

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 6, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

ON the evening of the 7th, the English ambassador here, lord Elgin, received a courier, who left Egypt on the 22d of April, and yesterday morning the following accounts were communicated to the foreign ministers here:

After gen. Hutchinson had compelled the French to keep within their lines on the defensive, he avoided engaging in any new action of consequence till the arrival of the reinforcement which he expected, and the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier had proceeded on his march in the beginning of April, upon which the French evacuated Salahieh and retired. Their retreat encouraged the Turks to hasten their march, and on the 22d of April they were only two days march from the advanced posts of the English.

Murad Bey had joined the English with his troops against the French.

Three important posts, among which were Damiatta and Rosetta, were occupied by a strong English garrison. In all the smaller actions and skirmishes which had taken place during the last four weeks, the English had constantly the advantage.

At the departure of the courier the English had received a reinforcement of 5000 men.

The pacha Mehemet, who commands the advanced guard of the Turkish army, was formerly governor of Cairo, and expects to be restored to the same post, if the campaign should prove successful.

The reinforcements which the English in Egypt have received, came from Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta.

BANKS of the RHINE, May 30.

We have reports here, though they certainly require confirmation, that three divisions of French troops will immediately enter the empire; that the first consil has declared that he will admit of no co-operation of any other power in the accomplishment of the peace of the empire, and to prevent all will immediately occupy the countries destined for compensations with French troops: in consequence of which a strong French corps will immediately take possession of Bamberg and Wurtzburg.

H A M B U R G, June 2.

A congress is about to be opened at Petersburg, for the final settlement of the late disputes between Great-Britain and the northern powers.

Bonaparte, according to authentic letters from Berlin, has desisted from his late pretensions upon the electorate of Hanover, and the shutting the navigation of the rivers Elbe and Weser. The French minister, Bournonville, at Berlin, has also assumed a much gentler tone in his diplomatic communications with the Prussian cabinet. Under these circumstances, it is expected that the Prussian troops will soon evacuate Hanover.

C O P E N H A G E N, June 2.

The English constantly reinforce their fleet in the Baltic. Last Saturday two English ships of the line and three frigates coming from the north sea passed by here for the Baltic, and the day before yesterday three frigates coming from the Baltic passed on to the Sound. An English cutter is arrived again at Elsinore from England with dispatches for Peterburg.

D O V E R, June 7.

This morning at six o'clock sailed a flag of truce, with a dispatch from Mr. Otto, which seemed very urgent, for there not being quite water enough in the harbour for the accustomed vessels to sail, it was immediately forwarded in an open boat to Calais.

At eight o'clock sailed a passage vessel for Calais, having on board two or three French families of distinction.

L E Y D E N, June 9.

In Italy and Switzerland they are chiefly occupied with framing and debating upon new constitutions, which are opposed and defended by the different parties with equal zeal. But more dreadful for humanity is, what the letters from the empire mention, that fresh calamities are to be expected there. Letters from Vienna say, "since a few days past, it is asserted by most respectable people, and from the best sources, that new differences exist between our court and France, as well respecting the indemnifications in the empire, as of the grand duke of Tuscany, which differences it will be so much more difficult to settle, as they are connected with the negotiations between France and England, without a conclusion of which they will hardly come to an amicable settlement."

L O N D O N, June 9.

In the British house of commons, the 8th of June, Sir W. Scott moved for a committee of the whole

house to-morrow, to consider of enabling his majesty to grant to the judges of the vice-admiralty courts at Jamaica, Martinique, and Halifax, certain annual compensations under certain regulations.

June 10.

The communication between M. Otto and his government, is now carried on no more actively than it ever has been before. It is conjectured, for we can only speak on conjecture, that our ministers wish to ascertain what hope there may be of peace, before the prorogation of parliament.

June 11.

From the circumstance of the cartel Eliza and Jane, Hermit, not having returned to Plymouth from Morlaix, for which port she sailed with prisoners the 31st ultimo, though the wind has been fair, it is conjectured the is laid under embargo, to prevent any communication to this country. This is a plan the French always adopt previously to a secret expedition taking place.

According to the latest accounts from Switzerland, the utmost agitation still prevails in that unfortunate country, particularly in the smaller cantons. Private associations are formed, which give the government considerable uneasiness, as their object is stated to be the restoration of the ancient order of things at all hazards.

June 12.

A letter from an officer on board the la Loire frigate, off Havre, dated June 6, has the following statement: Yesterday evening we went in to attack the enemy, both numerous and powerful, when compared to the other sea-port towns—Brest excepted. Our ship, by drawing too much water, was not able to come into action. The other ships of the little squadron engaged the enemy about two hours, and several shot were observed to strike the French vessels. The batteries kept up a constant fire against the British; and although between fifty and sixty guns, in various directions, somewhat annoyed the vessels, yet our friends sustained little or no damage. The force of the French at Havre is as follows:

	Guns.	Men.
2 frigates (each of 36)	72	850
11 lugger gun-boats, 2 guns each	22	495
4 gun brigs, about 12 each	48	240
1 lugger,	16	50
1 schooner,	10	50
3 sloops, about 4 each	12	200
	180	1835

The news from Egypt by the last Hamburg mail, do not come down later than the accounts which have been published in the Gazette. Of course, whatever is stated more than has appeared in the official details, should be received with proper caution. Lord Elgin would not have failed to mention so important a piece of news as the capture of 22 sail of French transports and their convoy, by lord Keith, had any such information reached him at the time he wrote. It must be observed too, that his accounts from before Alexandria, come down to the 22d April, the very date of the dispatches, which are pretended to have brought this account; as also news of a reinforcement of 5000 men having reached general Hutchinson.

This day arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday. Its contents are of considerable importance, as the events it points at respecting Germany may lead to consequences which cannot be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Luneville seems to meet with considerable difficulties, owing to obstacles arising out of the business of indemnifications, and secularizations which stand connected with that intricate matter.

Other powers have, it is said, interfered to prevent the secularizations being carried to the extent proposed by France, and agreed to by Austria; and also to effect some alterations in the present state of Italy.

In these indications of a renewal of havoc and destruction among the human race, we may see explained the dryness which has been observable for some time between Prussia and France; but be that as it may, once more

TROOPS of FRANCE

Occupy German Territory,

Having crossed to the right side of the Rhine, and taken possession of several places, which they had lately abandoned.

Thus it should seem as if a new war was on the point of breaking out upon the continent; a war in which all the four military powers are likely to be engaged; Russia and Prussia against Austria and France.

W A T E R F O R D, June 18.

Sunday the 22d light dragoons embarked at Cove, on board his majesty's ship Gorgon, and armed ship Good Design, and sailed on Tuesday evening for Egypt.

S A L E M, July 14.

S P A I N.

M. Urquijo, the Spanish prime minister, who was dismissed to make room for the prince of peace, is to be brought to trial for having conspired against the life of his rival. It is generally supposed in Spain that he will be condemned to lose his head. Several members of the administration are implicated in this affair. The whole extent of the conspiracy was unknown when the last accounts left Madrid; fresh arrests were daily taking place, and the utmost consternation prevailed in that capital.

B O S T O N, July 23.

L A T E F R O M M A L T A.

Last evening arrived in the lower harbour the ship Offispee, capt. J. Freeman, from Trieste, via Malta, 65 days from the latter. Capt. F. informs, that the French have taken possession of Sicily and Naples, and garrisoned all their fortresses, and shut the ports against the English. This is very important to their affairs in Egypt, where nothing material had occurred since the 21st of March, except the surrender of Rosetta to the English, after a slight resistance. Six thousand Sepoys, under general Baird, had arrived at Suez. [Chronicle.]

July 24.

L A T E S T N E W S.

We are informed that captain Freeman, who has arrived at quarantine road, sailed from Malta on the 17th of May: That a few days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived which left Egypt on the 29th of April, and brought intelligence that general Baird with 6000 troops from India had reached Suez, and that no military event of importance had occurred in Egypt from the capture of Rosetta to the time of her departure: That every exertion was made at Malta to reinforce and supply the British army in Egypt, and the troops under the prince of Conde had arrived to do duty in that island: That the British squadrons and ships in the Mediterranean had been hastened towards Egypt, in the hope of intercepting the French squadron which was bound thither; but this squadron, by the last accounts, was at the life of Elba, in the Tuscan sea. Captain F. brought us information relative to the hostility of the Barbary powers.

W O R C E S T E R, (Mass.) July 22.

Blasting of the grain.—Much has been said of the deleterious effects of Barbary bushes upon English grain.—A strong fact is mentioned as occurring this season in the field of Mr. Nathaniel Harrington of this town. A single Barbary bush stood in a field of three acres of rye, the whole of which was blasted; the Barbary bush appeared to be the centre of the injury; near it the blast was absolute and total, as you receded from it the effect lessened, and at the greatest distance was the least.—The grain in the vicinity was every where good.

N E W Y O R K, July 21.

R E M O N S T R A N C E A N D R E P L Y.

Remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven, on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, in the place of E. Goodrich.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, president of the United States.

The undersigned merchants residing at the port and within the district of New-Haven, respectfully remonstrate against the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, Esq; from the office of collector for the district of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Bishop, Esq; to fill his vacancy.—As the ground of our remonstrance, we represent, that the office, while filled by Mr. Goodrich, was conducted with promptness, integrity and ability, satisfactory to the mercantile interest of this district—a promptness and ability not to be found in his successor.—Believing the character of Elizur Goodrich, Esq; as an officer, to be unexceptionable, we lament that it should be conceived necessary, that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate offices, and in this instance, we have especially to lament that certain measures have succeeded in deceiving the president so far as to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not possess those qualifications necessary for the discharge of its duties. We hesitate not to say, that had the president known the circumstances and situation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application.—To prove this, let facts be submitted to the consideration of the president. Samuel Bishop, Esq; will be 78 years old in November next.—He is labouring under a full portion of those infirmities which are incident to that advanced period of life.—With these infirmities, and an alarming loss of eye-sight, though he was once a decent penman, it is with difficulty he can even write his name.—He was never bred an accountant, nor has the course of his business ever led

him to an acquaintance with the most simple forms of accounting.—He is totally unacquainted with the system of revenue laws and the forms of doing mercantile business, and is now too far advanced in life and too much enfeebled both in body and mind, ever to learn either.—A man whose age, whose infirmities, and want of the requisite knowledge is such, is unfit to be the collector of the district of New-Haven.

We are aware that it may be said, he has sustained with reputation, and now holds several offices in this city, town and county; but it will be remembered that none of them are by recent promotion. His office of mayor he holds by charter during the pleasure of the legislature; and he is continued as judge of the county clerk, and town clerk, because the people of this state are not in the habit of neglecting those who once enjoyed their confidence by a long course of usefulness.

Knowing the man as we do, we do not hesitate to say, that he cannot, without aid, perform a single official act.

It may be said that the appointment was with a view to the aid of his son Abraham Bishop, Esquire, and that he is to be the real collector. We presume the business must be done by him if done at all. Yet we cannot be led to believe that the president would knowingly appoint a person to the discharge of duties to which he was incompetent, with a design that they should be performed by his son. If, however, this was the case, we explicitly state, that Abraham Bishop, Esquire, is so entirely destitute of public confidence, so conspicuous for his enmity to commerce, and opposition to order, and so odious to his fellow-citizens, that we presume his warmest partisans would not have hazarded a recommendation of him. Knowing these facts, of which we must believe the president ignorant, and relying on assurances, "that he will promote the general welfare, without regarding distinction of parties," we cherish the idea that our grief at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich, will not be augmented by the continuance of a father utterly unqualified for the office, or of a son so universally condemned.

We assure the president that the sentiments thus expressed, are the sentiments of the merchants and importers of the district, that such a class of citizens should be heard patiently, and their well founded complaints redressed, if practicable, we are fully persuaded. If it be an object, "to restore harmony to social intercourse," and if a decision "at the bar of public reason" be worthy of attention, surely such a portion of the community, will not plead in vain, for a reconsideration of his appointments, and that such an important office may be filled by a person competent to the performance of its duties, and in some degree acceptable to the public.

Signed by Jeremiah Atwater, Elias Shipman, Abraham Bradley, Abel Burnet, and others, to the number of 80 persons.

We certify, that the signers of the foregoing remonstrance are the owners of more than seven-eighths of the navigation of the port of New-Haven.

(Signed)

ISAAC BEERS,
President of the bank, and of the chamber of commerce in New-Haven.

ELIAS SHIPMAN,
President of the New-Haven insurance company.

REPLY.

Washington, July 12, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received the remonstrance you were pleased to address to me on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, to the office of collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Austin. The right of our fellow-citizens to represent to the public functionaries their opinion, on proceedings interesting to them, is unquestionably a constitutional right, often useful, sometimes necessary, and will always be respectfully acknowledged by me.

Of the various executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the interest of our fellow-citizens in the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their station. No duty at the same time is more difficult to fulfil. The knowledge of characters possessed by a single individual is of necessity limited. To seek out the best through the whole union, we must resort to other information, which, from the best of motives, is sometimes incorrect. In the case of Samuel Bishop, however, the subject of your remonstrance, time was taken, information was sought, and such obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitness. From private sources it was learnt that his understanding was sound, his integrity pure, his character unstained. And the offices confided to him within his own state, are public evidences of the estimation in which he is held by the state in general, and the city and township particularly in which he lives. He is said to be the town clerk, a justice of the peace, mayor of the city of New-Haven, an office held at the will of the legislature; chief judge of the court of common pleas for New-Haven county, a court of high, criminal and civil jurisdiction, wherein most causes are decided without the right of appeal or review; and sole judge of the court of probates, wherein he singly decides all questions of testaments of estates, testate and intestate; appoints guardians, settles their accounts, and in fact has under his jurisdiction and care all the property, real and personal, of persons dying. The two last offices, in the annual gift of the legislature, were given to him in May last.

Is it possible that the man to whom the legislature of Connecticut has so recently committed trusts of such difficulty and magnitude, is "unfit to be collector of the district of New-Haven," though acknowledged in the same writing to have obtained all this confidence "by a long course of usefulness?" It is objected, indeed, in the remonstrance, that he is 77 years of age; but, at a much more advanced age, our Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able to perform in person all the details of his office; but if he gives us the benefit of his understanding, his integrity, his watchfulness, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himself or his necessary assistants, all public purposes will be answered. The remonstrance indeed does not allege that the office has been illy conducted, but only apprehends that it will be so. Should this happen in event, be assured I will do in it what shall be just and necessary for the public service. In the mean-time he should be tried without being prejudged.

The removal, as it is called, of Mr. Goodrich, forms another subject of complaint. Declarations by myself, in favour of political tolerance, exhortations to harmony and affection in social intercourse, and to respect for the equal rights of the minority; have on certain occasions, been quoted and misconstrued into assurances that the tenure of offices was not to be undisturbed.—But could candour apply such a construction? It is not indeed in the remonstrance that we find it; but it leads to the explanations which that calls for. When it is considered that during the late administration, those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all office; when, by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect; when the public sentiment at length declared itself, and burst open the doors of honour and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved, was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was still to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their equal rights, to assert some rights in the majority also? Is it political intolerance to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not harmonize in society unless they have every thing in their own hands? If the will of the nation, manifested by their various elections, calls for an administration of government according with the opinions of those elected—if for the fulfilment of that will displacements are necessary, with whom can they so justly begin as with persons appointed in the last moments of an administration, not for its own aid, but to begin a career at the same time with their successors, by whom they never had been approved, and could scarcely expect from them a cordial co-operation? Mr. Goodrich was one of these. Was it proper for him to place himself in office, without knowing whether those whose agent he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as the successor of Mr. Austin, be candidly called a removal of Mr. Goodrich? If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few—by resignation none.

Can any other mode than but removal, be proposed? This is a painful office? But it is made my duty, and I meet it as such. I proceed in the operation with deliberation and inquiry, that it may injure the best men least; and effect the purposes of justice, and public utility with the least private distress, that it may be thrown as much as possible on delinquency, on oppression, on intolerance on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The remonstrance laments "that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate officers;" in other words, that it should be deemed necessary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? on those who have excluded from office every shade of opinion which was not theirs? or on those who have been so excluded? I lament sincerely that unessential differences in opinion should have been deemed sufficient to interdict half the society from the right and the blessings of self-government: to proscribe them as unworthy of every trust. It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just share; but their total exclusion calls for prompt correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to that state of things when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution? I tender you the homage of my highest respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

To Elias Shipman, Esq; and others,
members of a committee of the
merchants of New-Haven.

Extract of a letter dated Madeira, June 12, received by a gentleman in this city, by the ship Morning Star, arrived yesterday.

"Da Carreira was taken on his passage from Brazil to Lisbon on the 17th April, by a French brig privateer of 14 guns, and carried into Teneriffe. Capt. Macaroca and crew arrived here from Canaries a few days ago in a flag of truce (a Spanish schooner). The captain of said schooner reported, that on the 10th of May, a body of Spanish troops, landed on the Spanish coast, in which, after four hours battle, the Spaniards fled, with the loss of 1200 men killed, and a number of prisoners. This is not a bad beginning.—Portugal has 190,000 men on the frontiers of Spain, all in high spirits."

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

We are informed that the president of the United States has ordered a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case of the United States, v. William Duane, which was instituted in the circuit court for this district by the late president at the request of the senate of the United States.

Several families immediately from Switzerland have lately arrived in Kentucky; they are principally vine dressers, and have brought with them several boxes of vines and choice fruit trees of that country, as well as the seeds, stones, &c. of those fruits. Among those emigrants are the brothers and three sisters of Mr. John James Dufour, the present manager of the Kentucky vineyard, who have migrated to this country in consequence of the flattering accounts given by their brother, of the success of the vine in Kentucky; they expect to be followed by at least 200 of their countrymen, as soon as they can be informed of their arrival and friendly reception, &c.

Extract of a letter from the district of Maine, state of Massachusetts, is from a private gentleman to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 21, 1801.

"We have lately had a malignant fever in this place. Out of eighty sick, we have had no deaths, though several have been attacked, subject to prior diseases, which this fever for the time has aggravated. The new system practised in your city has been adopted.—Bleeding is now in such repute, that patients sent for their doctors, not for his advice, but to be bled. We have had cases which admitted, and therefore required large bleedings, even to the amount of one hundred and eighty-six ounces. The recoveries have been quick, and unfollowed by secondary diseases."

GEORGE-TOWN, July 27.

We learn that the secretary of state has recently received a letter from Mr. Dawson at Paris, who writes, that he had been favourably received by the government there, and that there was a prospect of every thing being speedily and happily adjusted.

A letter has also been received by the secretary from our minister at London, in which he states, that lord Hawkesbury had informed him, that his majesty having understood the president of the United States had ordered a squadron into the Mediterranean, in instructions had been issued to the British commanders of posts and ships of war in that quarter to treat the American vessels with respect, and that if the American vessels should at any time need supplies they should be furnished from the British stores and arsenals.

July 31.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We understand that Mr. Paine wrote to Mr. Jefferson, before he was elected president, stating to him a strong desire to return to America; but after stating his apprehension, from information possessed by him, that if he came in a private vessel, the English would be likely to intercept the ship, make him their prisoner, and convey him to England, where his liberty, and perhaps life, might be endangered. He therefore requested, in case Mr. Jefferson should be elected president, and a national vessel should be sent to France, he might be permitted to take passage in her for this country. This letter Mr. Jefferson answered, and gave the permission required.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

George W. Erving, of Massachusetts, to be consul at London.

Mr. De La Motte, vice-commercial agent at Havre.

Edward Jones, of Columbia district, to be commercial agent at Guadalupe.

Thomas Aborn, of Rhode-Island, to be commercial agent at Cayenne.

Peter Dobell, of Pennsylvania, to be commercial agent at Havre.

Fulwar Skipwith, of Virginia, to be commercial agent at Paris.

John C. Murray, of New-York, consul at Glasgow.

Joseph Peelis, consul at Malta.

Etienne Cathalan, commercial agent at Marseilles.

Daniel Clark, of New-Orleans, to be consul at that port.

BAITIMORE, August 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in London, to his friend in this city, dated 17th June, 1801.

"Some accounts favourable to France arrived yesterday from Egypt, the particulars I cannot inform you, as they are kept among great folks; it has, however, given a check to the India stock."

Annapolis, August 6.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE time is fast approaching, when one of the most important elections to Maryland in general, but to this city in particular, will take place, that has happened since the revolution; that is, the election of our next senate. It may be thought arrogant in a plain citizen to offer an opinion on so weighty a subject, but as it is proper that all great public questions our citizens ought to have time to consider maturely, and determine with cool deliberation, what will be most conducive to their interest, before they act, I have deemed it not improper to lay my thoughts before them; I shall therefore put a few questions

which I think every man, who in the welfare of this city, ought to fix his mind on. First, who shall be an elector. Second, Have they not opposed the welfare of the state? Jurisprudence of the state? been for pure equitable and Fourth, Have they ever she- pries any part of the commun- not proved themselves firm friends? Should the citizens opinion on these questions, who have done their duty, and act will surely inquire of any p an elector, in what estimation senate; for certainly there and that clearly pointed out charge your old and faithful proved themselves warmly at heretofore, and appoint men whole sentiments, with r you are entirely unacquainted

The senate being a more p house of delegates, are not the popular clamour of the da the case, where would your long before this period? For put, but that the house of sions for these last ten years its jurisdiction. You must all the house of delegates for th successively, but was rejected city has been preserved from duct. In case you see the I do, what does your interest my opinion to keep firm to have always promoted your slumber away the present tition, and a senate of new from different parts of the all probability, with the ser the counties from which th in the judiciary system will perhaps your children, will ill judged indolence which fe you.

But party spirit has run fo that our real interest seems condary consideration with have only tended to gain an questions, and that the am appear to have guided the se those who have appeared be for we find at last, that t their influence. Men, who offices and power, will n coming forward against thof them. Be this as it may, o men in different colours, all heretofore ought to give wa and happiness, of our city kenles hesitate a moment? I plain? With the present We surely are, for they found worthy of our confi undertake to answer for th have not been tried? It mu ain do so; and will our c and with that, probably th families? To gratify w surely no political opinion out the present senate, kn possels. If there are suc have but little property h must appear willing to fa sentiment. Such men I interests of Annapolis, an garded.

It has been said by man has offered his services to the present senate. I ho knowing him to be a sn it would give me great p so ill on the interests of You ought to be fully sa to the election, for thin give my vote to the best ments were against the pr an be at a loss for a p wishes into effect.

There are but few plac on this subject as the Easton, Anne-Arundel an pretty deeply any change present system, for con are of considerable serv inhabitants of their res towns being injured, w affect the counties in wh what I think my duty to in this way before, you whatever may be the e occasion to regret, yet conduct observed heraft

ALL persons having A ROBERT JOH Annapolis, legally attested that are desired to mak JOHN SM ROBERT June 30, 1801.

which I think every man, who feels himself interested in the welfare of this city, ought to ask himself, before he fixes his mind on the person whom he will choose as an elector. First, Has the present senate generally acted for the welfare of the state at large? Second, Have they not opposed innovations on the jurisprudence of the state? Third, Have they not been for pure equitable and good government? Fourth, Have they ever shewn a disposition to oppress any part of the community? Fifth, Have they not proved themselves firm friends to the city of Annapolis? Should the citizens coincide with me in opinion on these questions, which is, that the senate have done their duty, and acted their part well, they will surely inquire of any person, who will offer as an elector, in what estimation he holds the present senate; for certainly there ought to be good cause, and that clearly pointed out too, before you will discharge your old and faithful servants, who have proved themselves warmly attached to your interests heretofore, and appoint men whom you do not know, and whose sentiments, with respect to your interests, you are entirely unacquainted with.

The senate being a more permanent body than the house of delegates, are not so apt to be led away by the popular clamour of the day; if this had not been the case, where would your general court have been long before this period? For it will hardly be disputed, but that the house of delegates, in many sessions for these last ten years, would have destroyed its jurisdiction. You must all know, that a bill passed the house of delegates for that purpose three sessions successively, but was rejected by the senate, and your city has been preserved from ruin by their good conduct. In case you see the subject in the same light I do, what does your interests point out to you? In my opinion to keep firm to the present senate, who have always promoted your welfare. But if you slumber away the present time, without care or exertion, and a senate of new men should be chosen from different parts of the state, coming forward, in all probability, with the sentiments of the people of the counties from which they are chosen, a change in the judiciary system will take place, and you, and perhaps your children, will long have to regret the ill judged indolence which seems at present to possess you.

But party spirit has run so high for some time past, that our real interest seems to have been but a secondary consideration with many, where exertions have only tended to gain an ascendancy in all public questions, and that the *amor patrie* alone does not appear to have guided the sentiments of a number of those who have appeared before the public tribunal; for we find at last, that the outs and ins have had their influence. Men, who have bent their minds on offices and power, will never want a pretext for coming forward against those who are in possession of them. Be this as it may, or let it appear to different men in different colours, all sentiments contended for heretofore ought to give way for the safety, prosperity and happiness, of our city. Can any man in his senses hesitate a moment? Is not our rule of conduct plain? With the present senate are we not secure? We surely are, for they have been tried, and are found worthy of our confidence. Will any person undertake to answer for the sentiments of men who have not been tried? It must be agreed that no man can do so; and will our citizens risk their property, and with that, probably the happiness of themselves and families? To gratify what? I cannot tell. For surely no political opinion can justify us in leaving out the present senate, knowing the sentiments they possess. If there are such men amongst us, they have but little property here, or, if they have, they must appear willing to sacrifice it to passion or resentment. Such men I should deem hostile to the interests of Annapolis, and they ought not to be regarded.

It has been said by many, that the gentleman who has offered his services to you as an elector is against the present senate. I hope it is not true, because, knowing him to be a man of honour and integrity, it would give me great pain to think he should judge so ill on the interests of the place where he resides. You ought to be fully satisfied on this head previous to the election, for thinking as I do, I would not give my vote to the best man on earth, if his sentiments were against the present senate; and you never can be at a loss for a person who will carry your wishes into effect.

There are but few places in the state that can feel on this subject as the citizens of Annapolis do. Eastern, Anne-Arundel and Talbot counties, will feel pretty deeply any change that may take place in our present system, for certainly Annapolis and Eastern are of considerable service to a large portion of the inhabitants of their respective counties, and these towns being injured, will, in a considerable degree, affect the counties in which they are. Having done what I think my duty towards the place of all others that I love, and having never trespassed on your time in this way before, you may rest assured, that let whatever may be the event, although I may have occasion to regret, yet silence shall be the rule of conduct observed hereafter by

A PLAIN CITIZEN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT A. SMITH, Executors.

June 30, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday, the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 75, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limited the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 27th instant, living on Poplar Island, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, and a half worn coarse hat, one pair of shop trousers fringed at the bottom, one nanken round jacket. Frank, when spoken to, has a down look, pretty smart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Chesapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low stature, but well made, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarse hat. Joe is also a smart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my vessels; both these lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a lease to me some years. Whoever will bring the said lads to me, or secure them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the state FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, July 30, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of ROSWELL MUDD and ELECTUS MUDD, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 27th day of July, 1801.

HENRY T. MUDD.

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 29, 1801. BENJAMIN BENSON.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 10th of August next,

MY MILL SEAT, whereon I now live, near Pig Point, in Anne-Arundel county, containing 20 acres; the improvements are, a dwelling-house 44 by 20 feet, 2 rooms and a passage on each floor, with a brick walled cellar under half, kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, carriage-house, quarter, a large stable, and poultry houses, all in good repair; this mill-seat is supported by a large and constant stream, with other material advantages, which will be made known to the purchaser. Also a tract of land, nearly adjoining, containing 95 acres, about 30 of which are in good woods, the rest well adapted to the culture of Indian corn and tobacco; on this tract is a tobacco house 40 by 24 feet. At the same time will be sold, sundry stock of different kinds, household furniture, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may view it by applying to the subscriber, and is desired to bring 20 private sale may know the terms and other circumstances. An indisputable title, and full possession given in the fall.

JOHN W. BURGESS.

July 23, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers, and Margaret Lee Rogers, having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a division or sale of the real estate, and, (on the return of a commission, stating that the same would not admit of a division,) the chancellor having decreed a sale thereof, and appointed the subscriber trustee for that purpose, Notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be sold at public auction, in separate parcels, as follows:

On Tuesday, the 28th of July next, the following property, to wit: A convenient framed dwelling-house, two stories high, with cellar, kitchen, and other out-houses, situate in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county. The yard is paved in, and there is a large garden, and several lots of ground adjoining, which can be easily enclosed. Some of the lots will be sold separate from the house.

A lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, near the court-house, with a small tenement thereon.

A tract of land about two miles from Upper-Marlborough, called BACKLAND, containing about three hundred acres. This land lies on the main road to the city of Washington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco and small grain, and has a considerable quantity of meadow. The improvements consist of quarters, tobacco-house, corn-house, dairy, &c. there is a good orchard, and several other valuable fruit trees.

A smaller tract, nearly adjoining the former, called GOODLUCK, containing one hundred and forty four acres, on which there is a good orchard, and a house suitable for a tenant. The whole of the above property is under rent till the first day of January, 1802, when possession will be delivered. The land will be surveyed either before or immediately after the sale.

The above sales will be held at the tavern in Upper-Marlborough kept by Mrs. Sarah Brookes and Mr. Coolidge, and will commence at four o'clock P. M.

On Friday the 7th day of August next, a large and convenient brick dwelling-house in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. and a large garden, now occupied by John Davidoff, Esquire, and rented to him until the 15th day of April, 1802, after which possession will be given. The sale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The purchaser or purchasers of each parcel of the above property must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying one fourth of the purchase money, (with interest from the time of sale,) within six months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the residue within two years from the time of sale. And on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, of each parcel, all the right, title and interest, which the said John Rogers, and the said Margaret Lee Rogers, had therein, and which descended to their children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 12, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of A RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law.

N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-streets, at the house of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker.

Elk-Ridge, July 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the shortest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

July 18, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 13, 1801.

G E N O A, May 30.

A RAGUSAN captain has deposed, that there has been a revolution at Cagliari (Sardinia) in favour of the French; and that he met Ganthéaume's Squadron apparently fleeing for that place.

S T R A S B U R G, June 7.

The reports of war again spread through Germany, are totally void of foundation. Kehl and Cassel are again occupied by the French, but this ought to cause no alarm.

L O N D O N, June 13.

The treaty of Luneville could never be considered in any other light than a partition treaty between France and Austria. It was a measure of force directed against all Germany, by those who had the power to dictate. It gave offence to Prussia, because it placed France and Austria in the suspicious light of cordial friends. It was odious to Russia because it surrendered to Austria indemnities in Germany for what she herself acquired in Italy. This was to strike at the importance and the consideration of Prussia in the empire. Not only the duke of Modena, but the grand duke of Tuscany, was to be indemnified in the empire. These stipulations could not be viewed by Prussia, but as fatal compromise, if not a dangerous conspiracy, against her interest. Yet has she been so blind for several years, as not to see that France is incapable of forming any alliance on German ground, but with a view of paralyzing Germany itself. There is, however, another power in Europe, thanks to a late event, which is not yet completely the dupe of democratic intrigue; and whose influence, we will yet hope, may prevent a renewal of the horrors of war.

A letter from Bremen, dated June 5, observes, that "the emperor, wishing to preserve the ecclesiastical electors, and the king of Prussia to prevent the establishment of the grand duke of Tuscany in Germany, it has been inferred, and not without reason, that a fresh continental war will soon take place; for it is not to be supposed that Buonaparte will consent to restore Tuscany to its lawful sovereign, after having disposed of that state in favour of the infant of Parma. It is to be remarked, that the court of Vienna has replied very coldly to the notification made to it by Spain on this subject. The Austrian regiments, although they have returned to their respective garrisons, still remain on the full war establishment, and the officers are ordered to keep their rifles. These are but symptoms, but they prove, at least, that very little confidence is entertained in the existing peace. Nor is this all—We learn at this moment, that the French, discontented with the last conclusion of the diet of the empire, which deprives to some degree, the emperor of all power of disposing of the indemnities in Germany, having repassed the Rhine in a small number, and taken possession of Ehrenbreitstein and Cassel, with a view, no doubt, of saving the empire, and forcing it to comply with its pleasure. Should Russia and Prussia come to an understanding on the subject, war is inevitable within six months."

The Danish secretary of state, count Bernstorff, has arrived in this city.

By the desire of the king of Prussia, commissioners are appraising the property belonging to the house of Orange in Holland.

Both in Great-Britain and on the continent, the crops of grain of every kind, promise to be uncommonly large; and as the intercourse between Great-Britain and the continent will be free, the plenty and the price will be equalized.

June 15.

Government are said to be in possession of letters from general Hutchinson, dated May 18, at which time Alexandria held out; but the grand vizier had advanced to Cairo. The French government is reported to have received late information from Egypt of a very unpleasant nature for them.

The king of Prussia has informed the Austrian court, that the occupation of Hanover was a measure of precaution—and suggested that it would probably be soon evacuated.

A Squadron consisting of seven sail of the line, is immediately to be dispatched to cruise between Cadiz and Lisbon, for the purpose of preventing the junction of the Spanish and Portuguese fleets, which there are strong grounds to think will be attempted, should Portugal accede to the conditions of peace proposed by France and Spain. These ships are to be victualled for three months, and to be commanded by admiral Sir J. Saumarez.

Last night dispatches from admiral Cornwallis were received at the admiralty. They are certainly of importance. They state, we understand, that there has been of late an unusual degree of bustle and activity of preparations among the ships, of the combined Squadron in Brest waters.

June 16.

Yesterday Sir John Parnel observed in the house of commons, that he thought the emigration from Ireland ought to be discontinued and discouraged; for it was now the greatest evil that Ireland suffered.

The French frigate Lauretta, of 26 guns, has been captured off Maululipatam.

The king of Sardinia resides at Naples.

On Saturday, the ship Dreadnought, intended for 98 guns, was launched at Portsmouth. This ship was copped in one day.

On the 17th of May, the French levied a new contribution of one million of livres, on the city of Leghorn.

It is reported from Turkey, that a body of French troops have taken possession of Montenegro; that a French Squadron from Toulon had anchored near the Dardanelles; and that the French had invaded and were making considerable progress in Dalmatia. [Dalmatia is on the eastern side of the gulf of Venice.]

A Portuguese frigate has arrived at L'Orient, having on board M. d'Aranjo, with full powers from the queen of Portugal; but the Spanish and French armies had previously entered Portugal. It does not appear that the king of Spain and the French republic can conclude peace with the kingdom of Portugal, without having in their hands some provinces of the only ally which still continues attached to England upon the continent, in order to give them, by way of compensation, when peace may be made in the latter, for the restoration of the Spanish and Dutch colonies.

A letter received from Antibes announces the reduction of Porto Ferrajo; and that Ganthéaume had there captured two English frigates and several corvettes.

It appears from an article dated Brest, that three ships belonging to Ganthéaume's Squadron have returned to Toulon. By this it should appear that the attempt to relieve Alexandria is given up.

The embargo has not yet been taken from off the Swedish vessels in our ports. The Danes which were shut up in Greenland dock are preparing for sea, but some of them, it is reported, are unable to sail for want of hands, several, during the embargo, having entered on board different ships in the river.

The price of the best Carolina rice has fallen to 29s. 9d. per cwt. being a reduction of more than cent. per cent. within a few weeks.

The subscription at Lloyd's for the widows and children of the brave men who fell in the battle off Copenhagen, on Saturday exceed 13,500l. The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the splendid actions in Egypt, we are sorry to observe, does not exceed 2000l.

Admiral Bickerton has sailed from before Alexandria, in Egypt, with the greater part of lord Keith's fleet, on a cruise. Amongst the vessels of his Squadron we find Le Tigre without her commander, Sir Sydney Smith, whose services with the army it is deemed expedient to retain.

We have the pleasure to learn, according to letters received by the Hamburg mail, that the corn harvest is not less promising abroad, than it is in this country. In Suabia the prospect is so flattering, that corn has not been so cheap during the last 24 years. In Pomerania, and the countries bordering on the Baltic, the season has not been so promising in the recollection of the oldest men. We hope this information will be read with the attention it deserves, as it comes from the best authority.

S A L E M, July 30.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By captain Crowninshield from Algieras and Madeira, we are informed, that previous to his sailing from the former place, he saw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algieras, which mentioned, that five American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruisers, and that two American ships were at Genoa, arm'd, determined to fight their way down the Straits. Captain C. saw at Algieras, a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June 4, which mentioned that the English army still continued before Alexandria—that it had stopped all communication from the country, and had cut off all supplies of water by the aqueduct. The idea of the English conquering Egypt was quite ridiculed at Algieras.—Captain C. also saw at Algieras, the Madrid Gazette, of June 10—15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portuguese and French and Spaniards, by which hostilities were immediately to cease—the Portuguese were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French, and two millions to the Spaniards—were to cede part of their territory to the latter—to have their fortresses garrisoned by French troops, and were to exclude the English from all their ports. On the 3d of July, a sloop arrived at Madeira, in 3 days from Lisbon, the mas-

ter of which confirmed the foregoing, and added, that the court of Portugal had rejected the terms, supposed in consequence of an English fleet appearing off Lisbon, of 14 sail of the line, the commander of which had sent in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hostilities immediately recommenced, and the English were quitting Lisbon as fast as possible. While captain Crowninshield was at Algieras, two Algerine merchant ships were brought in by the Spanish gun-boats, coming from Gibraltar. The commander of one of them (an American!) informed that he momentarily expected a declaration of war from the dey against the United States, as he was much exasperated against them. In consequence of these 'squalid' appearances, a store ship from the United States, destined for Algiers, stopped at Gibraltar, and intended waiting the appearance of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean. The captain also said, that the dey of Tunis had very modestly made a request of the American consul, for 70 twenty-four pounders from his government—he did not positively demand them, but would receive them as a particular mark of favour. He should have them encircled with fire!

The following extracts are from a letter received yesterday, by the ship Prudent. They were written by a young gentlemen of this town, at Madeira:—

"July 2d—Arrived, a ship in three days from Algieras. The captain of which informs, that he read in the Spanish Gazette, that the Portuguese had made peace with the French and Spaniards. The terms were, that the Portuguese are to pay the French eight millions of dollars, and the Spaniards two millions—are to garrison their ports with French and Spanish troops, and to exclude the English from all their ports.

"July 3—Arrived the sloop Sally, 3 days from Lisbon; she brings the following intelligence:—The Portuguese are still at war, and that there were 20,000 Frenchmen within three days march of Lisbon, and that they had taken several forts. The English at Lisbon have applied to government, to know what they should do; whether they should leave the place or not—but they had no answer. Freights are very high at Lisbon, as the inhabitants are shipping off their property, expecting the French momentarily.

"We are in a very critical situation here (at Madeira) at this moment. It is very uncertain how our fate will terminate. If the Portuguese consent to the terms which are proposed by the French, we shall soon have the Frenchmen here, and then we shall be obliged to pack off, unless the English come and take the place."

B O S T O N, July 31.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated June 17, 1801.

Commodore Whipple arrived here about a week ago in a new brig, called the St. Chair, from Marietta, on the Muckingum river; the said vessel was built there. Commodore Whipple thinks it is the greatest thing he ever did, and deserves more credit than his going out of Newport in a frigate with dispatches from congress, after passing seven British frigates who were lying off the harbour in order to blockade him in there. He is 70 years of age, and was six weeks coming down. The distance he came is about 2500 miles.

N E W - Y O R K, August 3.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Huntress, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furnished the editors of this gazette, with an extract from his journal, containing the following information.

Extract—"Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1st, six sail of Brazil ships taken by a French privateer, two of which were sunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—those of the Portuguese from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 150 men each.

"Orders have been received from the French government by the Spanish consul at Cadiz to take possession of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The king of Spain has given to the French, 12 sail of the line, ready for sea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

"Six thousand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place; and the French and Spanish fleets from Brest, were daily expected there, where 5 sail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Brest had arrived, the latter having on board officers and seamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ships of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

"Letters from the American consul at Malaga, and the consul at Algiers, mention, that eleven fail of American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers—and that no American vessels were permitted to sail from the Mediterranean without convoy."

"Olivenca, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who sent in a flag, requesting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portuguese, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the springing of a mine which was prepared for the purpose. The remainder of the French, who were exasperated in the highest degree, rushed forward, carried the place, and put every soul to death. They pursued their march to Charvees, and Alamanda, of which they possessed themselves, and put all the Portuguese in these three places to the sword."

On these particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Captain Baxter, however, in a postscript to his Journal, says, "there is no doubt but the above may be depended on."

Capt. Hoyt, of the Huntress, informs us, that he received a letter from the American consul at Malaga, which mentioned, that no Tripolitan cruizers had been seen further down than to the westward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs, that five English fail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruising off Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards had united their colours which had already been hoisted on board their vessels.

We forgot to mention yesterday that there were no American vessels at Cadiz when the Huntress failed. The captain informs, that the wine merchants had on hand large quantities of wine; and that the want of vent for it would oblige them to suffer the approaching crop to perish on the vines.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 26th, 1801.

"The peace between this country, Spain and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th instant, and ratified by the two former immediately. The conditions have not been made public; however, it is said great sacrifices were made in money and diamonds, besides giving up territory in this kingdom, Brazils and India; and regarding Great-Britain, the ports to be completely shut to all ships of war and commerce. We have felt very unpleasant sensations ever since this treaty has been concluded; not knowing precisely our own situation; but having seen the effects of every similar peace concluded by the French, when it suited their interest to overstep the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as possible, out of their reach, and we hope, by the end of this month, that all of it will be shipped, and the vessels all ready to sail with the first convoy that offers. Within these few days a new alarm has taken place: It is said to be a very doubtful case whether the first consul will ratify this peace or not; in fact, 'tis suspected he will not, and his brother, Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded it at Badajoz, with Mr. Pinto, and the prince of Peace, declared on the receipt of dispatches, that he much doubted it, and had the courier arrived before he had signed it, it would have been broken off; it is likewise said, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publish it. The Spaniards are not less alarmed than the Portuguese, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; some people suspect it is to revolutionize Spain, &c. others to make embarkments of troops for Ireland or Italy: be it as it may, it places us again in a very unpleasant situation, and makes every person think very seriously of quitting the country, at least every one that can remove his property. Such as have debts owing them, must remain or give them up."

It was currently reported, the day the Hiram left London, that the court of Portugal had made peace with France and Spain, on the 10th of June. An order had been issued to put into sequestration all the horses and mules belonging to Portuguese and British subjects, which caused much uneasiness at Lisbon. Two English packets for Lisbon had been taken by the French—and one had put back to Lisbon in distress.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th July.

"You will observe by the enclosed copy of a new constitution, that the island is declared independent and general Touissant governor."

A postscript to the letter from which the foregoing is an extract, says, "I have been disappointed in getting a copy of the constitution, the printer not being allowed to put them into circulation; but shall forward it by the next conveyance."

Extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Ireland, to his friend in Fredericksburg, dated Armagh, May 20.

"There are a great many vessels arriving in all our ports from your country, and all take back what passengers they can accommodate. The emigration will exceed 13,000, and it is thought that if government does not put a stop to it, the emigration will be considerably greater next spring. The oppressed people seem anxious to get away to your happy country; the poor are in a truly distressed state, owing to the scarcity of provisions, many are nearly starving."

"It is conjectured that the French again intend visiting us, and I hope they will be well received."

Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated Newry, June 24.

"I am sorry to inform you the inhabitants of this country never experienced a greater scarcity and famine; but thank God, provisions are become more plenty and lower. Oatmeal was 45s. 6d. per cwt. is now down to 35s; barley meal was 33s. now 25s. 6d; potatoes 7. 7d. per cwt. wheat 55s. rice 44 to 50s. per cwt. The stills have all quit working, and no grain malted since January last, good spirits or whiskey and rum are from 15 to 16s. per gallon, very little of either consumed at present, yarn and linen very high. Our flax-seed market has proved a very bad one, out of 13,000 hdds. imported here, I think that upwards of 6000 will remain on hand. Poor people had not money to purchase, last year's dearth had drained them of all their cash, and they are now selling their property, furniture, &c. in order to procure the common necessaries of life."

"The emigration of the middle class of people to your country this year far exceeds the numbers that have failed for 6 years past. Upwards of 6000 will fail from Warren Point. Flax-seed opened at 5l. 10s. to 5l. 13s. 9d. per hhd. for American, and fell rapidly to 60s. per hhd. the Dutch opened at 7l. and fell to 3l. 8. 3d. per hhd. Barrel and tierce slaves which sold last year at 16l. are now down to 9l. 10s. per thousand, and no demand. Very little provisions were made up here, which caused to great a depression of that article."

August 6.

Accounts from Havana state, that the minister of marine at that port had been arrested at midnight, seals put on his papers, and himself closely confined in the Moro Castle. Two admirals and a captain of a ship of the line had also been put under arrest. These proceedings were said to have taken place in consequence of some disagreement with the comptroller-general of the Spanish navy.

[Charleston paper.]

GEORGE-TOWN, August 5.

Appointments by the President of the United States. Samuel Ofgood, supervisor for the district of New-York, in the room of col. Fisk.

Silas Lee, attorney for the district of Maine, in the room of Daniel Davis, appointed a judge by the state of Massachusetts.

George Blake, attorney for the district of Massachusetts, in the place of Harrison G. Otis, Esquire.

Benjamin Jarvis, collector Penobscott.

Malachi Jones, surveyor Currituck, N. C. This office was previously vacant.

James Irwin, collector Massac.

Samuel Duncan, collector Michilimackinac.—Massac and Michilimackinac are new ports in which no previous appointments had been made.

Jacob Lewis, of Massachusetts, to be consul at Calcutta.

The supreme court of the United States now sitting is attended by chief justice Marshall, and by the associate judges Patterson, of New-Jersey, Washington, of Virginia, Moore, of North-Carolina, and Chase, of Maryland. Judge Cushing, of Massachusetts, is the only associate whose seat on the bench is at this time vacant.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

In the state of New-York an election is to be held for members of a convention to determine the true construction of that article of the constitution of that state which respects the power of nominating to office, viz. whether it resides exclusively in the governor, or in each member of the council. The convention is to meet on the second Tuesday in October.

BALTIMORE, August 7.

Emigrants arrived at New-Castle.

Ship Annawon, Fitch, Londonderry,	560
Neptune, Lane, do.	572
Nancies, Lunt, do.	388
Patty, Straycock, do.	172
William, Crothwaite, do.	294
Liberty, Miller, Liverpool,	300
Magistrate, McCobb, Newry,	416
Stafford, —, —,	600
	3302

By an official report the state of Delaware contains 64,273 inhabitants, of which there are 6,153 slaves. Extract from the statistical account of the parish of Lymington (England) by the reverend Mr. James Finlayson, published in 1791.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CANINE MADNESS.

There is a ploughman living in the parish, named Andrew Shanky, who was bitten by a mad dog in 1783. The circumstances of the case, and the manner of the cure, being singular, and well authenticated, the relating them may lead to some important discovery in this hitherto unexplored region of medical science.* No suspicion of madness was entertained at the time when the dog bit the man's hand, accordingly little regard was paid to it, though it bled considerably. The business in which he was about to be employed, was driving lime, and an hour and an half elapsed before he arrived at the lime kiln.—he says that the evening was very cold, and the unflaked hot lime, blown by the wind, fretted the wound so much, that he was obliged to wipe it frequently. Next day being Sunday, the same dog bit the other dogs about the house, and several cows belonging to the farmer whom Shanky was serving, and

* It is said to have been the opinion of the late Sir John Pringle, that no cure had yet been found for the bite of a mad dog, and probably never would.

likewise a mastiff belonging to a carter, who was passing by on the Monday. The farmer began to take some precautions; accordingly, the dog was chained down in a separate house, where he refused food, and died in a few days. The other dogs attempted, some time after, to bite the people; the mastiff turned mad, and was killed. Shanky says that his mind was now filled, day and night, with the most dreadful apprehensions, and he laid his account with the most horrible kind of death. In three weeks one cow was seized with the disease, and the others soon after, till ten of them died. He says that the cattle foamed at the mouth, their sides went like a pair of bellows, their dung became of the consistency and colour of tar, and their hind legs failed, so that they fell down and died. The family being interrogated on the subject, agree exactly with Shanky; and as he and John Barclay, in the parish of Lymington, whom he was serving at the time, are men of undoubted veracity, no matter of fact can be better ascertained, and there is no question but the hot lime from the kiln operated the cure.

August 8.

An ingenious Swede has several years preferred his fruit trees by the following means, from having their blossom blighted by frosts in the spring. When the frosts come on, in the end of autumn, he pours water in abundance round the trunks of the trees, so that the roots feel the impression of the cold. In the beginning of spring, he heaps snow upon them, by which the vegetation is retarded, and the trees are hindered from blossoming too soon. Consequently, the buds do not appear till there is no longer any thing to be feared from the spring frosts.

August 10.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the president of the United States.

Alexander Wolcott, collector Middletown, Connecticut, in the room of Chauncey Whittelsey.

Ephraim Kirby, supervisor Connecticut, vice John Chester.

Extract of a letter from William Savage, Esq; agent of the United States, dated Kingston, July 6, 1801.

"A great number of American seamen have lately been liberated from the several ships of war or this station, and a proper respect is now paid to my signature as the accredited agent of the United States here. Could the American masters that continually are arriving here, think it their duty to call on me as they entered, with their crews, my signature on the back of the protections would prevent their people from impressment, as well as the expense and trouble that arises to procure men in the room of those taken from them."

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The petition of the masters and supercargoes of American vessels lying in the port of Barcelona, the 15th May, 1801.

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners came into the Mediterranean sea, in the pursuit of a lawful commerce, and a just reliance on the faith of existing treaties, for protection against any depredation that might be attempted on them; it is with pain they have therefore now to represent the actual situation, in which they are placed by the bashaw of Tripoli having declared war against the American flag. They foresee intruding on you, by dilating on the unhappy consequences that usually result from a rupture with a Barbary state. Sensible of the exquisite feelings which are yet alive to the sufferings of our fellow-citizens, when under that worst of human degradation, slavery, a repetition of which is now threatened, and may in all probability be at this moment felt by many of our unsuspecting countrymen, who could not be apprised of their danger.

Your petitioners look to their government for aid and protection against the ruthless hand of a barbarous enemy, to whose tyrannic grasp upwards of three hundred citizens of the United States (now waiting to return to their families and friends) would be exposed, if they attempted to leave this port; they therefore solicit your prompt attention to their situation, that ships of war may be sent to this place, to protect them in this hour of danger and calamity. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed by twenty-three American masters.)

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

We are informed, by a respectable correspondent, that our minister at the court of London has obtained an order to the West-Indies and Halifax, which will put an end to the capture of our vessels on the plea that we could not carry on an indirect trade from our own ports with the enemy of England, in articles manufactured or produced in the enemy-country; this order, joined to the reform of the colony courts of admiralty, will be of great advantage to our trade, should the war continue, which is not improbable. One court is to be established at Martinique, another at Jamaica, and a third at Halifax. The two first will have jurisdiction over all the islands, and the salaries of the judges will be from 2 to £.3000 sterling per annum. The process of those courts, as well as that of the court of appeals, will be abridged, and made to reach, in the first instance, the owners and bail as well as the captors. They will have power to send cargoes to England for sale under proper security, the money to be lodged in the bank. It is also expected, that a regulation will be established to prevent the money from going into the hands of the captors or their agents, in any case, till it is definitively decreed to belong to them, and that the prizes

shall be sent to Jamaica or being sent to other islands, and sent to the respective courts. be a great security against the merce has suffered from the British colonies.

JAMES M.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is a candidate for the office of elector of the senate.

Wednesday, August 12,

The TEMPLE

A Theological, Moral and

CHIEFLY DESIGNED

ANTIDOTE AGAINST

Just published in BALTIMORE

(weekly) if proper encouragement

Any person wishing to become

above work, may receive

diately, as a few copies

come to

Subscriptions received

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

NOT

THERE will be an election

districts in Anne-Arundel

Monday of September next

electors for the county afore

the State of Maryland.

HENRY I

Anne-Ar

August 12, 1801.

THIS is to give notice

Anne-Arundel county

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Arundel county, in Maryland

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late of Anne-Arundel county

having claims against the de

to exhibit the same, with

the subscriber, at or before

ember next, they may oth

from all benefit of the said

hand this 11th day of Aug

ELIZABETH CLA

Twenty Doll

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Anne-Arundel county,

THE subscriber OFF

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scriber.

June 9, 1801

Warning

NOTICE, I have

HILL, near An

all persons from huntin

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an determined to put t

fenders.

Annapolis, April 6,

shall be sent to Jamaica or Martinique, instead of being sent to other islands, and their papers or copies sent to the respective courts. These regulations would be a great security against the abuses which our commerce has suffered from the courts and cruisers of the British colonies. [Boston pap.]

JAMES MACKUBIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for their favour, and solicits their suffrages at the ensuing election for an elector of the senate.

Wednesday, August 12, 1801.

The TEMPLE of TRUTH,

A Theological, Moral and Scientific Work, CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued (weekly) if proper encouragement is given.

Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the above work, may receive the first number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the respective districts in Anne-Arundel county on the first Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforesaid, to elect a senate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 12, 1801.

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 ABRAHAM CLAUDE, 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 thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patuxent river, about the 1st instant, a small BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the mouth of Stony creek.

JOHN BOONE, Sen. Anne-Arundel county, August 11, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

June 9, 1801

MICHAEL HOWE.

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE, I have purchased STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON. Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limited the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 27th instant, living on Poplar Island, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, and a half worn coarse hat, one pair of shop trousers fringed at the bottom, one nankeen round jacket. Frank, when spoken to, has a down look, pretty smart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Chesapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low stature, but well made, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarse hat. Joe is also a smart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my vessels; both these lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a lease to me some years. Whoever will bring the said lads to me, or secure them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the state FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, July 30, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estates of ROSWELL MUDD and ELECTIUS MUDD, late of Charles county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estates. Given under my hand, this 27th day of July, 1801.

HENRY T. MUDD.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law.

N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-streets, at the house of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker.

Elk-Ridge, July 3, 1801.

NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the shortest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, ROBERT A. SMITH, Executors.

June 30, 1801.

By his EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN OGLE, GOVERNOR of MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives: We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Esquire, was elected for the second district; THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district; DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district; SAMUEL SMITH, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district; JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district; and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this first day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federalist, at the City of Washington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

HADDAWAY'S FERRY And MAIL STAGE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a mail hath been established by law from the city of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay, by the subscribers ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay, to his landing on the eastern shore; from whence it is carried in his stage to Easton. It leaves Easton on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same rout and conveyances. He hath provided himself, with a stage and team of horses, and two convenient boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned, in conformity with the establishment of the mail, and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage and packet boats in readiness at all times, when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a chaise and saddle horses for their service.

The feat of government being now established at the city of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the eastern shore, through the city of Annapolis, will be frequent. To make them easy and commodious, is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore.

His landing is excellent, and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the ice: the road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The fare for every passenger from Easton to his landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and from his landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters. Baggage in the usual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling-house, near the landing, for passengers and horses, upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junior. N. B. A regular mail is established between the city of Washington and Annapolis.

Bay Side, June 24, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October, 1799, he was then supposed to be about two years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN BENSON. June 29, 1801.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861.

ROME, May 30.

THEY write from Ancona, under the date of the twenty-eighth, that merchant ships have ceased to make their appearance in that port, and that the Adriatic sea is filled with English and Barbary privateers, who make prizes and insult our coasts with impunity. The Barbarians also infest the coasts of Sicily. A small flotilla has been fitted out at Naples, in order to give chase to them.

BERN, June 4.

Yesterday a detachment of the Helvetic troops received orders to march into the canton of Soleure to collect the taxes. The inhabitants, however, refused to pay, on the grounds that as the government was only provisional, nothing was due.

BRUSSELS, June 4.

A secretary of the marquis Lucchesini, with dispatches from Paris, passed through this city to-day on his way to Berlin.

The French troops along the Maese will still be kept on the war establishment, and the regiments which have not their complements will be completed as soon as possible. There are 15,000 troops in the department of the Roer, and as many along the Maese; so that a very large army may be collected at short notice.

The negotiations for peace between England and France are greatly promoted by count Cobenzel at Paris. Several points will now be conceded by France, which would not have been yielded before the late change of government in Russia.

PARIS, June 12.

On the new English ministry.

The new English ministry use a moderate language, consonant to the character of a powerful and enlightened nation; and which forms a perfect contrast to that of their predecessors.

If we are to judge of them by their speeches in parliament, they appear desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war. If they be sincere, peace is infallible; for the pledge of peace is with them. The English have seized upon a great part of the French, Spanish and Dutch possessions in the East and West-Indies. They may adopt a system honourable to their nation, which will give them advantages, but which will be perfectly compatible with the dignity of the allies, and preserve a just equilibrium in the different parts of the world. In acting thus the English ministers will obtain the highest glory; that of pacifying the world, and drying up the tears of so many thousand families. Impartial men reproach the new ministry with the ill treatment of our prisoners; but we are assured that attention is paid to the amelioration of their condition. It is easy to perceive, that if this has not already been accomplished, it is because the first labours of administration occupied all their time. France has expended (during the course of the years eight and nine) more than four millions of livres for the clothing of the Russian, Austrian and German prisoners. She has expended much larger sums in procuring for them dwellings, beds and an abundance of wholesome food, in every respect the same as for her own troops. She has mitigated their situation by allowing them to work, and to take the air in the environs of our towns. The new ministry is also reproached with the continuation of shameful intrigues, the result of which is to support a few monsters, such as Sans Quartier, Sans Pitié, Georges, Limoclan, &c. but these men were excited to the commission of crimes by the late ministers. We cannot attribute to the present government the 23d December; and if some villains, such as Dutheil, the bishop of Arras, and Georges, are suffered at London, it is because they were called thither by the late ministry. We think so well of the new ministers, as to be persuaded that they would scorn to make use of such wretches in their service, and that they will employ the money of England in something else than the purchase of a few robberies and assassinations. If, however, the English ministry should not justify the hope of Europe; if, like their predecessors, they should think that peace can only be founded upon the destruction of one of the two contending nations; and if they should be willing to abuse the great advantages they have obtained in both the Indies, while the allies employed all their efforts in the continental war, then we must resolve to seek peace in victory; to conquer will be the only way to bring back peace, prosperity and commerce. England, during eight years, has been seconded by two coalitions; a third will not be seen for ten years to come. The cannonade of Copenhagen, the pillage of the Danish and Swedish isles, and Nelsons cruise in the Gulf of Finland, have evinced the evils with which the strength and lofty ambition of England menace the continental powers; and if these last prosper,

and ever exist only by commerce, then that power which can resist all Europe upon the ocean, is signalized as the enemy of all nations and all sovereigns! Without coalition, however, what will England be able to do against the allies? What will the allies be able to perform against England? We shall not enter into the discussion of these two questions; we shall confine ourselves to a single observation. The allies have no longer any commerce; no longer any small colonies; they have nothing to lose. England has conquered every thing; her power is felt every where; she has an immense commerce to lose. Happy the nations, who having attained the summit of prosperity, are directed by wise governments, that do not expose so many advantages to the caprice and vicissitudes of a single stroke of fortune.

(Moniteur.)

June 15.

Alexander I. has declared, by letter, to his uncle the prince of Wurtemberg, that he takes the most serious concern in the affairs of the indemnities, and has so instructed his envoy at Paris.

Letters from Constantinople assure us, that the negotiations for re-establishing peace between France and the Porte, are very far advanced.—[Journal de Commerce.]

LONDON, June 17.

On Sunday last a neutral vessel arrived at Dover, from Calais, with fifteen passengers, who state, that the opposite coast is lined with French troops, and that great preparations are actually making for the threatened invasion of this country. Two additional regiments marched into Calais a few days ago, and a number of flat bottomed boats are said to be in readiness, each mounting three 36 pounders, and capable of carrying from 50 to 60 men. They likewise state, that the chief consul had a grand review of the national guards in the gardens of the Thuilleries, on Thursday last, and that it was currently reported at Paris, that the army of the Rhine was to be employed in the intended expedition against England. The French allow us, they say, great merit in Egypt, where an armistice, they add, has been recently entered into for twenty-one days.

A letter from Sir Edward Pelew's Squadron just received, says, the French ships of war at Aix, have five thousand troops on board, and that in the ships in Brest a large army is stowed.

June 18.

Official advices were received yesterday by government from Egypt of as late a date as the 3d of May. No operations of importance have taken place in Egypt, but a British fleet, with troops, has reached Suez. Lord Keith could not send many particulars, on account of his cypher having been lost on board the Queen Charlotte when she blew up.

The arrival of troops at Suez is extremely seasonable. The attention and force of the French must now be divided, and it is reasonable to expect, that hopeless of receiving reinforcements from Europe, and placed between two armies so much superior in force, they will soon be compelled to surrender.

We received late last night the Paris papers to the 15th. There is not one article of any interest or importance in them. The French funds have declined 3-4 per cent. They are at 48. These papers were brought over in a flag of truce, by which M. Otto received dispatches. The communications between M. Otto and his government, and between our minister and that gentleman, are extremely frequent. The dispatches brought last night by the flag of truce, are in answer to those sent off last Friday night. They are believed to be of considerable importance, but the substance of them has not transpired. After the professions of moderation and peace which the prime minister of Great-Britain and the first consul of France have made, it seems natural to expect that negotiation must be entered into.

June 19.

The anxiously expected answer of the court of Vienna upon the subject of indemnities and secularizations is not yet arrived at Ratibon. The correspondence between Paris, Vienna and Berlin, upon this important subject is extremely active; but no decisive arrangements have yet been concluded.

June 20.

A rapid interchange of dispatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the government of France and England, and very sanguine hopes have been entertained in consequence, that the basis of negotiation may have acquired some solidity. We are told that yesterday M. Otto had a long interview with lord Hawkesbury in the presence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms submitted by the French as preliminary, are extremely favourable; it is even stated by some what these terms are, namely, that France consents to give up Egypt, and allow England to retain the port of Alexandria; that Piedmont is to be restored to the

king of Sardinia; and that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France and her allies in the East-Indies, but to restore with a liberal hand our conquests in the west. Such are the statements afloat; we do not, however, attach much credit to them, it not being very probable that government at so early a period of negotiation should publish any report of its progress; we therefore consider all further speculation on the subject at present as impertinent. In the course of another week, perhaps, such events may have occurred as will give a new feature to the whole business.

By another flag of truce, which arrived yesterday at Dover, we again, last night, received French papers of one day later than those which reached town on Thursday; as heretofore, they contain but little news.

The rumour of peace having been concluded with Portugal, we find to have been premature; not a word appears in the *Moniteur* either of the 15th or 16th on this subject, or indeed on any other, deserving of notice.

The *Defenseur* of the 16th states, under the head of Pau, June 7th, that citizen Felix Desportes, first secretary to Lucien Buonaparte, has written as follows:—"Peace will soon be signed; the ambassador is gone to Badjados."

Yesterday a report prevailed, and was much credited on 'Change, that the frigate that brought M. d'Aranjo to France, had been met with at sea by a British vessel. The minister was on board, and the frigate was returning to Portugal; the French government having refused to conclude a peace with the former country, unless considerable concessions were first made by the British nation.

We yesterday learnt from the best authority, that the enemy's fleet in Brest, according to the last advices, consisted of 27 ships of the line, ready for sea. The complement of seamen on board the 74's is fixed at only 300 men, which proves that room is left for double the number of troops, as the French complement on board ships of this rate is eight hundred and fifty men.

S A L E M, August 4.

FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Friendship*, captain Story, from St. Petersburg. Captain Story confirms the accounts of the pacific disposition of the new emperor, and of the consequent release of the English sailors, and restoration of their ships. Nothing, however, had then been settled between England and Russia. It was said that the latter would still adhere to the principles of the armed neutrality; that a powerful party in the emperor's councils evinced a hostile disposition towards the English; and that the attack on their allies the Danes was a matter which they could not easily digest. In the mean-time the Russians were fortifying the port of Cronstadt in the most effectual manner. The account of the progress of the British fleet in the Baltic, and their being off Riga, occasioned considerable sensation at St. Petersburg, and the men of war were in consequence withdrawn into the inner harbour; but the return of the British fleet restored things to their natural state.

The executioners of the emperor Paul, captain Story informs us, are well known to the public, and were pointed out to him as the benefactors of the empire. The character of the new emperor is a perfect contrast to that of his father, and of course all those odious regulations, which regarded even the most minute parts of dress, are done away. He receives his subjects with affability; refuses those slavish marks of submission which had been exacted by Paul; and is beloved by his subjects.

When captain Story was at Elfsineur, he found that the minds of the Danes were not yet calmed, since the contest with the British fleet, and they were diligently strengthening their fortifications. Of the Swedes they complained loudly, for not co-operating with them against the British.

The British fleet was just within the Baltic; the new admiral (Pole) had arrived; and lord Nelson sailed for England on the day that captain Story left Elfsineur.

BOSTON, August 5.

A report was current yesterday, said to be received direct from Portugal, that the French and Spaniards had made themselves masters of Lisbon and Oporto. We could not trace the report to any authentic source; but we believe the event to have happened.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

The *Benevento*, which arrived here yesterday, in three months from Tunis, came out in Ballast, with dispatches for our government, relative to the war lately declared against the United States by the Tripolitans.

Died in England, brigadier-general BAWDINOT ANWOLD.

Letter from Lisbon.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Hare, in 31 days from Lisbon, informs us, that on their sailing it was reported that the French, who were within 15 leagues, were to enter that place on the 11th July, agreeably to treaty. He also adds, that a house had been prepared for the reception of Lucien Buonaparte; that in consequence of an order from the English consul at Lisbon, posted up in the coffee-house, all the English merchants who wished to get off with their property, were requested to be ready to sail with the convoy for England, on the 9th July, the day after the Hare sailed—that on the Saturday previous to the Hare's sailing, the prince of Portugal was safely delivered of a daughter, in consequence of which, illuminations for three successive nights took place, though they were not general on account of the confusion occasioned by the approach of the French troops.

Our informant further adds, that just before the Hare sailed a number of Brazil merchant ships arrived at Lisbon, all armed with from 30 to 32 guns.

Just before the Hare sailed, an Algerine vessel arrived at Lisbon from Gibraltar, bringing a report that the English had been completely defeated in Egypt.

The passengers in the Hercules arrived at the quarantine ground, reported that the French were hourly expected to land in Ireland.

CARLISLE, August 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Meadville, dated July 16th, to his friend in this place.

"The only thing of consequence here is, that there appears to be in the people of this country every disposition to rise in open rebellion against the laws. Some time since anonymous letters were dropped into certain houses, posted up in stables, and found in the streets, containing threats and menaces against a number of people of this place, as well the decent part of the democrats as the federalists, by which some are ordered to leave the country, others are threatened with the guillotine, and others with hanging. They gave notice to a Mr. Gibson of this place if he would not turn off a Mr. Foster, an attorney, that they would destroy his property, and two nights ago they put their threats in execution by burning his stable; the night was very calm and no other damage was done, but had the wind arisen his whole property would certainly have been destroyed; the incendiary escaped undiscovered. They appear to have a particular aversion to Dr. Kennedy, our prothonotary, who is much of a gentleman, because he puts good men on struck juries, which is, what of all other things they most detest, because then truth and justice prevail over wickedness and jacobinism. There is a secret association in this country in which they are bound to each other by an oath to oppose the law by force. I shall be much surprised if there is not an insurrection soon; we have every reason to believe these villains are countenanced by some people below."

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

THE LATEST FROM EGYPT.

We have just been favoured by a gentleman of this city, with the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 29th of May, which contains the following late and interesting particulars from Egypt:

GIBRALTAR, May 29.

Yesterday morning arrived his majesty's cutter Swift, commanded by lieutenant Saunders, from Alexandria in 34 days, 16 guns and 46 men. Capt. Provost, commanding his majesty's prison ship Aurora, came passenger in the cutter. From these officers we learn that the British army in Egypt are in high health and spirits; and that 700 men of those who had been wounded in the battle of the 21st of March, had returned to their duty. That affair may be considered as decisive, the French not having engaged in any general action since their defeat. Rosetta and Damietta have been taken by the British forces; 4000 of whom, together with 10,000 Turks under the grand vizier, had proceeded to the attack of Rhamanie which was garrisoned by 4000 French, and was not expected to make any considerable resistance. The loss of Rhamanie will cut off all communication between Alexandria, Cairo, and the country, and complete the investiture of Alexandria.

The Bombay army commanded by lieutenant-general Craig, consisting of 10,000 men, British and Sepoys, (the finest troops in the world for that country,) had landed at Suez, whither they had been conducted by a powerful naval force under admiral Blakeney.

The 22d of April, Sir John Borlase Warren had effected his junction with lord Keith, who, being also reinforced by the captain Pacha, with 4 sail of the line, had altogether 17 line of battle ships with him before Alexandria, and one in Aboukir Bay. Sir Sidney Smith had proceeded up the Nile with a number of Albions, and the English gun boats. The French gun boats had retreated before them to Grand Cairo.

The whole French force is supposed to amount to eight thousand men, who are very much dissatisfied.

The British army are most plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions; and the wounded general officers are recovering fast, except general Moore, whose wound in the leg continued so troublesome, that it was apprehended he must go to Malta till he gets well.

On Monday last, 68 prisoners of war, belonging to various English privateers, which had been captured and carried into Spanish ports, arrived in the

garrison. They bring us the following information, the truth of which has since been confirmed: "On the 17th instant his majesty's brig of war Speedy, commanded by lord Cochrane, fell in with some Spanish vessels, under convey of his Catholic majesty's xebec El Gamo, of 250 men, and 36 guns. The Speedy captured 9 ships of the convoy; and after having sent men on board each of the prizes, there remained only 25 men out of 70. Her original complement—she carries 14 four pounders. In this situation she was chased by the xebec, which gained upon her rapidly, until at last the Speedy found it impossible to escape; but her brave commander was resolved she should not be a cheap conquest. Accordingly, a warm action commenced, which, however, did not last long, as the xebec after having lost some of her hands, surrendered to the Speedy, and was taken by her, along with the other prizes, and prisoners, into Mahon harbour."

August 12.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a respectable merchant in this city, dated June 6, 1801.

"You will have seen by the English papers, that this country has actually been invaded by the Spaniards, who have penetrated to a certain distance beyond the frontiers, and taken three or four of our fortified towns. An armistice has since been agreed upon and preliminaries of peace have been signed. The ratifications, however, have not been exchanged, and it yet appears very doubtful in what manner the business will end. The English merchants of this place have received repeated intimations from their consul to be upon their guard; and it is generally understood that one of the conditions to which Portugal has been obliged to submit is, the exclusion of British trade from the ports; supposing even that it should not be worse, for many people have been afraid of confiscation. Some families have already retired, and many more hold themselves in readiness."

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 9, received by a respectable merchant in this city, states, that the terms of an armistice between Portugal and Spain and France had been agreed upon, it was believed with the concurrence of Great-Britain, and had been transmitted from Lisbon to Spain for ratification: Before the ratifications could be exchanged, advices were received at Lisbon (on the 9th July) of some alarming commotions in Madrid, fomented during the absence of the Spanish king, who had been obliged, as a measure of safety, to retire from his palace to Aragon: That Lucien Buonaparte had been desired to hasten with his army to Madrid, to suppress the disturbances.

The writer of this letter is of opinion, that France, on this occasion, will accomplish two important purposes, viz. the subjugation of Portugal, and the disorganization of the Spanish government. Although it was not known at Lisbon what were to be the terms with which a pacification was to be purchased, it was generally believed that the French, either by treaty or force, would finally take possession of that city; and in consequence of this belief, merchants, &c. were removing in crowds.

The above letter was brought by the ship Hare, and is dated the very day on which she failed. It states no news from Egypt.

August 13.

Captain McGregor, of the schooner Andrew, arrived at the Lazaretto, informs, that the British commandant at St. Bartholomew, had ordered the Swedish vessels seized in that harbour to be sold at public auction on the 23d ult.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 11, to a respectable house in this city.

"Arrived yesterday captain Jercovich, of the polacre Beneven, chartered by the American consul at Tunis to carry dispatches for government. The consul told the captain that the bey of Tripoli asks from the American government 500,000 dollars for the present, and 400,000 dollars for every ensuing year."

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Phoebe Anne, captain Gardiner, from St. Petersburg, which he left the 5th of June, he passed the British fleet about the 20th of June, lying in Kioge bay, near Copenhagen; captain G. mentions, that admiral Pole had taken the command of the British fleet on the 19th of June. Admiral Nelson left the fleet in a cutter brig for England, probably arrived there about the 3d or 4th of July.

From yesterday's New-York Gazette.

The schooner Two Sisters, in 14 days from Halifax, arrived at New-York on Monday. About 12 o'clock, of the morning on which she failed, she met a British packet and an English 74 going into Halifax. Just after these ships arrived, which was about 3 P. M. a firing of cannon commenced, and continued until night, in consequence, it was supposed, of some agreeable news brought by the packet.

[On reading the foregoing, expectation is on tip-toe.—We think that the firing of cannon will turn out to be the rejoicings on the arrival of a new admiral.—The following may also be classed with other humbugs on the same fruitful topic:]

From yesterday's Daily Advertiser.

"By the sloop Semiramis from Charleston we have papers from thence to the second inst.—the paper of the third contains an account of the French, under Menou, having made a sortie from Alexandria, killed a great number of the English army, and forced them to raise the siege."

[A passenger in the Semiramis arrived here this morning, and informs that the news above alluded to was brought to Charleston on the first inst. by a vessel in fifty days from Vigo.]

NATCHEZ, June 13.

Late accounts from New-Orleans inform, that the Spanish government has ceded the Louisiana Territory to the French republic.

BALTIMORE, August 13.

Touffaint Louverture, so well known for his military spirit, has assumed the arduous character of a legislator, and obtained to be formed for the people of St. Domingo a constitution, which if it does not render that island absolutely independent, leaves to France scarcely any thing but the name of authority. Whether the measure is achieved with or without the approbation of France, it must be considered as furnishing a most interesting example. For if it be done with her approbation, it announces the birth of a new colonial policy in that country, or the conviction of the necessity of relaxing the old policy; and if it be done without the approbation of France, scarcely a doubt can be entertained of the sufficiency of the power of Touffaint to sustain for a time a struggle with her, whatever may be the ultimate issue.

1. The supreme executive power is confided to a governor elected for five years by the central assembly, the generals of the army, and the commanders in chief of the departments.

Touffaint Louverture is declared by the constitution governor for life, with the right of nominating his successor for five years after his death, when the above mode of election is to take effect.

The governor, in addition to the usual executive powers, has the absolute command of the land and sea forces, and proposes all laws to the central assembly.

2. The legislative power is confided to a central assembly, composed of two deputies from each department, chosen for four years in the following way: each municipality shall name a deputy, and all the municipal deputies in a department shall choose one deputy to the central assembly.

The central assembly confirms all acts presented by the governor before they become laws.

3. All slavery is prohibited. All men are declared free.

4. All men enjoy equal rights, and all are equally eligible to office.

All the information we possess justifies us in considering Touffaint as a truly great man. Without education and the acquisitions of science, he is represented to possess a sound judgment, a penetrating mind, a correct observation, great industry, and unbounded energy. His plans are formed in his own mind, and what he wills he himself executes. Public opinion is all in his favour; and he is no less beloved than respected. By the blacks he is considered as their liberator and protector. Such a man with such a nation, animated by the most ardent enthusiasm and gratitude, can command, especially for defence, a mighty power.

We confess that, notwithstanding the studied respect paid to the French government by the new constitution, in our opinion it is formed as the basis of independence. The establishment of a system, without recognizing any French agent, creating a governor not only for life, but giving him the right of nominating a successor, and investing him with the absolute command of the armed force both by land and sea, cannot easily be viewed in any other light than that of creating a sovereign power with all the attributes of an independent government. It is true that this system is to be submitted to the French government for their sanction. But, as if a dread were entertained of the result, it is put into immediate operation on the plea of the perilous state of the colony.

Whatever may be the issue of these events they undoubtedly present a sublime spectacle to the world, a dear one to humanity. They demonstrate the progress of moral principles among all descriptions of men. They exhibit men, hitherto disgraced by their colour, throwing off their chains, and advancing to the enjoyment of freedom.

Though the system formed is not a republican system, it may fairly be considered as the parent of one. It tends, as far as it goes, to advance the general interests, by protecting the persons, the properties, and consciences of men from wanton invasion. In short, it establishes a system of laws and self-government.

How far the experiment may succeed time only can demonstrate. At any rate it is calculated to engage a large portion of our solicitude and reflection.

[Wash. Intel.]

August 14.

A Dublin paper of the 16th of June says, "A correspondent writes from London, that persons deemed to be in confidence, are of opinion, that a general peace is not distant; and even go so far as to hint that the great remora, which for a considerable time back has impeded the progress of the negotiation between Great-Britain and the French republic (the fate of Egypt) does no longer exist—but that nothing will be officially announced respecting this great event, if it should suddenly occur, until after the rising of parliament, which takes place at the end of the ensuing week, about the 27th of this month."

The state of New-Jersey contains, according to the late census, 211,149 inhabitants. In 1790 it contained 184,239.—That state is now entitled to six representatives in congress.

The Semilante French frigate still lay in Hampton Roads on Monday the 3d inst. and an English frigate in sight.

The frigate George Washington failed on Monday morning from Straits.

A letter from Rotterdam, says, "The British have late vessels from Europe, destined to America, to clear out the East-Indies. Several vessels, in the island of St. Domingo is from 180 to 200 in breadth of it previous to the commencement contained about 700,000 Spanish 125,000. The population of it is probable now amount to the destruction occasioned by at least a million of persons."

August 15. Captain Fernand, of the frigate Charleston from Vigo, in Spain on the 16th of June, informs, fever has again made its appearance in the south of Spain. The intelligence of the defeat in Egypt, mentioned in this paper, was brought to Lisbon by a vessel who came passenger in one of the ships which left Gibraltar on the 8th at Lisbon on the 8th.

To be RE N MY FARM, on the N stock, hands, and a quantity for the support of the place. August 10, 1801.

Blacksmith and THE subscriber returns h to the public in general encouragement which he has commenced business; he takes this his friends, and the public in general making an alteration in the p in his shop, which is as follow work, such as mill works of f for one shilling, all cart and plence, spikes and bolts for velle rigging work will be done for shoing of horses all round f plough-shares six shillings a eleven-pence, all heavy plain pence, and all other small, f the pound, a liberal charge v same. The above business w and neatness manner, and qu orders from the Eastern Shor country, will be thankfully paid to them; he therefore ho and attention to business, to a generous public.

SIMO N. B. The reason that the to cheap, it is for cash, or a ual customers. Corn-Hill-street, just below August 10, 1801.

JOSEPH F Tin-plate v Next door to Mr. Lewis N of the Dock, A GRATEFULLY thanks public, for the liberal e has received since he commen and begs leave to state, that assortment of articles in his li he will dispose of on the most has also on hand a full sup carrying on his business, and dispatch thankfully execute a be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at N. B. The highest price w per, brass, pewter and lead. August 11, 1801.

JAMES M RESPECTFULLY info napolis, that he is a ca and solicits their suffrages at in elector of the senate. Wednesday, August 12, 1

NOT THERE will be an elect districts in Anne-Ar Monday of September next electors for the county afore the State of Maryland.

2 HENRY H Anne-Ar THIS is to give notice Anne-Arundel county land, hath obtained from the Arundel county, in Maryland on the personal estate of A late of Anne-Arundel cou having claims against the de to exhibit the same, with the subscriber, at or before tember next, they may othe from all benefit of the said hand this 11th day of AUG ELIZABETH CLA

The frigate George Washington, captain Shaw, sailed on Monday morning from Sandy Hook for the Straits.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated June 9, 1801, says, "The British have lately sent in all neutral vessels from Europe, destined for any part of the East-Indies. Several vessels, in consequence, have gone to America, to clear out from thence."

The island of St. Domingo is 480 miles in length, and from 180 to 200 in breadth. The French part of it previous to the commencement of the revolution contained about 700,000 inhabitants, and the Spanish 125,000. The population of the whole island it is probable now amounts, notwithstanding the destruction occasioned by massacres and wars, to at least a million of persons.

August 15.

Captain Fernand, of the ship Jane, arrived at Charleston from Vigo, in Spain, which place he left on the 16th of June, informs, that the contagious fever has again made its appearance in Cadiz, and other parts in the south of Spain.

The intelligence of the defeat of the British army in Egypt, mentioned in this paper on Tuesday morning, was brought to Lisbon by an English officer, who came passenger in one of the two Moorish vessels which left Gibraltar on the 4th July, and arrived at Lisbon on the 8th. [Mer. Adver.]

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North side of Severn, stock, hands, and a quantity of corn sufficient for the support of the place.

August 10, 1801.

JOHN BRICE.

Blacksmith and Farrier.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement which he has met with since he commenced business; he takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he intends making an alteration in the price of all work done in his shop, which is as follows, viz. all machinery work, such as mill works of all kinds, will be done for one shilling, all cart and plough works at elevenpence, spikes and bolts for vessels at elevenpence, the rigging work will be done for one shilling all round, shoeing of horses all round six shillings, laying of plough-shares six shillings a piece, house work elevenpence, all heavy plain work besides elevenpence, and all other small, such as is not done by the pound, a liberal charge will be taken for the same. The above business will be done in the best and neatest manner, and quickly dispatched. All orders from the Eastern Shore, or any part of the country, will be thankfully received, and attention paid to them; he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

SIMON RETALLACK.

N. B. The reason that the above business is made so cheap, it is for cash, or a regular credit to put customers.

S. R. Corn-Hill-street, just below the road-house, August 10, 1801.

JOSEPH FINOUR,

Tin-plate worker,

Next door to Mr. Lewis Neth's store, on the head of the Dock, Annapolis.

GRATEFULLY thanks his friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has received since he commenced business in this city, and begs leave to state, that he has on hand a large assortment of articles in his line, ready made, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. He has also on hand a full supply of all materials for carrying on his business, and will faithfully and with dispatch thankfully execute any orders which he may be favoured with.

Two apprentices wanted at the above business.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

August 11, 1801.

JAMES MACKUBIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for their favour, and solicits their suffrages at the ensuing election for an elector of the senate.

Wednesday, August 12, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the respective districts in Anne-Arundel county on the first Monday of September next, to make choice of two electors for the county aforesaid, to elect a senate for the State of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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 ABRAHAM CLAUDE, 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 thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1801.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

The TEMPLE of TRUTH.

A Theological, Moral and Scientific Work, CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM.

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued (weekly) if proper encouragement is given.

Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the above work, may receive the first number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patapsco river, about the 1st instant, a small BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long and four wide. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the mouth of Stoney creek.

JOHN BOONE, Sen.

Anne-Arundel county, August 14, 1801.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the fifth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of GEORGE JOHNSON, deceased, consisting of an undivided one third part in part of two lots of ground, situate in the said city of Annapolis, and distinguished according to the plat thereof as follows, viz. lot No. 73, extending from the public circle to Church-street, whereon is a good brick dwelling-house, with other necessary improvements fronting on the said circle, in the possession of JOHN JOHNSON, Esquire, and also a good dwelling-house, with other suitable improvements, fronting on Church-street, in the possession of RICHARD HARWOOD, Esquire, and also lot No. 50, being an unimproved lot, fronting on South-East-street, in the possession of JOHN WHEELER. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, conditioned for the payment of principal and interest in one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said George Johnson who have not yet exhibited their claims, are hereby notified and directed to file their accounts, with the vouchers, in the chancery-office, on or before the 6th day of November next, the chancellor having limited the time for receiving the said claims to three months from the day of this publication.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, August 6, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of LAND, lying on the main road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Alexandria, about seven miles from the latter place, and six from the Federal City, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house, and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land, lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half down, and for the balance a short credit will be given, on payment of which an indisputable title to the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the subscriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE, I have purchased STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, ROBERT A. SMITH, Executors.

June 30, 1801.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 27th instant, living on Poplar Island, in Talbot county, two negro lads named FRANK and JOE.

FRANK is a mulatto, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, and a half worn coarse hat, one pair of shop trousers fringed at the bottom, one nankeen round jacket. Frank, when spoken to, has a down look, pretty smart and active, and is a good hand by water, and knows the Chesapeake bay very well.

JOE is a black lad, about fifteen years old, of low stature, but well made, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a country linen shirt, ticklenburg trousers, a white under jacket, and half worn coarse hat. Joe is also a smart active fellow, and is a good hand by water, both having been frequently engaged in my vessels; both these lads are the property of Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, and have been under a lease to me some years. Whoever will bring the said lads to me, or secure them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the state, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them; if taken in the state FORTY DOLLARS for both, or TWENTY for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying them off at their peril.

WILLIAM SEARS.

Poplar Island, July 30, 1801.

HADDAWAY'S FERRY

And MAIL STAGE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a mail hath been established by law from the city of Annapolis across the Chesapeake Bay, by the subscribers ferry to the town of Easton, in Talbot county. The mail leaves Annapolis on every Friday morning at 6 o'clock, and is carried in the subscriber's boat across the bay, to his landing on the eastern shore; from whence it is carried in his stage to Easton. It leaves Easton on every Saturday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Annapolis by the same route and conveyances. He hath provided himself, with a stage and team of horses, and two convenient boats, for the accommodation of passengers, which he proposes to run in the manner above mentioned, in conformity with the establishment of the mail, and flatters himself the public will derive from this scheme the greatest utility and satisfaction.

For the accommodation of passengers on other days, he shall hold his stage and packet boats in readiness at all times, when either may be necessary for the conveyance of persons; and to render the passage still more certain and expeditious, he has furnished himself with a chaise and saddle horses for their service.

The seat of government being now established at the city of Washington, it may be expected that the communications from thence to the eastern shore, through the city of Annapolis, will be frequent. To make them easy and commodious, is the design of the subscriber; and the same passage across the bay may be made subservient to the citizens of Baltimore.

His landing is excellent, and it very rarely happens in the winter that the passage is hindered by the ice: the road from thence to Easton is level and most agreeable to travellers.

The fare for every passenger from Easton to his landing is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and from his landing to Annapolis one dollar and three quarters. Baggage in the usual proportion.

Entertainment at his dwelling-house, near the landing, for passengers and horses, upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM HADDAWAY, Junior.

N. B. A regular mail is established between the city of Washington and Annapolis.

Bay Side, June 24, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of RICHARD STRINGER, or Dr. SAMUEL STRINGER, both of Elk-Ridge, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally proved, and passed by the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to the subscriber, who hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the former, and letters testamentary on that of the latter; to the end that he may be enabled to settle the same in due course of law.

FREDERICK STRINGER.

N. B. The subscriber resides in the city of Baltimore, in Lovely-lane, between Calvert and South-streets, at the house of Mr. James Martin, cabinet-maker.

Elk-Ridge, July 3, 1801.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, due for the year 1800, are requested to prepare for immediate payment, as, after the tenth of August next, the strictest methods will be taken to enforce it, without respect to persons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1801.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since his commencing his present business, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour him with their custom. His house is now completely provided with every necessary article of the best quality, and he solicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious house lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, distinct from his tavern, in a handsome style, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himself with the best hay and oats, he will take horses to stand at livery, on the lowest terms. He has also laid in a large quantity of ice for the summer season.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the house in Corn-Hill-street, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give satisfaction.

He has also opened a grocery store, where he keeps a general assortment of groceries of the best kind, which he will sell for cash on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with wag-gons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,

Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description. N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by **WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,**
With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an olive-brown shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in the State of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the State aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.
November 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine Store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

**THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swelling, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoo and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reece, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

Mrs. Mary McCree, wife of Mr. George McCree, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

**DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats, Catarrhs, Wheezings, Shortness of breath, Congerled phlegm, Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood, Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and Hooping cough, Romach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once applied.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

**PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.**

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave; by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

**NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,**
In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

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

(LVIIIth YEAR.)

MAR

CHARLESTON

CAPTAIN Washburn, from the armed schooner arrived at that port, Bordeaux, with a number of passengers, brought dispatches for Toussaint on his arrival, was sent up to the second officer in command, was detained with all his papers, made particular inquiries of what brought; but nothing had transpired, were not permitted to go on, must have left Bordeaux about the

NORTHAMPTON, (U)

Mr BUTLER.
The alarming prevalence of the dysentery has induced me to send for public notice for the cure of that all diseases of the remedies prescribed induce those affected with the disorder.

RECIPT—I

Take new churned butter weighing off the curdy part when it is give two spoons full of the curd or twice within the day, to mix it together, and eat it all gives ease in about half an hour.

RECIPT—I

Take any quantity of good much clean table salt as it weighs spoons full of the brine and fix water; let the patient take it hot as it can be supped from hours.

N. B. The above is for an acute quantity must be varied for their age and constitution.

BOSTON, A

Naval Court-M

We learn that a general naval court-martial in this town the 24th George Little, lieutenants Hal Mr. Little, midshipman, all and two other lieutenants of we understand, is to consist of Captain Nicholson

Captain Silas Talbot

Decatur

Morris

Murray

Tingey

Preble

George Blake, Esquire, judge

Captain Clark, of the marine

regiment.

NEW-YOR

FROM AL

A gentleman arrived in Albany, which place he left that the council of appointments of the auctioneers in this

GEORGE TO

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this town, dated "We hear from Paris that the council of appointments of the auctioneers in this

BALTIMOR

By papers laid before the town and Ireland, it appears October last, one million and quarters of corn, or four thousand bushels, had been the expense of which was millions sterling. In the p

will probably exceed that of the year 1800. The p

industry. Parliament is session, by encouraging the same. This desirable measure, with the aid of the incumbents to the tithes.

We learn from good authority of the United States, 500,000 dollars down, and