above mare colt is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

February 2, 1804. 10/11/3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1803.

D. DANIEL ANNEN, near Annapolis.

Nicholas Brice, Thomas C. Bowie (2), Lawrence Brengle, Nicholas Brewer, Edward Shippen Burd, David Bangs, Annapolis; Mrs. Belt, Basil Brooks, near Annapolis.

John Callahan, John Cook, Mordecai Cockey, P. Callan, Mr. Coe, Edward Clark, William Caton (2), John Craggs, care of F. Grammer, Annapolis.

Clement Dorsey, Annapolis; Dr. Archibald Dorsey, or the representatives of Elizabeth Dorsey, deceased, Anne-Arundel county.

Jos. Evans, Annapolis.

Mark Fowler, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John M. Gantt, Saml. Godfrey, Annapolis; Jesse M. Grant, Anne-Arundel county.

Elizabeth Hurst, Osborn S. Harwood, Aquila Hall, Annapolis.

William Jenney (2), Annapolis; Henry Johnson, near Annapolis.

Alexander Murray (2), Luther Martin, Richd. Mackubin, James Mattison (3), William Marriott, at William Hammond's, (2), Hamilton M'Dowell, Annapolis; Ann T. Mills, Anne-Arundel county.

Richard Owens, William Owens, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Richard Owings, William Occerworth, Anne-Arundel county.

Ezekiel Richardson, Jonathan Roth, John Richardson, Annapolis.

Dr. John Stuart, care of F. Grammer, Annapolis; Jonathan Sellman, near Annapolis.

Hugh Thompson, Geo. Thomas, Annapolis.

Monfieur Wolaston, Annapolis; Mr. Watson, near Annapolis; Nancy Ward, London-town.

S. GREEN, P. M.

\* \* None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 3X

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration upon the personal estate of Dr. THOMAS N. STOCKETT, deceased, late of said county, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to settle and pay their respective debts, on or before the first day of July next, otherwise suits will be commenced against such as do not comply with the above notice.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.

January 24, 1804. 10/11/3

**NOTICE.**

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a lengthy and GOVY, marked with an X upon the left ear, and an under cut in the right, a long space latermoral with red hairs on her back, much white about her flanks, under her belly, and feet.

Her first appearance (trespassing upon me) was about the latter end of September.

The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOYCE, residing on the fourth side of Severn.

**NOTICE.**

HEREBY authorize H. S. HALL to settle all accounts standing open on the books of J. Wells, deceased, and hope that all persons indebted on the same, will call and settle with him without further trouble.

JOHN B. WATKINS, one of the executors.

November 23, 1803.

N. B. Mr. Watkins has authorized me, by the above publication, to settle all the account standing on the books of John Wells, deceased, it has been several weeks since he gave the above notice, and those persons not coming in to settle their small balances due the estate, will take notice, that I shall put the law in force, agreeably to directions, without respect to persons.

H. S. HALL.

February 3, 1804. 10/11/3

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of Saturday the 21st inst. HARRY, known in Annapolis by the name of HARRY DUMPS, aged about twenty years, five feet six or eight inches high, he is very black, and has lost his upper fore teeth, his left ear has a slit in it by an ear-bob being torn out thereof, and a scar over one of his eyes, slender built and well formed, clothed in striped homespun kerly jacket and trousers, black shoes, and ticklenburg shirt. A further description thereof is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed he will change his name and dress, and endeavour to pass for a free man, and make for Philadelphia; he left Annapolis on Tuesday following, with Mr. Benjamin Harwood's Tom, of Prince-George's county, as I have been informed, and it is supposed they both have forged passes; Tom was dressed in white homespun kerly, and russet shoes. Any person that will bring home Harry to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Harry has been some time in the Rhode river and bay trade with capt. Hanson, and others, and is well known in Baltimore, where he is now supposed to be. All captains of vessels, and others, are forewarned harbouring him at their peril. Should he be taken the greatest precaution is necessary as to his security, as he is very artful and unfaithful to his word.

January 30, 1804. 2

**A Merchant Mill and Saw Mill**

**FOR SALE.**

On the 20th of February next will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

HOPE MILLS, late the property of Messieurs WALLACE, MUIR, and HARRIS, situated on the head waters of Magothy river, 11 miles from Annapolis, and 15 from Baltimore; near the main road; the mill has been built about 12 years, of the best timber, is a large roomy house, with four floors; well underpinned with stone, with two pair of burr and one pair Cologne stones, worked by two water wheels, one quite new, the other has been running two years, on navigable water, grain is boiled in, and flour lowered into vessels of 50 tons burthen; the saw mill has been built four years, and adjoins the mill, and worked by the upper wheel; the bolting clothes, chests, and machinery, are in the modern style, with elevators, hopper-boy, &c. all in good order. With the Mills will be sold a tract of land called HOPE; or MILLSEAT ENLARGED, patented for 144 acres, on which is a good dwelling-house, with garden and yard, enclosed with paling, miller's house, cooper's house and shop, a store house, stable, and sunak house; about 40 acres of this land are well enclosed with post and rail fence, and produces good corn, small grain, and vegetables; also 3 hills that contain 325 gallons, and a large copper boiler, with tubs and casks; a schooner rigged boat, well fitted to carry grain and flour, 250 tons burthen, a timber waggon and gears, some farming utensils, horses, cattle; and hogs. One third of the purchase money must be paid in 60 days, from the sale, for the mill; a credit for the balance extended to one and two years, on interest, with approved security; the movable property will be sold for cash only, by

JOHN RANDALL,

ARCHIBALD DOBBIN.

Hope Mills, January 14, 1804.

**TO BE SOLD.**

A LARGE and convenient brick DWELLING, in the city of Annapolis, with a large lot, on accommodating terms. Apply to H. B. HARRIS, Esq; or to

EDWARD HALL,

West River, January 4, 1804. 3X



# MARYLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 16, 1804.

LONDON, November 23.

### KING'S SPEECH.

Delivered to both houses of parliament on the 22d of November.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

SINCE I last met you in parliament it has been my chief object to carry into effect those measures which your wisdom had adopted for the defence of the United Kingdom and for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In these preparations I have been seconded by the voluntary exertions of all ranks of my people, in a manner that has, if possible, strengthened their claims to my confidence and affection: they have proved that the menaces of the enemy have only served to rouse their native and hereditary spirit; and that all other considerations are lost in a general disposition to make those efforts and sacrifices which the honour and safety of the kingdom demand at this important and critical conjuncture.

Though my attention has principally been directed to the great object of internal security, no opportunity has been lost of making an impression on the minds of the people. The islands of St. Vincent, of Tobago, of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo, have surrendered to the British arms. In the conduct of the operations by which those valuable acquisitions have been made, the utmost promptitude and zeal have been displayed by the officers employed on those services, and by my forces acting under their command on sea and land.

In Ireland, the leaders, and several inferior persons, in the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, have been brought to justice; and the public tranquillity has experienced no further interruption. I indulge the hope, that such of my deluded subjects as have swerved from their allegiance are now convinced of their error; and that having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution, with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the safety and independence of my United Kingdom.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have a perfect reliance on your public spirit for making such provision as may be necessary for the service of the year. The progressive improvement of the revenue cannot fail to encourage you to persevere in the system which has been adopted, of defraying the expenses of the war, with as little addition as possible to the public debt, and to the permanent burthen of the state.

I lament the heavy pressure, which, under the present circumstances, must unavoidably be experienced by my people; but I am persuaded that they will meet it with the good sense and fortitude which eminently distinguish their character, under a conviction of the indispensable importance of upholding the dignity, and of providing effectually for the safety of the empire.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have concluded a convention with the king of Spain, for the purpose of adjusting all the differences which have arisen on the subject of the 11th article of the treaty of 1763. I have directed that a copy of this convention should be laid before you; and I trust, be of opinion that the arrangement, which it upholds our maritime rights, is founded on those principles of reciprocal advantage which are best calculated to maintain and improve the good understanding which happily subsists between the two countries.

In the prosecution of the contest in which we are engaged, it shall be, as it has ever been, my first object to execute, as becomes me, the great trust committed to my charge. Embarked with my brave and loyal people on our common cause, it is my fixed determination, if the occasion should arise, to share the exertions and their dangers in the defence of our constitution, our religion, our laws, and independence. The activity and valour of my fleets and armies, the zeal and unconquerable spirit of my faithful subjects, I confide the honour of my crown, and all the valuable interests which are involved in the issue of this momentous contest.

Actuated by these sentiments, and humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, I look forward with a firm conviction, that if, contrary to all expectation, the enemy should elude the vigilance of my numerous fleets and armies, and attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our shores, the consequence will be to them, dishonour, ruin, and disgrace; and that ours will not only be the glory of surmounting present difficulties and averting immediate danger, but the solid and permanent advantage of securing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength, and the result of its own tried energy and resources.

In the house of lords the motion for an address in answer to his majesty's speech, was made by the marquis of Sligo, and seconded by the earl of Limerick.

In the house of commons the motion for an address was made by Mr. Copley Ashley, and seconded by Mr. Burland.

### MEDIATION OF RUSSIA.

In answer to some observations by Mr. Fox, the chancellor of the exchequer said, it was true lord Hawkesbury had stated, "that the mediation of Russia, would be accepted if offered." And the mediation of that power had been offered and accepted; in consequence of which discussions did take place, which he was sorry to say, did not, in their result, hold out the prospect of a practical arrangement between this country and France.—He hoped circumstances would permit him to lay the papers on that subject before parliament in a few days.

November 24.

Mr. Pitt was unable to attend at the opening of the present session of parliament, as the corps which he commands had then been ordered to do duty on a certain part of the sea coast for three weeks.—A considerable number of the volunteer corps have been ordered on permanent duty on the coast.

Bonaparte arrived at Boulogne, on the 4th inst. The advanced guard of the flotilla was ordered into the outer harbour, where our vessels cannonaded them. On the 6th Bonaparte went to Ambleteuse and Port-Vinereux, to inspect the preparations at those places; and then returned to Boulogne.—The flotilla in Holland is said to be completed. The first consul was to return to Paris in 10 or 12 days.

His majesty's ship *Poulette*, on the 15th inst. near the island of Alderney, fell in with 30 of the French flat bottomed boats, escorted by several armed vessels. They were immediately attacked, and having no chance of escape were all run on the rocks; a brig sloop, and a sloop were taken possession of, and brought off. Those left being considerably injured by the fire upon them, and the badness of their situation, it is supposed, will never be fit for service again.

Sir Sidney Smith arrived in town on the 16th inst. After an interview with the lords of the admiralty, he will embark and proceed with his squadron off Flushing.

Some people conjecture that offensive operations are in contemplation against some part of the French coast.

The East-India company have liberally voted ten thousand tons of shipping as armed transports for the protection of the coast.

It is confidently stated, that the count Woronzow, who has been so many years in this country, as ambassador from the court of Petersburg, is appointed to succeed his brother as minister of foreign affairs in Russia.—This appointment cannot but be considered as fortunate for this country.

All the demands of gen. Mortier for the passage of French troops through the Prussian territory have been complied with.

The French are said to insist on their demand of a loan from Hamburg. To palliate their conduct in exacting money from this neutral city, they accuse the magistrates of allowing the British to recruit in the town. This is denied; but still the demand for *Argent* is continued. The senate have been in session and a meeting of the people was to be held on 5th November.

The English vessels at Lubec have received notice to quit that place without a moment's delay, as the French are expected to take possession of it. Hamburg is likewise to be invaded, except the demand of a loan is complied with. The British envoy, it is said, has told the senate that if they consent all Hamburg property in England will be confiscated.

At Bilbao, when it was learnt that the British government had prohibited vessels sailing without convoy whose destination made it necessary for them to pass the Spanish coast, orders were issued for detaining the vessels loaded with wool, and bound to England.

The Dutch East-Indiaman, the *Navigation*, lately sent into Plymouth, proves to be worth £. 160,000.

November 25.

Yesterday we had three Hamburg mails, and yet not a word more about the French loan or deluge against the Hanse Towns.

It is said British troops have again been sent to Egypt, and allowed by the beys to occupy the forts.

A son of the late Napper Tandy has been discovered and imprisoned in Ireland. A Mr. Geo. Teeling has also been arrested.

Government feeling confident of the continued tranquillity of Ireland, have discharged the yeomanry from permanent service.

November 27.

Orders are understood to have been sent from Paris to the several departments of France to discontinue the building of gun boats. We know that the camps near Boulogne have been broken up, and the soldiers directed to march to the western coast. Uncommon efforts are making by the French to equip their fleet at Brest; and it is generally believed that the ships, &c. there are to be crowded with troops, and the first favourable moment seized to make an attempt on Ireland. The flat bottomed craft in the different ports, it is presumed, will be carefully preserved for an ultimate attempt on England. Adm. Cornwallis has thus far been able to keep his station off Brest, notwithstanding a number of severe storms have been experienced. It is almost 8 months since he was in port. The enemy can only hope to get out when he is driven from the coast by a hurricane—which must, of course, also be a dangerous time for them to put to sea.—The French vessels at Brest are stated at 9 or 10 sail of the line, 9 or 10 frigates, several transports, about 70 gun boats, and a number of cannoniers, each of which latter vessels is said to be able to carry 100 men.

Vice-admiral Bligh is appointed to command on the coast of Scotland.

The establishment of so large a force as is now assembled on the French and Flemish coasts, is attended with an expence which the resources of the country cannot long sustain. All the neighbouring provinces have been drained of provisions, and the necessaries supplies are now, for the greater part, drawn from the interior.

Government has determined that if any Gallic troops effect a landing, the stock exchange shall be closed, to prevent any bargains injurious to the credit of the country.

It is said that the first consul continues to treat the Russian minister at Paris in the most disrespectful manner.

A further reinforcement of four sail of the line has been ordered to the Mediterranean. There can be no doubt that government is apprised, that the enemy meditate some important enterprise in that quarter.

Ship *Prosperity*, arrived at Oporto, November 1, 38 days from Philadelphia. She brought Monf. Louis de Coueffin, charged with numerous dispatches from Jerome Bonaparte. By pretending to have the yellow fever he escaped being taken on board a British cruiser at sea.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.

The captain of a vessel, who left Rotterdam on the 19th inst. states, that there were in the Texel 300 transports and gun boats ready for sea. The ports of France and Holland are as closely watched as ever.

The most perfect unanimity prevails throughout our nation:

The voice of faction is no longer heard, and party's selfish ties are rent asunder.

The prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre, arms and ammunition, for six months, from the 6th of Dec. next, shows the continuance of the war is expected.

It is computed that 200 sail of shipping will be required to bring home the produce now on hand at Demerara, and expected from the crops now commencing.

BARBADOES, October 25.

This morning arrived the French brig *Telemaque*, taken on the coast of Africa by the ship *Sarah*, of Liverpool; which has likewise captured another French Guinea brig with slaves, which, with the *Sarah*, may be expected here in a few days. The *Telemaque* has 200 prime young boys and girls on board, all in high health.

PARIS, November 2.

The greatest precautions are taken to prevent the factions from taking advantage of the first consul's departure. Six hundred robust veterans are added to each of the regiments of infantry which compose the guard of Paris.—All the inhabitants who have any fables, muskets, or ammunition, are required to deliver them into the depots of the municipalities, under the pain of a considerable fine and a long imprisonment. The dealers in arms are enjoined to sell nothing but pocket pistols to persons who are not of a military profession.—All the unemployed officers, who constantly besiege the Thuilleries and the war office, have received orders to return to their departments under pain of being graded from the army list. They are allowed ten francs per day for their travelling expences, and receive a brevet, or kind of promise of employment suitable to their age, their rank and their services; but they have little con-

dence in the fulfilment of this promise, and they all depart with indignation in their hearts.

BOSTON, January 28.

At a meeting of the American academy of arts and sciences, on the 25th inst. the following gentlemen were elected members—Hon. JOHN MARSHALL, chief justice of the United States; rev. HENRY WARE, JOHN LOWELL, Esq; rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

A SUMMARY

Of the Value of Exports from each State.

From New-Hampshire,	494,620
Massachusetts,	8,768,566
Vermont,	117,450
Rhode-Island,	1,275,596
Connecticut,	1,248,571
New-York,	10,818,387
New-Jersey,	21,311
Pennsylvania,	7,525,710
Delaware,	428,153
Maryland,	5,209,418
Virginia,	7,414,346
North-Carolina,	932,618
South-Carolina,	7,811,108
Georgia,	2,370,875
Territory of the United States,	1,343,308
Dollars,	\$3,800,033

February 8.

From JAMAICA.

By the Jamaica papers received by the Morning Chronicle, we learn that the disagreement which has sometime subsisted between the general government and provincial assembly, relative to the quantum of supplies to be furnished by the island for its own protection, still exists. The lieutenant-governor in prosecuting the assembly, declares himself much concerned that they had not given him an opportunity of thanking them for the supplies required at this eventful period, in aid of the mother country, and for their own defence; but trusts that on more mature consideration they at their next meeting, would feel the propriety of supporting government in the most effectual manner, and thereby restore to themselves its fullest confidence in their loyalty and patriotism. This reflection on the loyalty of the assembly had been refuted with considerable spirit, and in some parishes parochial meetings called to consider the conduct of their representatives, and to express the public opinion as to its propriety and correctness. On this occasion the meeting at Kingston,

Resolved, That the zeal and firmness manifested by the assembly, in the late session, in opposing and withstanding the several extraordinary demands upon it, for erecting barracks, beyond what the island stands pledged for, paying troops, and other purposes (the expense of which ought beyond question, to be borne by the empire at large) entitle the house to the highest approbation of its constituents.

The origin of this difference seems to be as follows:—The government at the opening of the session had demanded a contribution requisite for the pay and subsistence of 3000 men, in addition to the usual pay and subsistence, for which the faith of the country was pledged; and, upon the concurrence of the assembly thereto, authorized the lieutenant-governor to remove from the island the black troops which have ever been obnoxious to the inhabitants. The assembly in refusing to accede thereto, represent that the resident inhabitants are in circumstances, the very reverse of those which existed in 1791 and 1793, and cannot but with the utmost difficulty, raise the taxes necessary for the common contingencies of government:—That in 1785, when the military establishment, exclusive of officers, consisted of 2898 persons, the total annual expense was not quite £. 44,800 sterling, whereas in 1802, the sum paid and provided for one year's expense of the troops and barracks was near £. 190,000, exclusive of a grant to the commander in chief of £. 20,000.—There was no reason to believe the expenses for the present will differ from those of the last year, and that the refusal to grant the contribution applied for, was raising the supplies required.—They conclude with lamenting, that their duty compels them to express their surprise and concern that his majesty's present ministers, whose moderation for the constitution have been the subject of deserved eulogy, should direct to be submitted to the representatives of the loyal inhabitants of the island, a proposition of the highest importance to their constituents and their prosperity, not to be rejected or acceded to, after weighing its effects and consequences on the constitution, and their actual situation, but accompanied by a threat, that if the deliberate and unbiassed voice of the house declared it inadmissible, they must expect that a body of regimental slaves, introduced in opposition to the unanimous voice of the inhabitants, and the collective voice of all interested in the welfare of the island, shall be continued in its bosom, the object of universal abhorrence; a singular monument of perversity in speculative opinions, in opposition to practical and sober experience; a body contemptible as the means of protection, formidable only in the danger of its example, and as an instance of an armed force kept upon the colony after it has been declared dangerous and unconstitutional by the representatives of the people.

TRENTON, January 10.

A number of people to-day narrowly escaped with their lives. A four horse stage, with several passengers, was taken into a boat at the ferry on this side

for the purpose of crossing the river. The boat in her passage unluckily ran between two bodies of ice (the wind being fresh and the current strong) was carried down nearly opposite Lambertton, where she was jammed up by the ice, and lay in a very perilous situation. A plan for relieving the passengers was formed by laying boards end to end from Lambertton shore to the boat; and the passengers, with those who had relieved them, and a number of spectators, had just set their feet on solid ground, when the ice broke loose from shore and drifted down the river, carrying with it all the boards (about 1500 feet) which had been used in forming a way to the boat. The boat was afterwards got on shore, and the horses and stage safely landed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

From CAPE FRANCOIS.

Letters from Cape Francois to the beginning of January, were received in town on Tuesday. The information, of a commercial nature, which they contain, is extremely unsatisfactory.—Nearly 30 American vessels were then in port, many of which had arrived within a few days; but the demand for goods being so limited, and specie and colonial produce so scarce, it was feared they would not be able to dispose of their cargoes. Business was at an universal stand, and no immediate prospect of a revival. Fourteen American vessels were at the Isle of France the 25th of November last.—Coffee 15 dollars.

TRENTON, February 6.

On Wednesday last the legislature of New-Jersey convened in this city agreeably to adjournment.

The consideration of the proposed alteration of the constitution of the United States, is made the order of the day for Tuesday next, in the house of assembly. The house of assembly have appointed a committee to bring in a bill for a general election of electors of president and vice-president of the United States by the people; also for the election of members of the next congress, by a general election in the state.

Considerable private business is now before the house of assembly. The subject of incorporating a turnpike company for the purpose of turning the great road through the state from Trenton to Pauls Hook, will occupy the attention of the legislature the present sitting.

The bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, is referred to a committee of the whole.

NORFOLK, January 31.

The British frigate, Boston, capt. Douglass, is now lying in Hampton Roads.

Captain Ward from Malaga, says, that the fever which raged there, swept off from 80 to 130 daily, and was particularly fatal to the Danes and Swedes—not one American had died.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

TO FARMERS.

"Experience has proved that smoking your seed corn thoroughly, will effectually prevent the worms or any other insect from touching it whilst growing, care must be such, that it is not heated in the smoking, lest it should destroy the vegetation. It will, therefore, be best to hang it where the smoke may gradually impregnate the kernel during the winter season."

A bill is before congress making it death for any of the crew, or owner, to run on shore, burn, or otherwise destroy a vessel at sea.

February 9.

From a Jamaica Paper.

The British naval force on the Jamaica station, the 1st of January, was, 4 of 74 guns, 2 of 40, 3 of 32, 1 of 24, 7 of 18, 3 of 16, 1 of 12, and 1 of 10.

On the 4th of January, the *Eolus* frigate, captain Evans, arrived at Port Royal, from a cruise, with a Spanish sloop of war, which she fell in with off the coast of St. Domingo. On firing a shot ahead to bring her to, the sloop of war returned a broadside, when an engagement commenced, which lasted above 4 hours. Several men were unfortunately killed and wounded on board the *Eolus*; the number on board the Spanish sloop, is, we are informed, 36, among whom were the first captain and first lieutenant. The mizen and foremast of the last were also shot away, and considerable injury done to the mainmast. After undergoing a repair, it is supposed she will be permitted to proceed to La Vera Cruz, for which port and the Havana she was bound with dispatches from Corunna, whence she sailed in November last. The dispatches were thrown overboard, previously to her colours being struck.

February 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Concord, N. Carolina, dated Jan. 25, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 19th ult. came safe to hand, and agreeably to your request, will give you such information as I am in possession of, on the subject of the gold mine. Its discovery was made early in the month of July, 1803, by a small son of Mr. Reed's who was diverting himself in shooting small fish with a bow and arrow. He discovered a piece near the side of the one enclosed, at the bottom of the creek, and immediately shewed it to his father. The face of the country in the neighbourhood of this place is for the most part very uneven—the soil barren and rocky. The bed of the creek where the gold has as yet been found is composed of perpendicular strata, of rock running N. E. and S. W.—in the chinks of which, intermixed with sand, the gold is found. The first

and a blue coloured rock prevail. Another kind found irregularly interspersed, perfectly black, and incrustated with a substance resembling foot. Another substance resembling a cement made of tar and sand is found. This, Sir, is as near as I can give a description of the bed of the creek where the gold is found.

The large mass you mention lost about fifteen per cent. smaller masses lost from two to five per cent.

The enclosed piece will give you a more complete idea of the gold in its natural state, than any description which I can give. The total amount found estimated to be worth between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars.

February 11.

The proposed amendment to the constitution has been negatived in the senate of Massachusetts.

The amendment has been agreed to by Vermont and will no doubt have the constitutional number of states to make it a part of the constitution.

TAKE NOTICE.

That from and after the 15th instant, no coins or pieces whatever, except cents and half cents shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid, or received in payment, for any debt, demand, or claim, matter or thing whatsoever, under pain of the forfeiture of the same, together with the penalty of TEN DOLLARS.

February 13.

DUEL.

We learn by a letter from Washington, that a duel was lately fought at Savanna, Georgia, by the honourable John Rutledge, late of congress, and the Centre, of Rhode-Island. The doctor fell the first, having one of his legs broken, and the other badly wounded.—His broken leg has since been amputated, and his recovery is considered as very doubtful. Mr. Rutledge received no material injury, the ball passed through his coat, and merely grazed his back.—N. Y. pap.

Dr. Centre, two days after the late duel, died of the wounds received from Mr. John Rutledge. The occasion of this rupture is said to be not of a political nature.

Annapolis, February 16.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Joseph Addison and Richard Steele, of famous memory, in the time of queen Anne, of England, employed their splendid abilities in writing short periodical essays, principally for correcting the follies of men and women of their days, exposing ridiculous customs and fashions, and amending manners. They have been followed by a great number of ingenious writers who have successfully pursued their tract, and before a man of the present time, who should adopt the plan, would be at a loss for subjects, unless he were constantly borrowing, or rather stealing their ideas.

Although I am a very young man, I have long wished to imitate those illustrious writers; but have been hitherto prevented, merely by considering the dearth of new materials. Happily I have discovered at last a diverting, though mischievous piece which prevails very much in this city, and which I believe, has never been touched upon by any writer whatever; but which is a very delectable subject for an essayist. If I deemed it to come under the denomination of a crime, I would not here notice it, but many of the persons addicted to the practice, are men of worth, and fit to be trusted in most things provided only, that certain edged tools are kept out of the way.

But not to keep my reader in suspense, or to my preface tire some beyond bearing, I will let him at once, that *Whittling* is the subject I have chosen for my first essay.

Peradventure the meaning of the terms, *whittling*, and *whittler*, may not be generally known. A *whittler* then is a person, who, as soon as he has himself out of his own house, near a pine table ballustrade, or finds a convenient piece of timber any kind, takes out his penknife and employs it with great diligence and perseverance in cutting letters, notches, or scooping, or pairing, or shaving, but just as his fancy dictates.—Nay! sometimes he sits in a chair, or even mahogany furniture does not deter the performance of some men in this way are so surprising. In a single summer, working only an hour each Sunday morning, has a gentleman known, with his small penknife, to cut through several places, the rails of a portico, besides cutting 100 letters and figures on the seats, and in producing the necessity of making an entire porch, except the floor, or platform, which he does not conveniently work upon.

Another gentleman, whose duty it was to take seat at a large pine table, amongst 15 or 20 persons whenever he was not engaged in the business for which he attended, was constantly employed in cutting letters on the table with a fine pointed penknife. The gentleman who presided at the last rected an attendant, against the next meeting, to a shingle on the table. This was according to expectation, eagerly seized as a valuable prize, and were the unmeaning figures which were formed by it.

I feel myself unwilling to pursue the subject further, I should pay a poor compliment to my readers if I did not leave it to them to make the most which are natural and proper. I will only say the notion of the shingle was fortunate and happy. So long as the rage for whittling shall prevail, would propose, that shingles, which are cheap

of it most tempting ex-  
ply provided, at the pub-  
lic portico and table.

virtue of an order of the  
Arundel county, bearing date  
the 1st of March next, at the city of  
PUBLIC SALE, of  
FURTHER part of  
ALLEN QUINN, Esq.  
deceased, to wit: about three  
hundred carpenters, and  
station hands, house servants,  
also a good collection  
of a considerable quantity  
of household and kitchen furni-  
ture (sale will commence at  
12 o'clock, and the terms of sale  
will be by

JOHN  
Annapolis, February 6, 1804

SHERIFF'S

virtue of two writs of fieri  
out of the general court of  
the State of Maryland, will I  
day of March, 1804.

TRACT of land, ca-  
containing 20 1/2 acres,  
blades, 14 head of cattle,  
sack of blades, 17 head  
of sheep, the property of  
James Warfield, deceased,  
and Rachel Ridgely, Th  
of Rachel Ridgely. Th  
o'clock, for cash only.

J. E.  
A

also be SOLD, for c  
March, at the dwelling o  
The following property  
horses, 12 cows, 20 h  
taken as the property  
of a debt due Hannah W  
deceas'd, executrix of Rache  
commence at 12 o'clock.

J. E.  
A

be SOLD, at PUBLIC  
the 18th day of March  
at fair day thereafter,  
JOHN TINSLEY, deceased.

PART of the personal  
consisting of horses,  
household furniture,  
clock, and continue till  
RICHARD TID  
B. All persons having  
claims are requested to bring  
them may be paid  
February 14, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby gi  
order of the orphan  
court, the subscriber will  
office of Jeremiah Jos  
distribution of the estate  
of said county  
all persons having claim  
to attend, with the  
of said estate.

MARY AB  
SAMUEL A  
Annapolis, February

HIS is to give notice  
obtained from the  
city, in Maryland, lett  
personal estate of GE  
deceased,  
and the said deceased are  
Game, with the vouch  
ber, at or before the fir  
otherwise by law be es  
said estate. Given under  
my hand, 1804.

JOHN LAW

Twenty Dol  
AN away, about th  
negro man named  
three or twenty fo  
lected, five feet eight  
der made, his wool tog  
purchased out of the  
Calvert county, v  
favour to harbour, w  
Mr. George Parker, v  
with a knapsack of  
see his father, who  
engaged to a Mr. Harde  
to general Stone,  
however will take up said  
goal, so that I get his  
LLARS, and the ab  
law allows, if broug  
Mr. THOMAS JENK  
vert court.

Mary's county, Jan

Another kind of a roof tempting, suitable wood, should be provided, at the public expense, for every public portico and table.

JUVENIS.

virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, bearing date the 11th of February, instant, the subscriber will, on Friday the 2d day of March next, at the city of Annapolis, dispose, by PUBLIC SALE, of

FURTHER part of the personal estate of ALLEN QUINN, Esq; late of the said city, deceased, to wit: about thirty valuable slaves, comprising carpenters, and other tradesmen, prime plantation hands, house servants, and promising children; also a good collection of books, handsome china, a considerable quantity of plate, and the household and kitchen furniture of the deceased. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the terms of sale will then be made known, by

JOHN KILTY, Executor.  
Annapolis, February 6, 1804.

instant, no copy of the original and half copy will be paid or offered, for any debt, or whatsoever, unless together with the original, and the original has since been considered as very doubtful material injury, and merely given

late duel, which is not of a political nature.

January 16, 1804.

GAZETTE.

Steel, of famous make, of England, writing short penning the foibles of speaking ridiculous manners. They are of ingenious make, and who should adopt them, which he has never stealing their ink, as writers; but by considering by considering by I have discovered this city, and which upon by any delectable febrile comes under the name here notice is to the practice, and in most things and tools are kept in suspension, or in bearing, I will not be the subject of

of the terms, which are generally known, as soon as he near a pine table, and employs it in cutting letters, or having, but sometimes the handwriting does not do in this way are never, working only as a gentleman, to cut through portico, besides the seats, and in making an entire reform, which he duty it was to take length 15 or 20 in the business for employed in cutting pointed pens, and at the next meeting, as according to the prime, and which were formal to pursue the subject, and to make the I will only say, as fortunate and debilitating shall prevail, which are cheap

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JOHN KILTY, Executor.  
Annapolis, February 6, 1804.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed out of the general court of the western shore, and state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the 7th day of March, 1804.

TRACT of land, called VEMISON PARK, containing 201 acres, also a fodder house and 14 head of cattle, 2 stacks of oats, and 17 head of sheep; taken as the property of James Warfield, to satisfy a debt due Hannah West, for the use of Lucy Dorsey, executrix of Rachel Ridgely. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, for cash only.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

also be SOLD, for cash, on the 8th day of March, at the dwelling of RICHARD ODLE, the following property: 18 negroes, 3 head of horses, 12 cows, 20 head of hogs, 12 head of sheep; taken as the property of Richard Odle, to satisfy a debt due Hannah West, for the use of Lucy Dorsey, executrix of Rachel Ridgely. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 18th day of March next, if fair, if not the 19th fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of JOHN TIDINGS, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county.

PART of the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, corn, fodder, and household furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

RICHARD TIDINGS, Administrator.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, they may be paid.

February 14, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the orphans court for Saint-Mary's county, the subscriber will, on the 1st of May, at the office of Jeremiah Jordan, Esquire, proceed to the distribution of the estate of SAMUEL ABELL, late of said county, deceased, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are requested to attend, with the same properly authenticated, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

MARY ABELL, Administratrix of SAMUEL ABELL.  
Annapolis, February 14, 1804.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SMITH, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 20th day of May, 1804.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Administrator.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away, about the middle of last June, a negro man named GEOFFRY, he is about thirty-three or twenty-four years of age, yellowish complexion, five feet eight or ten inches high, rather dark made, his wool tolerable long and bushy; he purchased out of the family of Sutton Isaac, Calvert county, where it is suspected he will favour to harbour, as well as the neighbourhood of Mr. George Parker, where he has lately been seen with a knapsack of cloths, and said that he had seen his father, whom I understand, formerly belonged to a Mr. Hardesty, of said county, but now belongs to general Stone, and lives at his quarters. Whoever will take up said negro, and secure him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and the above reward, including what the law allows, if brought home to me, or carried to Mr. THOMAS JENKINS, near the court-house, Calvert county.

JOHN MACKALL.  
Mary's county, January 30, 1804.

In CHANCERY, February 1, 1804.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JONATHAN BEARD, stating, that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition; and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Jonathan Beard hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Jonathan Beard, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the twenty-second day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jonathan Beard's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, February 7, 1804.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of VACHEL DORSEY, of JOHNSA, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times successively before the second day of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the seventeenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the county court of Calvert, at their next April term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to mark and bound all those several tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said county, called and known by the names of THE DEN, NETTLE, ADDITION TO THE DEN, LINGAN'S PURCHASE, and THATCHAM.

JAMES MORSELL.  
January 14, 1804.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel, to be held in April next, for a commission to mark and bound the following lands, SQUIRREL NECK, SPARROW'S ADDITION, SPARROW'S REST, his part of MARY'S MOUNT, MILHAVER, and WHEIGATE'S REST, situated on Rhode river, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, and the several supplements thereto.

JAMES CARROLL.  
January 29, 1804.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of said county on the estate of doctor ROBERT WELCH, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE WELCH, Administratrix;  
PEREGRINE WELCH, Administrator.  
February 7, 1804.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and four.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1803.

HEREBY certify, that THOMAS D. MARRIOTT, near the Head of Severn, brought before me; the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the county above said, a bright bay MARE COLT, as a trespassing stray, about twelve hands high, appears to be two years old last spring, no perceptible brand. Given under my hand, the day above mentioned.

ISAAC DOBNEY.  
The owner of the above mare colt is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.  
February 2, 1804.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Just received, and for sale at the Book and Stationery Store, at the Printing Office.

(Price, neatly bound, 3 dollars 25 cents.)

The Temple of Nature;  
OR,  
THE ORIGIN OF SOCIETY.  
A POEM, with Philosophical Notes,  
By ERASMUS DAWKIN, M. D. F. R. S.  
Author of the Botanic Garden, Zoonomia and Phytologia.

It would be needless to trouble the public with encomiums on any work coming from an author like Dr. Darwin, who has long since been celebrated as a poet of taste, and an author of erudition. The present edition is well printed on a fine paper, with four handsome engravings, and sells at one fourth part of the price of the London copy.

Also for sale, lately received,  
EMMA; or, The Foundling of the Wood, a novel; by Miss Brooke, daughter of Henry Brooke, author of the Fool of Quality.—Price 75 cents.  
THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY and ANNUAL REGISTER of the UNITED STATES, for the year 1804.—Price 85 cents, bound in Morocco.  
THE MAID OF BRISTOL, a new comedy, by James Bowden.—Price 25 cents.  
An Account of Louisiana.—Price 25 cents.  
An Appendix to ditto.—Price 37 1/2 cents.  
A View of the Genesee Country.—Price 12 1/2 cents.  
Annapolis, February 8, 1804.

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, a lengthy red COW, marked with an upper cut in the left ear, and an under cut in the right; a long space intermixed with red hairs on her back, much white about her flanks, under her belly, and feet. Her first appearance (trespassing upon me) was about the latter end of September. The owner is required to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOYCE, residing on the fourth side of Severn.

NOTICE.

HEREBY authorize H. S. HALL to settle all accounts standing open on the books of J. Wells, deceased, and hope that all persons indebted on the same, will call and settle with him without further trouble.

JOHN B. WATKINS, one of the executors.  
November 23, 1803.  
N. B. Mr. Watkins has authorized me, by the above publication, to settle all the account standing on the books of John Wells, deceased, it has been several weeks since he gave the above notice, and those persons not coming in to settle their small balances due the estate, will take notice, that I shall put the law in force, agreeably to directions, without respect to persons.

February 3, 1804. H. S. HALL.

A Merchant Mill and Saw Mill FOR SALE.

On the 20th of February next will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

HOPE MILLS, late the property of Messieurs WALLACE, MUIR, and HARRIS, situated on the head waters of Magothy river, 11 miles from Annapolis, and 15 from Baltimore, near the main road; the mill has been built about 12 years, of the best timber, is a large roomy house, with four floors, well underpinned with stone, with two pair of burr and one pair Cologne stones, worked by two water wheels, one quite new, the other has been running two years; on navigable water, grain is hoisted in, and flour lowered into vessels of 50 tons burthen; the saw mill has been built four years, and adjoins the mill, and worked by the upper wheel; the bolting clothes, chests, and machinery, are in the modern style, with elevators, hopper-boy, &c. all in good order. With the Mills will be sold a tract of land called HOPE, or MILLEAT ENLARGED, patented for 144 acres, on which is a good dwelling-house, with garden and yard, enclosed with paling; miller's house, copper's house and shop, a store house, stable, and smock house; about 40 acres of this land are well enclosed with post and rail fence, and produces good corn, small grain, and vegetables; also 3 stills that contain 325 gallons; and a large copper boiler, with tubs and calks; a schooner rigged boat, well fitted to carry grain and flour, 25 1/2 tons burthen, a timber waggon and gear; some farming utensils, horses, cattle, and hogs. One third of the purchase money must be paid in 60 days, from the sale, for the mill, a credit for the balance extended to one and two years, on interest, with approved security; the movable property will be sold for cash only, by

JOHN RANDALL,  
ARCHIBALD DOBBIN.  
Hope Mills, January 14, 1804.

TO BE SOLD.

A LARGE and convenient brick DWELLING, in the city of Annapolis, with a large lot, on accommodating terms. Apply to R. H. HARWOOD, Esq; or to EDWARD HALL, West River, January 4, 1804.

**S C H E M E  
O F  
L O T T E R Y.**

FOR raising a sum of money for improving the streets of the city of Annapolis, for purchasing a large and forcible fire-engine, and despoising the basin.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
3 Prizes of 1,000 each are	3,000	3,000
3 ditto 500	1,500	1,500
3 ditto 200	600	600
10 ditto 100	1,000	1,000
25 ditto 40	1,000	1,000
40 ditto 20	800	800
133 ditto 10	1,330	1,330
773 ditto 6	4,638	4,638
1 First drawn ticket, after 1,000 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	100	100
1 First drawn ticket, after 1,500 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	100	100
1 First drawn ticket, after 2,000 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	200	200
1 First drawn ticket, after 2,500 shall have been drawn, having a blank to its number,	200	200
1 Last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,	500	500
999 Prizes,	15,000	15,000
2,001 Blanks,		
3,000 Tickets at 5 dollars,	15,000	15,000

The laudable purposes of this lottery, the many valuable prizes offered, and there being only two blanks to a prize, afford the managers a confident hope, that the tickets will meet a rapid sale. The drawing will commence as soon as possible, and sixty days after the completion thereof, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers by the managers who sold the tickets, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. For the satisfaction of the public, the managers inform them, that they have lodged a bond, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, agreeably to law, with the clerk of Anne-Arundel county court, for the due payment of the prizes.

Tickets may be had of the managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

**M A N A G E R S,**  
**JAMES WILLIAMS,**  
**ABSALOM RIDGELY,**  
**WILLIAM ALEXANDER,**  
**JOHN BARBER,**  
**JOSEPH SANDS,**  
**LEWIS NETH,**  
**JONATHAN PINKNEY,**  
**JOHN SHAW,**  
**FREDERICK GREEN,**  
**FREDERICK GRAMMER,**  
**JOHN MUIR,**  
**WILLIAM CATON.**

Annapolis, January 3, 1804.

**TAVERN CONTINUED.**

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

**JAMES MATTISON.**

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. September 14, 1803.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and rammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an offwhite shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

The subscriber has ready made, and for SALE, a his house, near the Sadt-house, the following articles of household furniture, viz.

**M**AHOGANY desks, desk and book-case, bureaux, wardrobes, secretaries, side boards, dining, breakfast, and card tables, drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, bedsteads of different kinds, balon stands, knife cases, liquor do. passage lamps, and dressing staves, a good eight day clock, with a handsome case, and sundry other articles for house-keeping, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

**JOHN SHAW.**

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

**C. MILLS.**

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

**A List of the Tracts and Lots of Land in Allegany County,**  
**H**ELD by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the tax thereon respectively due for the years 1802 and 1803, with the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons names.	Names of tracts and No. of lots.	Tax due.	
		1802.	1803.
Zachariah Allen,	No. 75,		
William Amos,	1071,		
Valentine Brothers,	915,		
Michael Boyer,	436,		
Thomas Bodley,	1307,		
John Burnham,	1397,		
Thomas J. Beatty,	1 Lot Cumberland,		
John F. Bowling,	Horle Lick,		
Thomas Beatty,	Fort Lip and Refurvey, Republican, Flowery Meads,		
Archibald Chisholm,	Refurvey on Shawney War, 226, 80, 4094, 2127, 4034,		
William Coe,	2534,		
Robert M'Clan,	1056, 3067,	1 3	1
Elias Crutchly,	1291,		
Margaret Chew,	82, 110, 111, 141, 171, 172, 174, 180, 167, & 8, lots in Cumberland,		10
Joseph Compton,	Yankey Hall, Two Yankees,	5 2	6
Patrick Doran,	1 Lot and Gensang,		2
Francis Deakins,	1/2 Mount Pisgah, 1/2 Pleasant Ridge, 1/2 Ray's Discovery,	1 2 3	
John Doyle,	3349, 3038, 3166,		
Peter Deveckmon,	4 Lots Cumberland,		
Uriah Forrest,	14 Lots Western Port,		
John Ellbin,	Ellbin's Third Attempt,		
Solomon Geer,	3126, 1730,	1 5	1
Robert Gover,	3129, 2425, 1325, 1425, 4055, 1317, 2548, 1009, 248, 196, 360, 1334,	7 11	9
Elifha Hall,	1305,		
Adam Hope,	2683, 2586, 2587,		
John Haines,	Grate's Sugar Camp,		
Samuel Jay,	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121,		
Elifha Jarrett,	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1267,		
Bennett Jarrett,	3158, 921, 923,		
Gabriel Jacob,	Part Blooming Plains, Beckwith's Disappointment, Hickory Bottom, Fat Bacon, Refurvey on Fat Bacon,	10 4	13
John C. Jones,	Horle Pasture,		
John Kingan,	Kingan's Discovery,		
David Kerr,	2875, 2877, 2878, 2880, 2940, 1, 2, & 3, 2876, 2893, 2894, 2895,		
Randolph B. Latimer,	Savage Ridge, 2896, 7, 8 & 9, 3900, 1 & 2, Duck Ridge, Glade Farm, 2441, 2442, 2469, 2463, 397, 1293, 3115, 1294,		3 10
William Miley,	Small Island,		
James Martherry,	Chance,	3 0	3
William M. Manadier,	2397, 2022, 310, 811,		
Robert G. Maynard,	Refurvey on Hamstead Park, Glory,		3 19
Honore Martin,	1 Lot Cumberland,		
James M'Pherion,	Chance,		
Henry Meyers,	1603, 4096, 4097, 1734, 3046, Norwood's Farm,		
Samuel Norwood,	Mill Seat, Felicity,	14 6	18
John Orme,	Lovely,		
Richard J. Orme,	No. 3 & 34, lots in Cumberland,		
Thomas Orme,	2029, 1244, 850,		
John Pollard,	2883, 4, 5, & 6,	2 9	6
John Randle,	885, 1950, 1130 130,		
Thomas B. Randle,	2060, 1, 2, & 7,		
Mitchell Robinson,	Friendship Amended,		
Richard Ridgely,	1237,		
John Schley,	Governor's Neglect, Orme's Attention, Chefnut Grove, Now or Never, Hard Struggle, 2487,		
Gustavus Scott,	Part Good and Bad,		
Harman Stidger,	Strife, 2 lots Western Port, 3957, 3962,		
William Stidger,	New Carthage, Mount Pleasant, Mount Etna, Addition, Mill Seat, 1/2 Park, part Cherry Tree Meadows, 1/2 Pink of Allegany, part Republic, 1/2 of lots No. 3882, 3, 4, 5, & 6, 1755, 1782, 3021, 2, & 3, 2355, 2356, 7, & 8, 2611, 2, 3, & 4, lots 3440, 3439, 3461, 3462, 2474, 5, 6, & 7, 2838, 2023, 3345, 6, 7, & 8. 100, 3812, & 3,	6 1 2	18 16
Benjamin Stoddert,	Part Refurvey on Good Hope,	7 5	9
Osborn Sprigg, executor of Joseph Sprigg, deceased,	326, 1136,		
John Thompson,	Lot Cumberland,		
Joseph Tomlinson,	69,		
Peter Varney,	332, 375, 1466,		
Philip L. Webber,	231, 1005,		
James West, jun.	8 Lots Western Port, 3 a land adjoining,		
Abel Sergeant,			

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal dues due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM M'MAHON, Esquire, collector of Allegany county on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due hereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Allegany county,  
**AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clk.**

December 1, 1803.

**Thirty Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscribers, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st inst. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his teeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a grey coat, striped waistcoat, and offwhite trousers, and had his cloaths in a bundle, which are unknown. He was seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off.

Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him.

O. S. THOMAS INDLE.  
 Dec. 6, 1803.

**NOTICE.**

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN MERCER STUVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of January, 1804.

**DORSEY JACOB, Executor.**

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
 Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXth YEAR.)  
**MAR**

**NEW-YORK**

THE ship Andromache, on Saturday, left Annapolis. The accounts by her of the late days later than before she had taken place relative to the preparations for that war. On the 30th inst. a fleet of 12,000 men, as made of 12,000 men, as the Batavian republic by the French vessels at Amsterdam, to the French government, to transfer the French (good souls!) to the volunteer their services, but the sum, promised them a considerable, if the invasion should prevail at Amsterdam, was not paid. This report is extremely false. This report is extremely false.

**LATEST FOREIGN POSTS**

LONDON NEWS.—By the boat and capt. Roffeter of the Prices Current, as a paper to the evening of the 10th, are received at the office. The late hour at which the news arrives prevents our furnishing it. The invading enemy was very dispatch brought additional state of their preparation at Boulogne is particularly exercised in the other. A postscript to Lloyd's Evening states, that by account of 40 gun boats ready for service from Holland; and full of eagerness to depart, it is added, has incessantly occupied in efforts to be employed in the private letter from the Emperor says: General Victor's army, that within 24 hours, on account of the troops encamped at Boulogne, and in North Humber, was not paid before they would order the troops to pay themselves in the immediately dispatched to Boulogne; and several rich Jews, who were invited to witness, to consult about railway and doubt prevailed, on the morning, 350,000 florins in days, at an interest of 6 per cent, the 150,000 florins in the sum demanded. Four waggons of provisions, as some think, with only one morning at ten o'clock, of French hussars, were sent. This pay of our army, the prohibition against the trade, has been found in of Holland, that, evidently favouring its interests, on the 28th of October, reading till eighteen months, at-Britain, the ordinance of December 5, 1748, which crown of Sweden to their own or foreign, any merchandise, of Sweden or of its reports brought of the Madeira, are said to have. It is true, that at the ruin of two days during that the consequent curative of considerable, however, was by no means represented. Letters from Malaga, viz. the maligned French transports flying towards the harbour, the land-bombardment of the island, and destroying all

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1804.

## NEW-YORK, February 11.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

THE ship *Andromache*, captain Pierce, arrived on Saturday, left Amsterdam the 2d of December. The accounts by her from Europe are only a few days later than before received. Nothing decisive had taken place relative to the invasion of England. Preparations for that purpose, however, were continued. On the 30th of November a draft was made of 12,000 men, as the quota demanded of the Batavian republic by the French. A number of Dutch vessels at Amsterdam had been hired by the French government, to transport troops to England. The French (good souls!) to induce the Dutch crews to volunteer their services, besides receiving a stipulated sum, promised them a certain proportion of the booty, if the invasion should be successful. A report prevailed at Amsterdam, that the British fleet had been blockaded. A war with Spain was expected. J. E. Freeman, of Baltimore.

## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. POSTSCRIPT.

**LONDON NEWS.**—By the politeness of Mr. E. Roffeter of the *Halcyon*, Lloyd's papers to the evening of the 2d December included, are received at the office of the *Morning Chronicle*. The late hour at which they were received last night prevents our furnishing very copious extracts.

The invading enemy was still daily expected, and every dispatch brought additional news respecting the war state of their preparations. The gun boat *Atilla* at Boulogne is particularly mentioned as being recently exercised in the outer harbour.

A postscript to Lloyd's Evening Post of December 2d states, that by accounts from Flushing, there were 40 gun boats ready for sea, many more daily expected from Holland; 5000 troops completely equipped, and full of eagerness and ardour to embark. It is added, had been in Holland and incessantly occupied in the inspection of the arms to be employed in the expedition.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 16th November says: General Victor yesterday informed the Emperor, that within 24 hours, he must have 1000 florins, on account of the pay due to the troops encamped between Utrecht and Maastricht, and in North Holland; and that if the money was not paid before eleven o'clock this day, he would order the troops to march to Amsterdam, to pay themselves in the bank. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and several rich Jews, and other wealthy individuals, were invited to wait upon our minister of finance, to consult about raising the money. Much anxiety and doubt prevailed. At length at 2 o'clock in the morning, 350,000 florins were procured, as repaid, at an interest of nearly 25 per cent. which is the 150,000 florins in the national treasury, to make up the sum demanded by Buonaparte's armed forces. Four waggons loaded with this money, as some think, with only a part of it, went away this morning at ten o'clock, under the escort of a regiment of French hussars. They took the road for Utrecht. The pay of our own army is three months in arrear.

The prohibition against the importation of British goods, has been found so injurious to the interests of Holland, that, evidently with the view of remedying it, the legislature of that country, on the 28th of October, passed a decree "for the repeal of the laws which prohibit the importation of British goods into the Netherlands, and the ordinance of the States general, of December 5, 1748, which forbids the subjects of the crown of Sweden to import into this republic, their own or foreign ships, freighted on their account, any merchandise, unless they are the produce of Sweden or of its colonies."

The reports brought of the damages lately sustained at Malaga, are said to have greatly exaggerated the extent of the injury. It is true, that at the time mentioned, a very heavy rain of two days duration, fell in that island; and the consequent current from the mountains was productive of considerable injury; the extent of which, however, was by no means so great as had been represented.

A letter from Malaga, via Lisbon, dated the 16th of January, states the malignant fever brought there by the French transports still raged in that quarter of the island towards the harbour.

The lord-lieutenant of the county of Edinburgh issued a proclamation, directing the necessary measures to be taken for removing from the coast, all vessels, and destroying all articles that might be ser-

vicable to the enemy in the event of their landing in the Firth of Forth.—Notice has also been given by his lordship, that signal stations to alarm the country are established at Braid Hill, Roman Camp, and Gortshore Hill, at each of which there are three different signals for the day, and two for the night.

In the house of commons, Nov. 30, the chancellor of the exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill restraining the bank from making payments in specie. In the debate on this motion, the scarcity of circulating specie was particularly mentioned; as also the want of confidence evinced by many persons who were in the habit of hoarding all the current coin that fell in their hands. Mr. Jervis observed that "if this private hoarding was persisted in, many persons in the banking line would not be enabled to pay the fractional parts of the drafts on them." That "the conduct of these hoarders was shameful and deplorable, as it evinced a want of faith in the public security, and was highly derogatory to the interests of the country."

The following sums were voted the same day for the navy service—

For 100,000 seamen for 13 lunar months,	2,500,000
For victualling the same,	2,417,000
For wear and tear of ships,	3,000,000
For ordnance of the sea service,	325,000

Mr. Secretary York gave notice to the house of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, as for continuing the bill for the suppression of rebellion in that part of the United Kingdom.

The detention and imprisonment of general Boyer in Scotland has been mentioned; and also the intention of the French government to treat some important English nobility in a similar manner, lord Elgin was selected for that purpose, but it is stated, that on the interference of Talleyrand, the first consul had consented to take Sir James Crawford as a hostage instead of his lordship.

The accounts stated in the former British papers of general and formal application made by the legislative bodies to Buonaparte, petitioning him not to risk his person in the expedition to England, and of his assenting to their request, is declared by the papers now received to have been a mere quiz.

The Irish rebel chief Dwyer, is stated in Dublin accounts still to engage the attention of government, and that a reward of 100 guineas had been offered for his capture.

The expectation of a war between England and Spain, appears by these papers to be less considerable.

On the 25th November, says one of the London papers, the American ambassador was introduced to her majesty in her private apartment by her majesty's vice-chamberlain, and conducted by Sir Stephen Cottrell as master of the ceremonies; when his excellency delivered his credentials and was most graciously received.—At the drawing room his excellency's lady, Mrs. Monroe, was introduced to her majesty by lady Hawkesbury.

The article of intelligence from Venice stating that an English flotilla from Malta had appeared before Alexandria, and landed with consent of the beys several thousand troops, which were put in possession of the forts round Alexandria, is said to be certainly without foundation, as the whole British force at Malta is stated at 4000 men.

A violent storm on the British coast is mentioned under date of Plymouth, Nov. 22, in the following terms:

Last night it blew a most tremendous gale of wind at S. W. accompanied by the most loud and dreadful peals of thunder and vivid lightning experienced here for many years, the sea in the Sound ran mountains high, and the hail and rain incessant. At 3 A. M. this morning the gale increased to a hurricane, and the thunder and lightning awfully grand; the ships in the Sound dragged, and fired several guns in distress, but the ground being good they weathered it; at one period the lightning was so quick and vivid that the whole of Mount Edgcumbe appeared as if on fire. At 7 A. M. the wind veered round more to the westward, and the weather became more moderate; the men of war rode it out without damage, only a sloop was wrecked, all hands saved, off the Cobler's Reach, but she is towed along side the pier head, which contributed by their construction much to the safety to the numerous shipping in Sutton Pool. Much wreck may be found on our iron bound coast, as two convoys failed yesterday, and must have met the fury of the gale in the channel; and several ships and brigs passed the Sound yesterday, previous to the gale to the westward; the whole coast of Devon and Cornwall being a lee shore, with the wind at S. W. or S. S. W. and if a vessel is embayed, there is not the least chance of escaping being wrecked and knocked to pieces on the rocks.

## DOVER, November 30.

Yesterday the Lord Nelson hired armed cutter arrived here, having experienced very bad weather and lost her boat, in which were the lieutenant and five men, in endeavouring to cut off a ship bound to Flushing. The *Amelia* frigate also had her boat and lieutenant, and 13 men missing, on the same service. To-day 4 passengers landed from an American brig, from Flushing, which had seized the officers and men out of both boats, but the boats were lost; they left them all safe on board the *Antelope*, Sir Sidney Smith. The vessel left Flushing, Monday last night, at which time there were about 6000 French soldiers, and about 40 gun boats ready for sea; they were daily receiving fresh gun boats from Holland. The troops were very eager for coming, and had no doubt of success.

## LONDON, November 20 to 25. A NEW WHEAT.

The original seed, imported by a servant of the late T. Whealey, Esq; on that gentleman's Jerusalem expedition, was at first taken notice of by a Mr. Doran, of Francis-street, an eminent experimental farmer and distiller. That gentleman's account of the various branches of his experiment, as communicated to the numerous crowds of admiring spectators of the sample he produced, at the exhibition at the duke of Leinster's, stands critical as follows: He sowed about two stone and a half of what he calls Jerusalem Wheat, in the space of an haggard, about August last, after a previous crop of Vetches; this seed he had dibbled by two men and four children, the whole expence of labour amounting to no more than 7s. British; in the last reaping season it exhibited stalks of 7 feet in length, bent considerably at top by the weight—a bunch of ears, on an average, from 42 to 45 in number to each stalk, and each ear containing generally from 150 to 190 large round grains of wheat, almost transparent through a film, resembling a skin or husk; its colour only approached the Lands Wheat, so well known in this country. The stalks, formed into reeds, filled with a white pulp, from their strength towards the root, were forced to have been cut about two feet from the surface of the soil.—The straw, or rather reed, Mr. Doran got cut with a machine, and served to horses, as a substitute for oats, on which they greedily fed, and seemed to thrive on it as well as on their usual food. The general produce of wheat, respecting the feed, was ten barrels wanting six pounds; on grinding, the proportion of bran, respecting the flour, was three pounds of the former to one barrel of the latter.

## STATUES of BUONAPARTE.

Accounts from Rome mention, that 3 artists are engaged in executing colossal statues in marble, of Buonaparte. The first artist is the celebrated Canova; his model, which has already been exhibited, is 15 Roman palms in height. The hero is represented naked—in his right hand a globe surmounted with a winged Victory. The second statuary is a pensioner of the French academy at Rome, called Callamare. He intends representing Buonaparte as Achilles. Of course he is almost naked, being only clothed with a light drapery crossing his shoulders and his hips. His head is armed with a Grecian casque, and in his right hand he holds an olive branch. The third is an Italian: his name is Massimiliano.—This statue is like the former, colossal, and represents Buonaparte in the consular costume.

A young Piedmontese, now in prison in Germany, has invented a machine of simple construction, which, it is said, will double the swiftness of rowing a boat. The oars are made to act as levers.

The celebrated *Duo Dux* has just completed a new opera. The name of the piece is said to be "The English Fleet in 1642."

November 26.

The French are making the most assiduous applications to all the inferior courts of Europe, to induce them to take part against England. The German princes, who have been benefited by the indemnities are called upon to contribute to the expences of the invasion.

The difference which was reported to exist between this country and America, has been amicably settled.

The latest letters from Holland state, that upwards of 7000 families in different parts of that country are on the point of emigrating; but the government being informed of their intention, will not let them depart without finding ample security for the payment of the taxes and public contributions of next year.

December 1.

Late accounts from Morlaix state, that a general discontent has prevailed during the last six weeks throughout the greater part of the French troops at

sembled at and near St. Malo, Barthelemy, Havre and Dieppe. Their troops, deluged by the prospect of an easy conquest and abundance of plunder, are dissatisfied at being kept so long from visiting England. It was this carried the first casualty to the coast, and the accounts above alluded to, stare, finding his explanations not in the least satisfactory to the soldiers, he determined to order an embarkation of 40 or 50,000 men, to take place with all possible expedition, composed of the most refractory of the troops, and that his intentions were generally promulgated early in the last week. They are to appoint their own officers, and to take their departure from Boulogne, Dunkirk, Ostend, and some of the Dutch ports. We cannot avoid recommending a more than ordinary vigilance at this crisis, both to our naval and military departments.

December 2.

Yesterday morning dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from Sir John Borlase Warren, the British ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg. They were brought to Sheerness by the Clyde frigate, which has arrived there with part of the convoy from the Baltic. These dispatches are believed to be of great importance.

MALAGA, October 12.

All trade is here at a stand, by reason of an epidemic putrid fever, which has just manifested itself, and which carries off the patients in the course of a week. If they lie longer they remove. Fortunately, however, this malady is confined to that part of the town inhabited by mariners; some ships, on board which it also appeared, have been sent to the bay, with the necessary assistance.

The fever continues to defy all attempts of the faculty. Every where the sick are removing, or the dead carrying for interment. No less than sixteen Danish and Swedish captains, and forty sailors have fallen victims to this malady. The communications in the havens are cut off; no one can come on shore; and the worst is, the afflicted can receive little assistance. All the ships are dragged up the road and almost half of the city is fled.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

COMMUNICATION.

DEATH OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

The death of this great and good man has already been announced to the public: but as the manner in which he left this world, furnishes a striking proof of the importance of religious principles, and the efficacy of Christian hope, not only his particular friends, but sincere Christians in general, will be gratified by a brief recital of what took place during the close of that illness which terminated in his death.

It is true that Dr. Priestley differed in opinion from the generality of Christians on several doctrinal points; but he heartily concurred with them in a belief of the existence, perfection, and providence of Almighty God, the truth and excellence of Divine Revelation, the Messiahship of Jesus, the necessity of holiness in heart and life, and a future state of righteous retribution at the second coming of Christ.

His general conduct through life, and particularly on many great and trying occasions, sufficiently proved how much he was influenced by these great principles; yet the force of them was still more conspicuously displayed during his late illness, and particularly during the last days of his life. He died not with resignation merely, but with cheerfulness; considering death, after an useful and well spent life, as necessary to enable him to enter on a new and enlarged sphere of action, as the labourer does sleep at night to enable him to perform the duty of another day.

Since his illness at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good state of health. His complaint was constant indigestion, and a difficulty of swallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was busily employed in printing his church history, and the 1st vol. of his notes on the Scriptures, and in making new and original experiments. During this period, likewise, he wrote his pamphlet of Jesus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his essay on Philogilston.

From about the beginning of November, 1803, to the middle of January, 1804, his complaint grew more serious; yet, by judicious medical treatment, and strict attention to diet, he, after sometime, seemed, if not gaining strength, at least not getting worse; and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the season advanced. He, however, considered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was at all times very extensive, he read through all the works quoted in his comparison of the different systems of the Grecian philosophers with christianity; composed that work, and transcribed the whole of it, in less than three months. So that he has left it ready for the press. During this period, he composed in one day, his 2d reply to Dr. Lion.

In the last fortnight of January, his fits of indigestion became more alarming, his legs swelled, and his weakness increased. Within two days of his death, he became so weak that he could walk but a little way and that with great difficulty: for some time he found himself unable to speak; but on recovering a little, he told his friends that he had never felt more pleasantly during his whole life-time, than during the time that he was unable to speak. He was fully sensible that he had not long to live; yet talked with cheerfulness to all who called on him. In the course of the day, he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly, in

his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for. He dwelt upon the peculiarly happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest of men in the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led an useful as well as a happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his notes on Scripture, (a work in the completion of which he was much interested,) and looked over the first sheet of the third volume, after it was corrected by those who were to attend its completion, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

On Sunday the 5th, he was much weaker, but sat up in an arm chair for a few minutes. He desired that John XI. chap. might be read to him. He hopped the reader at the 43th verse, dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the Scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. "We shall all (said he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness." Mr. — coming into his room, he said—"you see, Sir, I am still living."—Mr. — observed, "that he would always live." "Yes, I believe I shall; we shall meet again in another and a better world." He said this with great animation, laying hold of Mr. —'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand children were brought to his bed side he spoke to them separately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. "I am going (added he) to sleep as well as you; for death is only a good long sound sleep in the grave; and we shall meet again."

On Monday morning, the 6th of February, on being asked how he did, he answered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About 8 o'clock, he desired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. He then dictated as clearly and distinctly as he had ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wished to have made in each. Mr. — took down the substance of what he said, which was read to him: He observed, "Sir, you have put it in your own language; I wish it to be in mine. He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before said, and when it was transcribed, and read over to him, he said, "That is right; I have now done."

About half an hour after, he desired that he might be moved to a cot. About ten minutes after he was moved to it, he died; but breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him, did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from observing it.

He was born on the 24th of March, 1733.

Mark the perfect, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.

CHARLESTON, January 19.

Though various channels of information, we find that vast numbers of people are already thronging by different routes from all parts of the Union to New-Orleans, &c.—And the influx of American citizens into the Floridas, upon the trust, as it is supposed, of their being annexed to the Union, is so great that the governor at St. Augustine has found it necessary to put the grant of lands under narrower limits and more severe restrictions than before. It is even furnished that that measure of his has been owing to some hints that have been given in contemplation of an intendedcession.

January 30.

The ship Three Sisters, captain Clark, arrived this morning, in 60 days from Bourdeaux; left that port on the 1st December. By this arrival we have received regular files of the (Paris) Argus to the 19th November, and Bourdeaux papers of the 21st.

From the extracts published from these papers, it will appear that no events of any importance had occurred since our last accounts.—The preparations for the grand invasion were carried on with unabated vigour; and the attempt was daily expected to be made.—Bonaparte was at Boulogne inspecting the works; and the minister of war had also left Paris for the coast, with the same view.—The British have, as a precautionary measure of safety, landed three thousand troops in Egypt, and garrisoned the forts of Alexandria, &c.

February 2.

On the night of the 31st of December, the English privateer schooner Hazard, capt. Walter Wilson, belonging to New-Providence, fell in with the French national schooner Courier, having on board 350 French troops, from Port-au-Prince, bound to St. Jago, in company with several other vessels having troops on board. On the privateer's halting the Frenchmen, they answered that they were from Jamaica. But as soon as they saw a favourable opportunity, they ran alongside the privateer, and boarded her; a desperate conflict ensued, which lasted about twenty minutes, when the Frenchmen succeeded in capturing her, after losing about 90 of their men. The French general Noailles, late commander at Cape Nicholas-Mole, received a wound in the conflict, of which he died in a few days after. The crew of the privateer consisted of 65 men. The following is the number of killed and wounded, which we have from one of the persons who was on board of the privateer at the time of the engagement. Killed—Capt. Wilson, three prize masters, the boatwain, one boatwain's mate, and 8 blackmen. Wounded—Thos. Black-

stock, 1st lieutenant; Thos. Wilson, officer of Marines; 9 carpenters, 9 white men, and 2 black.

BALTIMORE, February 11.  
Extract of a letter to the editors of the American Journal, dated Washington, February 8.

"A warm debate I saw took place in the Senate yesterday, on the subject of admitting free negro and people of colour, in the Louisiana territory to serve as jurors, &c. It was urged by some of the members, that, agreeably to the convention of France, the subjects of that country were citizens of the United States, without any distinction as to colour; that they had a right to equal privileges with the whites, that it might not be long before that country would experience all the horrors of civil war, which, in fact, would be a war of extermination. I was not present, and therefore can give only a very imperfect account of the ideas advanced, and con.

"It is reported that captain Truxton is likely to be reinstated in his former rank in the navy."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

On Thursday last a committee was appointed to prepare a bill for electing electors of president and vice-president of the United States by the people; also one to prepare a bill for electing representatives to the next congress.—Both committees were instructed to form bills for general elections.

The bill for the gradual abolition of slavery is referred to a committee of the whole.

February 17.

On the morning of Monday the 8th of February, 1804, died doctor JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, who he lived till the 24th day of March next, when he attained his 71st year.

Dr. Priestley is dead! but his works die not with him.—while science and literature shall exist, his name will be pronounced with veneration by all those who know how to appreciate a life of eminent talents, eminent industry, and eminent utility.

[Republican Argus.]

Capt. Sharpe, who arrived at this port yesterday from Naples, informs us that 30,000 French were in the northern part of that kingdom at the time of his departure; and that the British in Gibraltar was in readiness to carry off the English merchants and their property, in case they should advance further into the interior.—N. T.

February 18.

Capt. Lewis, who arrived at Charleston, on the 11th from Jamaica, informs that when he left the prospect of a Spanish war was over. The vessel of war captured by the Eolus frigate, had been stored and was repairing; a number of other vessels which had been detained in different ports in expectation of the war were likewise released.

Extract of a letter from Port Republican, dated 4th January last.

"The times here are truly distressing to the inhabitants. There are 100,000 dollars to be paid this week in the following manner 1200 dollars each merchant of the first class; 500 from the second; 120 from the third; 40 from the fourth; all descriptions of persons 4 dollars. Those who do not pay are immediately sent to prison.

The following distressing account of the brig Harriot, of New-York, was received by the editor, through the medium of the post-office publication:

New-York, January 27, 1804.

"On the fifth inst. the brig Harriot left this port for Baltimore, and on the 15th we received intelligence of her loss. On board of her were passengers for Baltimore, all of whom were rescued. She was observed by the schooner Hope, her storm being so violent, she could yield her no assistance."

February 20.

Yesterday morning the French frigate La Sultivart, of 44 guns, dropped down below the in order to proceed to sea.—She was elegantly fitted with the flags of almost every commercial nation. On passing down she fired a salute of twelve guns which was immediately answered by an equal salute from Fort M'Henry. She has undergone a complete repair in this port; the expense of which is estimated at seventy thousand dollars.

A London paper of November 23, contains the following paragraph.—"The privy council met long time yesterday, and we understand that the subject of their deliberations was the disputes that happened in Trinidad. At the breaking up of the council, a person implicated in the business referred into the custody of a King's messenger;—the affair is of a delicate nature."

The rifle-piece used is upon a new construction invented by a volunteer.—The improvement is in the fixed upon the piece, to answer the effect of a bayonet, which it does effectually, being longer. The weight of the rifle-piece and sword fixed on the rifle-barrel is two and an half feet.

The Anna, Marquis of Landowne, and other vessels of Russia, all from Peterburgh, had on board Russian cadets, sent by the emperor to acquire knowledge of tactics in the British navy.

TO BE SOLD, by the subscriber of March next, at RICHARD O'NEILL, on Elk-Ridge, at 10

SUNDRY NEWS FOR CASH RICHMOND

February 20, 1804.

Jesse Hollingworth, County Wharf, Baltimore, HAVE FOR SALE

NEW Lancaster county, Nova-Scotia plough of a last 3 inches, bar iron, 1/2, German, and blistered iron, beef, pork, tar, soap, coffee, &c. &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at the Price

(Price one dollar)

The LAWS of MARYLAND

Passed November session

A FEW COPIES

The Letters of the I

(Originally published in the I

Price 50 cents

MARYLAND

General Court, October

ORDERED, by the court,

the several counties of

calling for trial in this court,

following order:

Allegheny, Washington,

Fredrick, and

Montgomery,

Saint-Mary's,

Charles, and

Prince-Georges,

Harford,

Baltimore, and

Anne-Arundel,

And that all subpoenas for witnesses

in Allegheny, Washington,

every counties, be returnable on

at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses

in Saint-Mary's, Charles,

Prince-Georges, and

Harford, Baltimore,

every counties, be returnable on the

week of the term, at nine o'clock

And in case of the non-attendance

of any witness summoned to attend on any of

the above counties, after the meeting of the

court, on application to the court

Order, that the clerk of the court

do publish weekly, the

Maryland Gazette, Federal

and the Frederick-town Herald, Republic

and the papers at Hagar's-town

SOLD, by the subscriber, on the 8th day of March next, at RICHARD OGLE'S dwelling, on Elk-Ridge, at 10 o'clock.

**SUNDRY NEGROES,**  
FOR CASH,  
RICHARD DORSEY,  
February 20, 1804.

**Jesse Hollingsworth, and Son,**  
County Wharf, Baltimore,  
HAVE FOR SALE,

NEW Lancaster county clover seed, French and Nova-Scotia plaster of Paris, ground and in lumps, Oregon mill Run, from 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 3 inches, bar iron, nail rods, castings, German, and blistered steel, salt, suitable for iron, beef, pork, tar, flour, corn, rye, peas, beans, coffee, &c. &c. &c.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And for sale at the Printing-Office,  
(Price one dollar.)

**The LAWS of MARYLAND,**  
Passed November session, 1803.

**A FEW COPIES OF**  
**The Letters of the British Spy,**  
(Originally published in the Virginia Argus.)  
Price 50 cents.

**MARYLAND.**  
General Court, October Term, 1803.

**ORDERED,** by the court, That the business of the several counties of the Western Shore, pending for trial in this court, be arranged in the following order:

Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery, } The first week of the term.  
Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-Georges, } The second week of the term.  
Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel, } The third week of the term.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-Georges counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.  
And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials in Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non-attendance of any witness, summoned to attend on any of those days, within an hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to be on application to the court.

Ordered, that the clerk of this court cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphic, Frederick-town Herald, Republican Advocate, and Jones's paper at Hagar's-town.

Test. JOHN GWINN, Clk.

**Musical Instruments,**

Tuned and repaired in town and country.

**JONATHAN DYKE,**

Who has been regularly bred to the business, offers his services in the above line.

PIANO and barrel organs, piano-fortes, harpichords and spinets, tuned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

He also teaches the above instruments, and singing.

Apply at the house lately occupied by Allen Quynn, deceased.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of ANNE LANE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of February, 1804.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator w. A.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eighteenth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 13th day of February, 1804.

ANNE BEARD, Administratrix.

**Taken up adrift,**

**OFF** Kent-Island, and now lying in Broad creek, a SLOOP of about 17 or 18 tons burthen, marked on her stern "Betsey of Baltimore." The owner is requested to make application to SAMUEL BEARD, on Kent-Island, or to the subscriber in Annapolis.

SELE TILLEN.

In virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, bearing date the 18 of February, instant, the subscriber will, on Friday the 2d day of March next, at the city of Annapolis, dispose, by PUBLIC SALE, of

**A FURTHER** part of the personal estate of ALLEN QUINN, Esq; late of the said city, deceased, to wit: about thirty valuable slaves, comprehending carpenters, and other tradesmen, prime plantation hands, house servants, and promising children; also a good collection of books, handsome prints, a considerable quantity of plate, and the household and kitchen furniture of the deceased. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the terms of sale will then be made known, by

JOHN KILTY, Executor.

Annapolis, February 6, 1804.

**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed out of the general court of the western shore, and State of Maryland, will be SOLD, on the 7th day of March, 1804,

**A TRACT** of land, called VENISON PARK, containing 201 acres, also a fodder house and corn blades, 14 head of cattle, 2 stacks of oats, and one stack of blades, 17 head of sheep; taken as the property of James Warfield, to satisfy a debt due Hannah West, for the use of Lucy Dorsey, executrix of Rachel Ridgely. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, for cash only.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Will also be SOLD, for cash, on the 8th day of March, at the dwelling of RICHARD ODLE, THE following property: 18 negroes, 3 head of horses, 12 cows, 20 head of hogs, 12 head of sheep; taken as the property of Richard Odle, to satisfy a debt due Hannah West, for the use of Lucy Dorsey, executrix of Rachel Ridgely. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 15th day of March next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of JOHN TIDINGS, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county,

**PART** of the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, corn, fodder, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

RICHARD TIDINGS, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be paid.

February 14, 1804.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the orphans court for Saint-Mary's county, the subscriber will, on the 1st of May, at the office of Jeremiah Jordan, Esquire, proceed to make distribution of the estate of SAMUEL ABELL, Esquire, late of said county, deceased, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are desired to attend, with the same properly authenticated, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

MARY ABELL, Administratrix of SAMUEL ABELL.  
Leonard-town, February 14, 1804.

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SMITH, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, 1804.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Administrator.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

**RAN** away, about the middle of last June, a negro man named GEOFFRY, he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, yellowish complexioned, five feet eight or ten inches high, rather slender made, his foot tolerable long and bushy; he was purchased out of the family of Sutton Isaac Weems, Calvert county, where it is suspected he will endeavour to harbour, as well as the neighbourhood of Mr. George Parker, where he has lately been seen with a knapsack of cloaths, and said that he must see his father, whom I understand, formerly belonged to a Mr. Hardisty, of said county, but now belongs to general Stone, and lives at his quarter. Whoever will take up said negro, and secure him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and the above reward, including what the law allows, if brought home to me, or carried to Mr. THOMAS JERRINS, next the court-house, Calvert county.

JOHN MACKALL.

St. Mary's county, January 20, 1804.

In CHANCERY, February 1, 1804.

**ON** application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JONATHAN BEARD, Attorney, that he is an insolvent debtor, and praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned; and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Jonathan Beard hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Jonathan Beard, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the twenty-second day of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Jonathan Beard's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
3X Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, February 7, 1804.

**ON** application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of VACHEL DORSEY, of Johns, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, hath resided in the state of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times successively before the second day of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at ten o'clock, on the seventeenth day of March next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Vachel Dorsey, of Johns, then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell. 3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** subscriber intends to petition the county court of Calvert, at their next April term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to mark and bound all those several tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in said county, called and known by the names of THE DEN, NETTLE, ADDITION TO THE DEN, LINGAN'S PURCHASE, and THATCHAM.

JAMES MORSELL.

January 14, 1804. 3

**NOTICE.**

**IS** hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel, to be held in April next, for a commission to mark and bound the following lands, SQUIRREL NECK, SPARROW'S ADDITION, SPARROW'S REST, his part of MARY'S MOUNT, MILHAVEN, and WHIRGATE'S REST, situated on Rhode river, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1786, and the several supplements thereto.

JAMES CARROLL.

January 29, 1804. 3

**THIS** is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of said county on the estate of doctor ROBERT WELCH, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE WELCH, Administratrix,  
PEREGRINE WELCH, Administrator.

February 7, 1804. 3X

**This is to give notice,**

**THAT** the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this third day of January, eighteen hundred and four.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Administrator.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1803.

**I** HEREBY certify, that THOMAS D. MARRIOTT, near the Head of Severn, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, a bright bay MARE COLT, as a trespassing stray, about twelve hands high, appears to be two years old last spring, no perceivable brand. Given under my hand the day above mentioned.

ISAAC DORSEY.

The owner of the above mare colt is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS D. MARRIOTT.

February 2, 1804.

