

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 1, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.

THE English ambassador, lord Elgin, whose health is now tolerably restored, embarked today on board a Ragusan ship, to proceed on his voyage to the Archipelago. It is supposed that he will return soon to England; his hotel, however, still continues completely furnished, and Mr. Stratton is British charge d'affaires.

The Beglerbeg of Romela, Hake Pasha, to whose command the expedition against the rebels in that country was committed, has been displaced and banished to the island of Chio, because disturbances have broke out among his own people, and because he has by no means taken proper measures against the rebels. Omer Pasha, who at first was intended to be governor of Belgrade, has been appointed his successor, and has arrested him and sent him into exile.

L O N D O N, May 1.  
THE ARMY.—FENCIBLES.

Nothing decisive has been as yet done with the fencible corps, which, it is presumed, will remain on full pay a month or six weeks longer, at least, whether they are to be drafted into the line, or disbanded altogether. This much is certain, that subsistence will be issued for another month, and that they are all proceeding towards the places where they were raised, to await the orders of the higher powers.

His royal highness the duke of Kent embarked on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, at Falmouth on board the Isis of 50 guns, captain Hardy, which arrived there from Portsmouth the day before; on his going on board, the royal standard was hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast-head; a royal salute was then fired from the Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles, which was returned by the Isis. She then sailed for Gibraltar, with a fair wind at north.

We have never heard of general Alexander Beauharnois, since his mother, Madame Buonaparte, was promoted from the directory to the consulate. Some, indeed, say the young man did not highly approve of the transfer, and that he resolved to withdraw, in consequence, from a scene which he could not witness without experiencing many unenviable sensations, such as always lay very heavy on a soldier's heart!

Madame Buonaparte's late husband, count de Beauharnois, lost his life on the scaffold in support of the principles in which he had been educated; and she, with her two daughters, suffered eighteen months imprisonment under the sanguinary reign of Robespierre, for the crime of being born of noble parents!

May 3.

The contents of the Hamburg mail due and received yesterday may be seen in another part of this paper. Pashan Oglou on the 5th ult. defeated the Hospodar of Wallachia. Lord Elgin, whose health has been impaired, is considerably recovered, but reports his return to England, in which case Mr. Stratton will officiate as charge d'affaires. The English troops that remain still in Egypt, do not exceed 4000 men. The expedition from Holland to Batavia will sail in July, and the squadron for the Mediterranean, under admiral De Winter, will consist of seven ships of war.

There have been some dangerous commotions in Sicily, a short time before the assembling of the states. There are reports that very great changes may be expected in that island, and especially that a great reduction will be made in the number of Sicilian convents, which are now, it is estimated, in possession of one third of all the lands in the kingdom.

May 5.

From the specimen given by lord Grenville in last night's debate of numerous grounds upon which the definitive treaty of peace is to be combated, it should seem as if the ministers will have occasion to exert all their eloquence and strength to maintain the popularity of that important measure. The noble lord said, that he designedly abstained from troubling the house upon a multiplicity of essential considerations in that stage of the proceeding, and yet entered into so wide a range of diversified topics, that this preliminary speech occupied the space of between two and three hours. It is not, however, a pleasing thing to see batteries, when the cannonade takes place the fire must be tremendous. The general question will be debated in the house of commons on the 11th, and in the house of lords upon the 12th; but it is expected the details will be a source of very numerous difficulties.

It was to the effect of a speech of Mr. Windham that we owed vigorous measures which brought about the conclusion of peace; his speech of Monday evening was uncommonly brilliant and accurate; it reminded us of former days, when the talents of both parties used to be displayed in opposition to each other:

in the present case all that we can expect to result from it is, that it may put the nation on its guard, and shew the world the finess and duplicity which the French have exercised pending the treaty.

The prohibition on the use of coffee in Sweden is removed; but that article is still subject to a very considerable duty.

The price of corn, it is said, continues high in Hamburg, notwithstanding the return of peace; this is supposed to be owing to the great demands from Spain and Portugal. The price of sugar is, however, falling daily at Hamburg.

Not one of the consular family now appears in public without three footmen behind the carriage, who, with the coachman and out riders, are all habited in dark green liveries, richly laced with gold.

The following curiosities were landed on Thursday at the dock-yard, Portsmouth, from a brig lately returned from Egypt. They were sent home by lord Elgin, who it is said, intends presenting them to the king:—

Cleopatra's coffin: Head of the Theban ram, which is said to be 4000 years old; two pyramids from Grand Cairo; a statue of Marcus Aurelius, and one of Scipio, in white marble; hand of a figure which is said to be eighty feet high, and a great variety of Egyptian deities.

May 6.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived last night; and some particulars are very worthy of communication, as may be seen by the following statement:—

A letter from Vienna, April 21, states, "In Servia, Bulgaria, and most of the other provinces of Turkey, in Europe, the pachas refuse to obey the orders of the Porte, and appear to aim at rendering themselves independent, by a connexion with Pashan Oglou."

Private letters from Paris state, that the French government is actually occupied on the subject of a navigation act. If this statement be true, such a measure must be the source of considerable alarm to the commercial views and interest of this country.

Private letters from Paris state, that the emperor of Russia continues to interest himself in the affairs of the king of Sardinia and that a negotiation is now carrying on between his Imperial majesty and Buonaparte on that subject.

May 7.

The public have been a long time in expectation to see the vegetable paper (of straw) in the market; and it appears by the report of a committee of the house of commons, on the printers and book-binders petition, and the examination of Messrs. Phillips and Sewell, that the public and trade were disappointed, as it is now about ten months since an act of parliament passed granting favours to that manufacture; many thought it was an imposition, and never would be brought to light; but we have now seen samples which (notwithstanding of a coarse sort) are still of much superior strength and texture than any paper made of rags. Much praise is due to the patentee, and others concerned, that their first attempt is not to make in a new mill, and by new machinery, superfine paper; but by what we have seen, they will be able to make the strongest and most lasting paper that ever has been produced.

May 8.

It has been erroneously stated in a public paper, that passports are no longer necessary for foreigners to enter this country. The alien act is still in force, and no alteration in that respect has taken place.

During the revolution, the names of many of the public hospitals, &c. in France, were changed for others, which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence, by doing honour to the benefactor. These revolutionary appellations are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

All accounts from France agree that the French government shows the most determined resolution to enter into no commercial transactions with this country.—They will receive no English produce, though they will kindly allow English ships to carry away French wines and brandies. It was yesterday reported that the *opinion* government had imposed a duty of 15 per cent. on all English manufactures and colonial produce. This is the influence of France, which, by the mandate of sovereign power, shuts Italy, Spain, Holland, and almost all the markets of Europe against us. These measures prove the hostility more than the wisdom of the French government.

The lord chancellor has been elected governor of the charter-house, in the room of lord Kenyon, deceased.

An article in one of the last French papers says— "In a letter which the president of the U. States

has recently transmitted to THOMAS PAINE, to expedite his departure from France, he deposes, in pathetic terms, the sufferings, the undeserved sufferings which so long have awaited this persecuted patriot! He recognizes the eminent services he has rendered mankind by his literary productions, and he begs him to accept an asylum in America, remote from the ingratitude of Europe. In consequence THOMAS PAINE leaves France in a fortnight, in a frigate of the United States, which is now waiting for him at Havre-de-Grace.

TRINIDAD, May 22.

We learn with regret, accounts from Tobago and Grenada, that a great mortality prevails in those islands, particularly among the shipping, "a circumstance (says the Grenada Gazette) not only lamentable but astonishing, especially as there appears to be no malignant disease among the inhabitants."

NEW-YORK, June 21.

A number of the friends of Don Urquijo, (the masked prisoner of state, whom we mentioned a few days ago to have been banished to the Philippine Islands by the court of Madrid, for attempting to abridge the power of the infamous inquisition) have also become victims to their zealous co-operation with him in promoting the cause of humanity. Among these is the learned Jovelianus, who, it appears, had expressed his sentiments with too much freedom in a memorial which he drew up at the express request of the government on the best means for ameliorating the internal organization of the Spanish monarchy.

The debate, and the division, upon Sir Francis Burdett's motion, evinces that a connexion exists between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington, to a further extent than they acknowledge in public, and that the latter is in a great degree dependent on the former.—The whole ministerial phalanx took as earnest a part in Mr. Pitt's behalf as if he had still been their leader. Every panegyric on him was cheered—every assertion in his favour extolled, and the division was just such as if the minister had exerted himself on the occasion. [Morning Post.]

June 22.

Yesterday arrived here, the British packet Lady Hobart, captain Fellows, from Falmouth, via Halifax.

We are informed by a passenger in the packet, that the prevailing opinion in England was, that the Grenville party would soon prevail, and that Pitt would shortly go into office again as prime minister.—That the present administration was daily growing more unpopular, and that new troubles were anticipated. Trade was extremely dull, and a general gloom damped the spirits of all classes.

In the British house of commons the 6th May. in discussing the definitive treaty, Mr. William Elliott took a view of the accession to French power, in the acquisition of Louisiana, which, by giving them a dominion over the river Mississippi, invested them with a dangerous influence over the North-American states, particularly Kentucky, which was known not to be much attached to the union, and which, from the connexion of its trade with the Mississippi, it would not, perhaps, be difficult for French intrigue to seduce from the Federal Union, and attach to Louisiana. The honourable gentleman concluded with moving, "That an address should be presented to his majesty, praying that a copy of the treaty concluded at Badajos, between France and Portugal, should be laid before the house."

On the 18th of April the superb ship La Republique Francaise, of 118 guns, was launched at Rochefort, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

June 24.

The vice-president of the United States, his daughter, and Mrs. Nesbitt, arrived here yesterday from Charleston, in the brig Comet. As the brig passed Governor's Island the fort saluted her with 16 guns, as a mark of respect to the second officer of the government.

We have received by the brig Comet, Charleston papers to the 16th inst. inclusive. The governor of South-Carolina issued his proclamation on the 15th, stating that he had good reason to suppose (from reports officially made to him) that a fever or miasmatic nature exists in several parts of the West-Indies; he therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in him for that purpose, orders and directs, "that all vessels entering the port of Charleston from Cadix, or any port, place, or island in the Mediterranean, in the West-Indies, or the Spanish Main; or from any port, place, or island in Africa or America between the tropics; or from any other port or place where contagious disorder prevails, or has recently prevailed, together with their crews and passengers, be brought to anchor at Fort Johnson, and remain no greater

than 24 hours, before being permitted to proceed."

G. DUVALL

Printed, June 14, 1802. 3X



**IMPORTANT.**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine  
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,  
And for sale, by  
**GIDEON WHITE,**  
At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in  
Annapolis.  
**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-  
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the  
**HOOPING COUGH,**

**THIS** discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is  
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in  
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder  
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly  
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty  
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general  
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion  
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family  
for two or three years past, with uniform success,  
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it  
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-  
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-  
serving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very  
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold  
caught several months ago. He breathed with the  
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-  
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards  
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and  
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this  
invaluable medicine.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
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	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluorals (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &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 asto-  
nishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**

**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above  
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before  
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**  
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call  
*Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which  
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-  
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,  
and which had baffled every article in the *Materia  
Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into  
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful, you are at liberty to make  
it public. Yours, &c.

**P. WEATHERBURN.**

**JOHN HOOVER**, rope-maker, South Second-  
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-  
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—  
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted  
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to  
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at  
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most  
respectable medical advice was followed, and every  
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several  
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.  
Bishop, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-  
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson**,  
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia  
county.

**HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have within four years past cured upwards  
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both  
sexes; of every age, and in every situation, of va-  
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and  
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and  
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
title, so commonly complained of as operating with  
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence  
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and  
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly  
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-  
not 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 offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms  
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-  
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;  
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the  
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any  
occasion.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,**

And the symptoms by which they are known.

**WORMS** which infest the human body, are chiefly  
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,  
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina  
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or  
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—  
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—  
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-  
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and  
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the  
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes  
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the  
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing  
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy  
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—  
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head  
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—flow fever, with  
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive  
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,  
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,  
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying  
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with  
success in all complaints similar to those above de-  
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during  
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting  
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which  
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our  
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-  
medy known, and has restored to health and strength  
a great number when in an advanced stage of this  
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
given for every part of the necessary treatment in  
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-  
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable  
taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which  
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal  
application.

**TAPE WORM.**

**Mr. SAMUEL FULLER**, Inn-keeper, on the  
*Harford road*, ten miles from Baltimore, began about  
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape  
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as  
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing  
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-  
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-  
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-  
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with  
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any  
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-  
formed by *Hamilton's worm lozenges*, he took a large  
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of  
the worm (now in the possession of *Lee & Co.*)—  
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him  
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-  
gor—Application was made to *Lee & Co.* for more  
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-  
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,  
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX or  
EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since  
elapsed, and *Mr. Fuller* is now in perfect health.  
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle  
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who  
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
Although *Hamilton's worm lozenges* produce such  
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-  
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the  
human body, even taken in large doses, as *Mr. Ful-  
ler* will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly  
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler**, York-town,  
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTER**,  
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.  
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

*Dr. Hamilton's lozenges* have been recommended  
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the  
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this  
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,  
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-  
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,  
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to  
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state  
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines  
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,  
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-  
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close  
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-  
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-  
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-  
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though  
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
different occasions I have used this medicine as a  
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-  
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any  
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned  
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this  
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the  
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and  
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off  
that bilious substance, which engenders to much in-  
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLTER.**

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

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

**THE PERSIAN LOTION,**

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout  
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and  
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in  
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and  
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-  
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-  
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

**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, by absorbing all that  
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-  
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**

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

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-  
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-  
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT  
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-  
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety  
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-  
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-  
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that  
tormenting smart which attends the application of  
other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.  
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant  
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

**DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as  
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,  
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous  
bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-  
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-  
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often  
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a  
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-  
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.**

(LVIIth YE

**MA**

**CONSTANT**

**THE** English an-  
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day on board a Ra  
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the main-top-gallan  
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which was returned  
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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1802.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.

THE English ambassador, lord Elgin, whose health is now tolerably restored, embarked today on board a Ragusan ship, to proceed on his voyage to the Archipelago. It is supposed that he will return soon to England; his hotel, however, still continues completely furnished, and Mr. Stratton is British charge d'affaires.

The Beglerbeg of Romela, Hake Palha, to whose command the expedition against the rebels in that country was committed, has been displaced and banished to the island of Chio, because disturbances have broke out among his own people, and because he has by no means taken proper measures against the rebels. Omer Palha, who at first was intended to be governor of Belgrade, has been appointed his successor, and has arrested him and sent him into exile.

## LONDON, May 1.

### THE ARMY.—FENCIBLES.

Nothing decisive has been as yet done with the fencible corps, which, it is presumed, will remain on full pay a month or six weeks longer, at least, whether they are to be drafted into the line, or disbanded altogether. This much is certain, that subsistence will be issued for another month, and that they are all proceeding towards the places where they were raised, to await the orders of the higher powers.

His royal highness the duke of Kent embarked on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, at Falmouth on board the Isis of 50 guns, captain Hardy, which arrived there from Portsmouth the day before; on his going on board, the royal standard was hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast-head; a royal salute was then fired from the Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles, which was returned by the Isis. She then sailed for Gibraltar, with a fair wind at north.

We have never heard of general Alexander Beauharnois, since his mother, Madame Buonaparte, was promoted from the directory to the consulate. Some, indeed, say the young man did not highly approve of the transfer, and that he resolved to withdraw, in consequence, from a scene which he could not witness without experiencing many unenviable sensations, such as always lay very heavy on a soldier's heart!

Madame Buonaparte's late husband, count de Beauharnois, lost his life on the scaffold in support of the principles in which he had been educated; and she, with her two daughters, suffered eighteen months imprisonment under the sanguinary reign of Robespierre, for the crime of being born of noble parents!

## May 3.

The contents of the Hamburg mail due and received yesterday may be seen in another part of this paper. Pashan Oglou on the 5th ult. defeated the Hospodar of Wallachia. Lord Elgin, whose health has been impaired, is considerably recovered, but reports states his return to England, in which case Mr. Stratton will officiate as charge d'affaires. The English troops that remain still in Egypt, do not exceed 4000 men. The expedition from Holland to Batavia will sail in July, and the squadron for the Mediterranean, under admiral De Winter, will consist of seven ships of war.

There have been some dangerous commotions in Sicily, a short time before the assembling of the states. There are reports that very great changes may be expected in that island, and especially that a great reduction will be made in the number of Sicilian convents, which are now, it is estimated, in possession of one third of all the lands in the kingdom.

## May 5.

From the specimen given by lord Grenville in last night's debate of numerous grounds upon which the definitive treaty of peace is to be combated, it should seem as if the ministers will have occasion to exert all their eloquence and strength to maintain the popularity of that important measure. The noble lord said, that he designedly abstained from troubling the house upon a multiplicity of essential considerations in that stage of the proceeding, and yet entered into so wide a range of diversified topics, that this preliminary speech occupied the space of between two and three hours. If so much is required in planting the batteries, when the cannonade takes place the fire must be tremendous. The general question will be debated in the house of commons on the 11th, and in the house of lords upon the 12th; but it is expected the details will be a source of very numerous difficulties.

It was to the effect of a speech of Mr. Windham that we owed vigorous measures which brought about the conclusion of peace; his speech of Monday evening was uncommonly brilliant and acute; it reminded us of former days, when the talents of both parties used to be displayed in opposition to each other:

in the present case all that we can expect to result from it is, that it may put the nation on its guard, and shew the world the finess and duplicity which the French have exercised pending the treaty.

The prohibition on the use of coffee in Sweden is removed; but that article is still subject to a very considerable duty.

The price of corn, it is said, continues high in Hamburg, notwithstanding the return of peace; this is supposed to be owing to the great demands from Spain and Portugal. The price of sugar is, however, falling daily at Hamburg.

Not one of the consular family now appears in public without three footmen behind the carriage, who, with the coachman and out riders, are all habited in dark green liveries, richly laced with gold.

The following curiosities were landed on Thursday at the dock-yard, Portsmouth, from a brig lately returned from Egypt. They were sent home by lord Elgin, who it is said, intends presenting them to the king:—

Cleopatra's coffin: Head of the Theban ram, which is said to be 4000 years old; two pyramids from Grand Cairo; a statue of Marcus Aurelius, and one of Scipio, in white marble; hand of a figure which is said to be eighty feet high, and a great variety of Egyptian deities.

## May 6.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived last night; and some particulars are very worthy of communication, as may be seen by the following statement:—

A letter from Vienna, April 21, states, "In Serbia, Bulgaria, and most of the other provinces of Turkey, in Europe, the pachas refuse to obey the orders of the Porte, and appear to aim at rendering themselves independent, by a connexion with Pashan Oglou."

Private letters from Paris state, that the French government is actually occupied on the subject of a navigation act. If this statement be true, such a measure must be the source of considerable alarm to the commercial views and interest of this country.

Private letters from Paris state, that the emperor of Russia continues to interest himself in the affairs of the king of Sardinia and that a negotiation is now carrying on between his Imperial majesty and Buonaparte on that subject.

## May 7.

The public have been a long time in expectation to see the vegetable paper (of straw) in the market; and it appears by the report of a committee of the house of commons, on the printers and book-binders petition, and the examination of Messrs. Philips and Sewell, that the public and trade were disappointed, as it is now about ten months since an act of parliament passed granting favours to that manufacture; many thought it was an imposition, and never would be brought to light; but we have now seen samples which (notwithstanding of a coarse sort) are still of much superior strength and texture than any paper made of rags. Much praise is due to the patentee, and others concerned, that their first attempt is not to make in a new mill, and by new machinery, superfine paper; but by what we have seen, they will be able to make the strongest and most lasting paper that ever has been produced.

## May 8.

It has been erroneously stated in a public paper, that passports are no longer necessary for foreigners to enter this country. The alien act is still in force, and no alteration in that respect has taken place.

During the revolution, the names of many of the public hospitals, &c. in France, were changed for others, which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence, by doing honour to the benefactor. These revolutionary appellations are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

All accounts from France agree that the French government shows the most determined resolution to enter into no commercial connection with this country.

They will not allow English ships to carry away French wines and brandies. It was yesterday reported that the Spanish government had imposed a duty of 15 per cent. on all English manufactures and colonial produce. This is the influence of France, which, by the mandate of sovereign power, shuts Italy, Spain, Holland, and almost all the markets of Europe against us. These measures prove the hostility more than the wisdom of the French government.

The lord chancellor has been elected governor of the charter-house, in the room of lord Kenyon, deceased.

An article in one of the last French papers says—

"In a letter which the president of the U. States

has recently transmitted to THOMAS PAINE, to expedite his departure from France, he deplores, in pathetic terms, the sufferings, the undeserved sufferings which so long have awaited this persecuted patriot! he recognizes the eminent services he has rendered mankind by his literary productions, and he begs him to accept an asylum in America, remote from the ingratitude of Europe. In consequence THOMAS PAINE leaves France in a fortnight, in a frigate of the United States, which is now waiting for him at Havre-de-Grace.

## TRINIDAD, May 22.

We learn with regret, accounts from Tobago and Grenada, that a great mortality prevails in those islands, particularly among the shipping, "a circumstance (says the Grenada Gazette) not only lamentable but astonishing, especially as there appears to be no malignant disease among the inhabitants."

## NEW-YORK, June 21.

A number of the friends of Don Urquijo, (the masked prisoner of state, whom we mentioned a few days ago to have been banished to the Philippine Islands by the court of Madrid, for attempting to abridge the power of the infamous inquisition) have also become victims to their zealous co-operation with him in promoting the cause of humanity. Among these is the learned Jovelianus, who, it appears, had expressed his sentiments with too much freedom in a memorial which he drew up at the express request of the government on the best means for ameliorating the internal organization of the Spanish monarchy.

The debate, and the division, upon Sir Francis Burdett's motion, evinces that a connexion exists between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Addington, to a further extent than they acknowledge in public, and that the latter is in a great degree dependent on the former. The whole ministerial phalanx took as earnest a part in Mr. Pitt's behalf as if he had still been their leader. Every panegyric on him was cheerfully asserted in his favour extolled, and the division was just such as if the minister had exerted himself on the occasion. [Morn. Post.]

## June 22.

Yesterday arrived here, the British packet Lady Hobart, captain Fellows, from Falmouth, via Halifax.

We are informed by a passenger in the packet, that the prevailing opinion in England was, that the Grenville party would soon prevail, and that Pitt would shortly go into office again as prime minister. That the present administration was daily growing more unpopular, and that new troubles were anticipated. Trade was extremely dull, and a general gloom damped the spirits of all classes.

In the British House of commons the 6th May, in discussing the definitive treaty, Mr. William Elliott took a view of the accession to French power, in the acquisition of Louisiana, which, by giving them a dominion over the river Mississippi, invested them with a dangerous influence over the North-American states, particularly Kentucky, which was known not to be much attached to the union, and which, from the connexion of its trade with the Mississippi, it would not, perhaps, be difficult for French intrigue to seduce from the Federal Union, and attach to Louisiana. The honourable gentleman concluded with moving, "That an address should be presented to his majesty, praying that a copy of the treaty concluded at Badajos, between France and Portugal, should be laid before the house."

On the 18th of April the superb ship La Republique Francaise, of 118 guns, was launched at Rochefort, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

## June 24.

The vice-president of the United States, his daughter, and Mrs. Nesbitt, arrived here yesterday from Charleston, in the brig Comet. As the brig passed Governor's Island the fort saluted her with 16 guns, as a mark of respect to the second officer of the government.

Charleston. The governor of South-Carolina issued his proclamation on the 15th, stating that he had good reason to suppose (from reports officially made to him) that a fever of an alarming nature exists in several ports of the West-Indies: he therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in him for that purpose, orders and directs, "that all vessels entering the port of Charleston from Cadix, or any port, place, or island in the Mediterranean, in the West-Indies, or the Spanish Main; or from any port, place, or island in Africa or America between the tropics; or from any other port or place where contagious disorder prevails, or has recently prevailed, together with their crews and passengers, be brought to anchor at Fort Johnson, and no greater



distance than half a mile from the same, there to be detained until examined by the port physician; and they are not to be released therefrom, or to be suffered to depart from their moorings, until due permission be given for their proceeding to the city."

The officers to whom is committed the execution of these orders are called upon to be strict and punctual; and all persons concerned are cautioned to govern themselves accordingly.

#### TRENTON, June 21. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Barnsborough, Gloucester county,  
June 10, 1802.

On the 8th instant, a melancholy accident took place in this vicinity. Mr. Jeremiah Mahong, being exceedingly fond of his gun, taking it into his hand laid in a joke to his wife, come out and I will learn you to exercise; upon which she took another gun into her hand that had been, without their knowledge, loaded by her brother in order to shoot some crows, which she carelessly held in her hands, and when she attempted to snap it, it unfortunately went off, the whole load entered his head just under his left eye, and went out just behind his right ear, and he fell lifeless at her feet. He was about twenty-three years of age, and she about seventeen; they had been married a fortnight the evening before. The distressing scene is not easily described, as an uncommon fondness had subsisted between them. An inquest was held over the body, and the jury returned their verdict, that his death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his wife.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

One of the most eligible situations in the United States for a great number of establishments to manufacture by water works and machinery, is that at the Maryland and Susquehanna canal. In that place the white coal, cotton, and various tobaccos, white wheat, Indian corn, and iron of the Chesapeake may be made to meet the flour, rye barley, hops, grain, spirits, iron, horses, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, boards, scantling and other lumber of Pennsylvania, and the pot-ash, pearl-ash, provisions and lumber of the western counties of New-York.

#### ST. MARY'S, (Geo.) June 2.

By a gentleman arrived in town last Sunday evening, from Creek Nation, we are informed, that the noted gen. Bowles has commissioned a privateer under the command of a captain Gibbon, of New-Providence—which privateer captured a Spanish vessel, bound from New-Orleans to the Havana, loaded with artillery, ammunition and flour; which prize arrived in Catahouchee river about the 1st of May, and was condemned by Bowles. The provisions distributed amongst his adherents; the privateer was formerly of New-Providence, but now sails under Bowles's Muskoggy flag. Captain Gibbon was formerly of the Lark privateer, of Providence. We are further informed that Bowles intended an attack on St. Marks, having found two mortars, &c. on board of the prize.

#### BALTIMORE, June 23.

The president of the United States has recognized citizen Sotin as commissary of commercial relations of the French republic for the state of Georgia, to reside at Savannah; also, citizen Joseph Marie Lequinio Kerblay, for the state of Rhode-Island, to reside at Newport.

June 24.

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 7th, 1802.

"Resolved unanimously,

"That a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial of respect to the memory of the late doctor Richard I. Duckett, and that the secretary be furnished with a copy thereof for publication."

June 8th. The committee to whom was yesterday referred the commemoration of the late doctor Duckett, report as follows:

"Died, November, 1801, of a long inflammatory fever, which he bore with the fortitude of a brave man, and the resignation of a christian, Richard I. Duckett, M. D. of Prince-George's county, a member of the medical board of examiners for the Western shore. The faculty (now in session) have unanimously agreed, as a testimonial of respect for his memory, to express on the minutes of the faculty their sincere regret for the loss of a man so eminently entitled to their regard, both as a distinguished member of the same profession, and as an officer of their appointment."

NATHANIEL POTTER, Sec'y  
of the Medical and Chirurgical  
Faculty of Maryland.

A specific for the prevention of the ague, is contained in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster, to his correspondent in Philadelphia.

"About 70 years ago, my father resided at Had-donfield, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, at which time the fever-and ague was general, if not universal, in that little town and its vicinity, except only in my father's family, which escaped for many years. He was a brewer, and his whole family were refrained from the use of spirits of any kind; but were allowed good table beer, without attention to the quantity. These two circumstances were the only ones in which our family differed in their living

from our neighbours; hence my father inferred that beer preserved from the disease.

"In the year 1745, when the Gloucester-Point meadows were in swamps, the inhabitants of the vicinity were all afflicted with the same disease, and at that time my father cleared about 12 acres of the swamp. It was then understood that any man who continued in those grounds in the month of August, would certainly take that disease; and most of the labourers employed there quit work at the end of July—and those who remained after that time, were forced to leave it, one after another, as they took the disease; except only my father's gang, which consisted of about twenty men, who continued their work through the whole fall without a single instance of sickness among the whole. They were hired under express stipulations that they should drink no rum (which was the only spirit then in common use) and he supplied them with good table beer, with a full allowance of hops in it. On a strict inquiry, the man who took the ague confessed, that he had clandestinely drank his morning's dram daily, and to this his indisposition was attributed, by the people unanimously. Especial care was taken that the men were kept dry at night.

"Those who have tried the experiment to the southward, by drinking porter, generally acknowledged its good effect; and I do not remember a single instance among the many to whom I have recommended this regimen, who have not acknowledged that the benefit derived from it was great, if not absolute. On conversing some years ago with a gentleman from Canada, I learnt that a decoction of hops was there considered, at that time, as a specific for the ague, the epidemic of that country."

#### VACCINE INOCULATION.

From the members of the jury of health, and the medicinal committee of the department of Somme, to his excellency lord Cornwallis, the minister plenipotentiary of England for the congress at Amiens.

My Lord,

The jury are constantly occupied with whatever relates to the preservation of man. Vaccination has justly called forth their attention, and in the course of the year, a great variety of experiments have therefore been made here, upon more than six hundred persons.

The first magistrate of this department has given every encouragement to our trials; and the discovery which has been made in your country, has been stamped in ours with the seal of infallibility. The vaccine is now proved to be a preservation against the small-pox. This can no longer be doubted. England, my lord, has the honour of this discovery; we have received the vaccine from your physicians. The friends of science never interrupt their fraternal intercourse; and while their governments wield their thunder of war, to decide their political contests, men of literature always remain in peace. The vaccine which has been sent here, has taken root; we have repeated the experiments of the immortal Jenner, and we have found them correct. Other experiments, which we have instituted, confirm the justness of his conclusions, as well as what has been promulgated by Pearson, Simmons and Woodville; and the fortunate discovery made in Gloucestershire shall triumph for ever here.

A medical gentleman informs of the following efficacious method of driving away rats:—Take the expressed juice of the stalk of leaves of the deadly nightshade, and make it into a soft paste with oatmeal or wheat flour, place it in the holes or tracks which the rats frequent, and though they will not eat it, yet it is so disagreeable to them, that they will instantly leave the premises.

Died, April 26, in Poultny-street, Bath, England, aged 79, the rev. E. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, and father of the gallant lord viscount Nelson.

June 25.

Singular Sentence.

"Take the French words, 'revolution Francaise,' (French revolution) and take therefrom the letters which compose the word 'veto,' that being all the authority which the king had from the beginning of the revolution until his death: the letters that will then remain will make these words, 'un Corse la finira'—A Corsican will finish it."

June 26.

A letter from Martinique, dated June 3d, says, "Basseterre has at length surrendered to the French arms."

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says, "A respectable character at Cape Francois writes, under date of the 12th June, that a malignant disease continues to rage there, with such peculiar violence on individuals just arriving, that every one attacked died. The other parts of the colony were not subjected to it. Mr. Desperous, the chief justice, represented to be a man of the most distinguished talents, and of eminent virtue, had also died. Toussaint, with his staff, had been arrested by general Brunet, commandant at Gonaives, and put on board a frigate momentarily expected at the Cape. Christophe had been ordered to repair to the Cape, but had disobeyed the order. Dessalines, a black, was at the Cape, and the public opinion was in favour of naming him inspector of the cultivators, as he was supposed the best fitted of all men in the island to re-establish good order among the negroes. The assembly of the landed proprietors had held their second session, and the new organization of the colony was expected to take place in a few days. No troops had arrived at the Cape."

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 1802.

The following gentlemen submitted to an examination of the Medical Board of Examiners, and are licensed to practice physic and surgery in this state:

Frederick Henry Shuman, M. D.

Grafton Duvall, M. D.

Hugh-Whiteford, M. D.

Richard Bowie,

— Read,

George W. Black.

NATHANIEL POTTER, Secretary of the  
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of  
Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

#### A NEW PUBLICATION OF ORIGINAL MUSIC.

AMBITIOUS to receive and retain the patronage of a liberal and discerning public, Mr. DUPOUX respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has published a book, entitled, *The United States Country Dances*, with figures and accompaniments for the PIANO FORTE; also a new set of COTILLONS, with figures, called after the American navy. Composed by Mr. Dupoux, professor of dancing, and original composer of cadriels in America, and now residing at his house in East-street, Baltimore. The music books to be had at the printing-office.

June 29, 1802.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1802.

The creditors of William Biggs, deceased,  
against

The attorney-general.

THE said creditors apply, by their bill, for a decree directing the sale of the real estate of the said William Biggs, for the payment of his just debts; they state, that the said Biggs died intestate, without leaving any known heir capable of inheriting his said estate, and the chancellor having, from his own knowledge, reason to believe that the said Biggs hath died without any such heir, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the twenty-third day of July next, to the intent that all persons may have notice of the application of the said creditors, and that any person who may conceive himself interested may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, before the tenth day of September next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

1007/6 SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

#### NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz. a tract called the WIDOW'S PURCHASE, it being part of a tract of land called RILEY'S RANGE, also a tract called DUCKMAN'S EMPLOYMENT, it being also part of the tract called Riley's Range, a tract called MOOR'S CULTIVATION, a tract called FARMER'S CULTIVATION, and my part of a tract of land called STRIFF, agreeable to the acts of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

CORMORE DUVAL.

June 10, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSIN'S REST, lying in said county, agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

1007/6 ELIZABETH DARE.  
Calvert county, July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SHIPLEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1802.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

THERE is at the plantation of JASPER E. TILLY, at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark brown HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small star in his forehead, appears to have been shod all round sometime ago, is a natural pacer, rather low in flesh, has no perceivable brand, and is supposed to be about seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Fifty

MADE their way to the DAVID and SAM plexion, about two or eight inches high, neighbourhood of Annapolis, days past. Sam is a twenty-four years old he is suspected to be Thomas Snowden, Thomas's. Whoever secures them in an again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS will be paid if informed near Annapolis.

June 28, 1802.

COMMITTED On the 19th name is JOE, and Bourbon county, whom he ran away black fellow, five ty-seven years of age, testament in which partly wrote on, w clothing is an old trousers, and blue much worn. His away, or he will be charges.

June 21, 1802.

M

AN EN PIAN Inquire of Mr. I

THIS is to g Anne-Arundel land, hath obtained Arundel county, tion on the person late of Anne-Ar sons having claim warned to exhibit thereof, to the fifth day of Nov law be excluded Given under my h

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To be

THAT com cupied by city, to which houses, &c. Fo now in possession

Annapolis, Ma

Ten

RAN away last, a negro years of age, five itammers when f on the left or r when a child; h blue coat, a pair shirt. I suppose belongs to Walte near Queen-An and secures him again, shall recei

N. B. I forew fellow on their p

THE meetin MATI, wh July next, (it b are respectfully be held at Mr. Monday the 5th forenoon; the quelled to give t

Annapolis, Ju

On Tuesday th POSED to P JOHN WOOD.

ALL the t Charles H called, Septembe Hammond, son sixty-six acres, and one negro children, three of black cattle, CHARLES H writ of fieri court, at the fu

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### Fifty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape from the subscriber, on his way to the Tennessee state, two negro men, DAVID and SAM. David is of a yellowish complexion, about twenty-five years of age; five feet six or eight inches high, it is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as he was seen there a few days past. Sam is a likely young black fellow, about twenty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, he is suspected to be in the neighbourhood of major Thomas Snowden, as he has a wife at Mr. John Thomas's. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them in any gaol, so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them, which will be paid if information be given to JOHN BEARD, near Annapolis.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

June 28, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his clothing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue casimer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

### MUSIC.

FOR SALE,  
AN ELEGANT FINE TON'D  
PIANO FORTE.

Inquire of Mr. REINAGLE, at Mrs. BRYCE'S.

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 JULIET BREWER, 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 twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

### To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA'S.

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

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, which stands adjourned to the fourth of July next, (it being Sunday,) the members thereof are respectfully informed, that the said meeting will be held at Mr. EVANS'S tavern, in Baltimore, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon; the members of the said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802.

On Tuesday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk-Ridge,

ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, son of John, containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, and Addition, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horses, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

### UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.  
I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

SADDLER,

INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Corn-Hill-street, and will carry on the saddlery business in its various branches, and as it is his fixed resolution to attend to the duty of his profession has a flattering hope he shall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country shall have punctual attention.

Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his clothing an osnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, which he will sell in small quantities, viz.

Red and yellow bark, castor oil, glauber's salts, opium, magnesia, fago, Goulard's extract, Anderson's, Scott's, and H. Wilkins's anti-bilious pills; also a few lancets.

He has added to his assortment of dry goods, Irish linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Irish dowlas, dimities, boy's and men's felt hats, fustians, &c. &c. which he will sell remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

### KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glasses and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent Iron Works, on the first instant, a negro man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; he is black, has very red eyes, a down look, a scar on the top of his head, about the size of a dollar, where no hair grows, floops in his shoulders; he went off in his common working cloathing, but it is probable he may change his drefs and endeavour to pass as a free man; he was purchased in Charles county, where it is probable he will be harboured. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

May 10, 1802.

RICHARD SNOWDEN

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of this state, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, for the sale of the real estate of MARY LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceased, in which the subscriber is appointed trustee for making sale thereof, notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 22d day of July next, at THOMAS T. SIMMONS, living on the premises, to wit:

PART of a tract of land, lying in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, called RED HALL; also part of a tract of land, adjoining the aforesaid land, called LONG LANE, containing in the whole about 231 acres; this land is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, and has some meadow ground on it, with a sufficient quantity of wood to support it for many years; the improvements are, a dwelling-house, with a cellar and garden, a kitchen, with a cellar, a tobacco house, and all other convenient out houses, all of which, with very little expence, can be put in complete repair; likewise on the said premises there is an excellent apple orchard. A more particular description of the above land has been deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will have an opportunity of viewing them, but a careful survey will be made, and the plat will be shewn at the day of sale. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and upon obtaining the chancellor's ratification of any sale to be made, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, and sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, that is to say, all the right, title, interest, and estate, therein and thereto, which hath descended from the said Mary Lyles, deceased, to her heirs mentioned in the petition, which is referred to in the said decree, and upon the due acknowledgment and recording of the said deed, the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their assigns, shall thereupon be entitled to the said lands so conveyed to his, her, or their only use, free, clear, and discharged from claims of the defendants in the said decree referred to, or any of them claiming by, from, or under the deceased, mediately or immediately.

The creditors of the deceased Mary Lyles are hereby notified, that they are to exhibit to the chancery office their respective claims, with all the proofs and vouchers to establish the same, within three months from the aforesaid day of sale.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Trustee.

Calvert county, June 24, 1802.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th of July next, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk-Ridge, for ready cash, the following property, to wit:

ALL the tract or parcel of LAND, whereon John Woodard now lives, known by the name of SPURRIER'S TAVERN, one negro boy called HARFORD, one roan horse, and one bay ditto, taken at the suit of John T. Worthington, against John Spurrier, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of the general court of the western shore of Maryland, and one out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of William Taylor. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

At the same time and place, will be sold, for cash, one negro boy, and one horse, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of William Taylor, use of Henry Howard, against John Hammond.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS N. STOCKETT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.

June 22, 1802.

### LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation, near Mr. Baldwin's tavern, Prince-George's county, on the 11th instant, a gray GELDING, about 10 or 11 years old, and 14 hands high, he is handsome and delicately made, paces, trots, and gallops, and is a pleasant saddle horse; he has a thin mane, a switch tail, and is low in flesh, having ploughed all the spring. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and who will deliver the horse to me; eight dollars will be paid for the horse alone.

G. DUVAL.

Annapolis, June 14, 1802.



**IMPORTANT,**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine  
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for sale, by  
**GIDEON WHITE,**  
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in  
Annapolis.

**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-  
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the  
**HOOPING COUGH,**

**THIS** discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is  
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in  
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder  
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly  
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty  
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general  
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion  
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family  
for two or three years past, with uniform success,  
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it  
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-  
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with foreboding and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-  
serving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very  
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold  
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the  
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-  
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards  
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and  
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this  
invaluable medicine.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
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	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence  
and obduracy 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 as-  
tonishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**  
**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**  
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above  
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before  
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**  
*Wythe County, Virginia.*

Gentlemen,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call  
*Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which  
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-  
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,  
and which had baffled every article in the *Materia*  
*Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into  
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If  
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make  
it public. Yours, &c.

**P. WEATHERBURN.**  
**JOHN HOOVER,** rope-maker, *South Second-*  
*street*, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-  
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—  
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted  
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to  
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at  
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most  
respectable medical advice was followed, and every  
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several  
cases of cures performed by *Hamilton's Essence and*  
*Extract of Mustard*, they were procured from Mr.  
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-  
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**  
Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson,*  
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia  
county.

**HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have within four years past cured upwards  
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both  
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-  
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and  
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and  
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
title, so commonly complained of as operating with  
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence  
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and  
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly  
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-  
not 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 offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms  
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-  
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eru-  
ptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the  
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any  
occasion.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.**  
And the symptoms by which they are known.

**WORMS** which infest the human body, are chiefly  
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,  
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina  
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or  
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—  
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—  
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-  
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and  
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the  
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes  
privation of speech—starting and grinding of the  
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing  
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy  
and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—  
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head  
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with  
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive  
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,  
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,  
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*  
*Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with  
success in all complaints similar to those above de-  
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during  
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting  
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which  
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our  
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-  
medy known, and has restored to health and strength  
a great number when in an advanced stage of this  
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
given for every part of the necessary treatment in  
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-  
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable  
taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**  
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which  
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal  
application.

**TAPE WORM.**

**Mr. SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the  
*Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about  
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape  
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as  
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing  
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-  
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-  
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-  
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with  
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any  
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-  
formed by *Hamilton's worm lozenges*, he took a large  
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of  
the worm (now in the possession of *Lee & Co.*)—  
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him  
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-  
gour—Application was made to *Lee & Co.* for more  
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-  
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,  
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or  
**EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since  
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.  
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle  
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who  
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
Although *Hamilton's worm lozenges* produce such  
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-  
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the  
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-  
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly  
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,  
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTER,**  
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

Dear Sir,  
*Dr. Hamilton's lozenges* have been recommended  
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the  
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this  
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,  
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-  
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,  
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to  
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state  
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines  
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,  
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-  
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close  
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-  
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-  
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-  
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though  
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
different occasions I have used this medicine as a  
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-  
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any  
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned  
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this  
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the  
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and  
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off  
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-  
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLTER.**

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

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

**THE PERSIAN LOTION,**  
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout  
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and  
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in  
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and  
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-  
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-  
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

**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, by absorbing all that  
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-  
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**

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

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-  
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-  
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT  
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-  
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety  
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-  
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-  
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that  
tormenting smart which attends the application of  
other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache,

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.  
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant  
fevers,

**IS RECOMMENDED**

**DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as  
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,  
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-  
ous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-  
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-  
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often  
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a  
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-  
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

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

(LVIIth YEAR)

**M A**

From L  
JOURNEY TO  
Extracted from a letter  
of Glatton

A Ten o'clock, A.  
vizier's camp near  
Tarsus, on a journey to  
passed through the Im-  
twelve arrived at Ramla  
trekked ourselves, and re-  
fix Arabs. Continued  
an Arab village named  
horses. At three, P.  
town, called Geba, for-  
Philistines. At four  
the mountains. At six  
Fittiere, where we baited  
the gates of Jerusalem.  
Jerusalem is situated  
like an amphitheatre, a  
of very difficult access  
high wall, having squa-  
under, and is in cir-  
Three o'clock A. M. the  
gates to be opened  
were conducted to the  
rest.

About ten we waited  
received permission to  
tioned in scripture.—  
preter, with an English  
explained every partic-  
particularly found that  
mentioned in the book  
rect. We rode out of  
which, further to the  
Turkish mosque, for-  
which is built on the  
over with his disciples  
into the valley of  
which is the well wher-  
ed by our Saviour.  
two large caves in  
tradition, the tomb  
dwelt. A little to the  
sepulchre of Zachar-  
the spot on which  
traces of the building  
show a vast heap of  
formerly part of the  
is the sepulchre of  
ascended Mount Oli-  
betrayed his master.  
church of Ascension  
shown the place where  
walking (St. Luke  
10,) when Christ ap-  
on; and where they  
to Heaven. Well-  
sepulchres where the  
in these are several  
Thus ended the sec-

On the 3d day we  
hem, passed by a  
westward, which is  
to the shepherds, c-  
the French encamp-  
they invested Jeru-  
tomb of Rachel,  
stood, and which is  
hem. At Bethleh-  
vent of the order  
where the wife m-  
their offerings to  
convent is the spot  
place where the m-  
After this we were  
many other sacra-  
tion.

There is a story  
were told by the  
pulchre and study  
we went to the  
of St. John the  
a very handsome  
where he was bur-  
Franciscan Order.  
Seven o'clock  
company by the  
the sepulchre, b-  
emperor Constant-  
belonging to the  
tic churches, all  
ed, but the An-  
church is the se-  
with a small  
mens number  
We were then  
was returned.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1802.

From London Papers.

## JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM.

Extracted from a letter written by a gentleman, late of Glasgow, to his father.

At ten o'clock, A. M. departed from the grand vizier's camp near Jaffa, with a guard of six Turks, on a journey to Jerusalem. At half past ten passed through the small village of Yoad. About twelve arrived at Ramah, where we stopped and refreshed ourselves, and received an additional guard of six Arabs. Continued our journey till we arrived at an Arab village named Alobar, where we baited our horses. At three, P. M. passed the ruins of an old town, called Geba, formerly a town belonging to the Philistines. At four entered the passes that lead into the mountains. At nine arrived at a village called Filistère, where we baited, and about midnight reached the gates of Jerusalem, which were shut.

Jerusalem is situated on an exceeding high hill, like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by mountains of very difficult access. It is encompassed with a high wall, having square towers, about thirty feet asunder, and is in circumference about three miles. Three o'clock A. M. had leave from the pacha for the gates to be opened for our admission, when we were conducted to the Greek Convent, and retired to rest.

About ten we waited on the Turkish governor, and received permission to visit the remarkable places mentioned in scripture. There being an English interpreter, with an English translation of the Bible, he explained every particular place as we passed, and we particularly found that the description of the city, as mentioned in the book of Nehemiah, was very correct. We rode out of the city to Mount Zion, on which, further to the eastward, stands a handsome Turkish mosque, formerly a Christian convent, and which is built on the spot where Christ ate the pass-over with his disciples. From thence we descended into the valley of Jehoshaphat, at the entrance of which is the well where the sick and lame were healed by our Saviour. In the valley we passed through two large caves in the rock, in which according to tradition, the concubines of king Solomon used to dwell. A little to the westward of the cave, is the sepulchre of Zacharias; and a few paces farther is the spot on which the temple was built; but no traces of the building at present exist, though they show a vast heap of rubbish near the spot that was formerly part of the temple. Farther to the eastward is the sepulchre of Madona. From this place we ascended Mount Olives, at the foot of which Judas betrayed his master. At the top of the mount is the church of Ascension. From the church we were shown the place where the apostles were sitting and walking (St. Luke, chap. 24, and St. John, chap. 10,) when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection; and where they stood when they saw him ascend to Heaven. West of the city, about a mile, are two sepulchres where the kings of Judah were buried, and in these are several apartments, about 14 feet square. Thus ended the second day.

On the 3d day we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, passed by a convent at some distance to the westward, which is the spot where the angels appeared to the shepherds, close to which is the ground where the French encamped in their first crusade, when they invested Jerusalem. Soon after we passed the tomb of Rachel, where Ramoth Gilead formerly stood, and which is about one mile north of Bethlehem. At Bethlehem we were conducted to a convent of the order of Franciscans, built on the spot where the wise men of the east assembled to make their offerings to our Saviour. In the chapel of the convent is the spot where Christ was born, and the place where the manger stood on which he was laid. After this we were shown the grotto of Joseph, and many other sacred curiosities too numerous to mention.

There is a small sepulchre where the children that were born by Herod are entombed; likewise the sepulchre and study of St. Jerome. From Bethlehem we went to the village of St. John, the birth place of St. John the Baptist, where there is a convent and a very handsome church, erected on the very spot where he was born, over which is this inscription, *Procurator Domini Natus Est.*

Seven o'clock we returned to Jerusalem, went accompanied by one of the monks to see the church of the sepulchre, built by Helena, the mother of the emperor Constantine. In the church are four chapels belonging to the Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Coptic churches, all of which are handsomely ornamented, but the Armenian most particularly so. In the church is the sepulchre where our Saviour was buried, with a small dome over it, in which dome an immense number of lamps are kept constantly burning. We were then shown the place where our Saviour was scourged, and the very identical pillar of stone to

which he was bound, and the place where the cross was concealed, till discovered by Helena, and the hole in which the cross is said to have stood at the crucifixion. The inside of the church is handsomely inlaid with tortoise shell and mother of pearl, and has a very noble appearance.

We left the church, and visited many other remarkable places in and about Jerusalem, and particularly the house, from the roof of which David fell in love with Bathsheba, while bathing, which is now the residence of the Turkish Cadi.

The Turkish governor resides in a strong house, built on the spot where Pontius Pilate had a house. In the evening after being regaled with coffee and a pipe, took our leave of the governor, and at 5 o'clock in the morning departed with our guides from Jerusalem, and arrived at Jaffa in the evening, after a very pleasant ride.

The 42d Highland regiment, quartered at Winchester and Southampton, since their return from Egypt, speak highly of the kindness and respect shown by the inhabitants of these towns to both officers and men; to use their own language, "they behave to us like brothers;"—an acknowledgement truly honourable on both sides. Indeed, of this corps, several circumstances might be related to evince that they are no less remarkable for their exemplary conduct in private life than their gallantry in the field, and never admit a bad man into the regiment, were he the finest that ever stepped. It is rather laughable, that some of the French prisoners, taken on the 21st of March at Alexandria, observed, that they should not have come off so badly on that day had it not been for the petticoat men with the painted stockings.

Count Woronzow, who left this country some time ago, for Russia, arrived at Cologne on the 21st ult. and continued his route to Petersburg.

We have more than once heard the epithet of *fortune* applied to Mr. Addington as a minister, and of *unfortunate* to Mr. Pitt. Wise men will be as little disposed to adopt the one term as the other, in their invidious application. By mere events, except as far as they were necessarily the effects of public measures, no statesman was ever yet fairly estimated. That many untoward circumstances, which no human prudence could perhaps have averted, marked the latter years of Mr. Pitt's administration, and thwarted his wisest measures; we are by no means disposed to deny; but what he could not prevent will never efface the recollection of the splendid services which, in the course of a long and brilliant administration, he actually rendered to his country. As to Mr. Addington, we suspect that it must be to him a matter of perfect indifference what term may be applied to his administration, so long as the result of his efforts in a most arduous and trying situation, shall prove to be an increase of happiness and prosperity to the country whose affairs he was called upon to direct.

Saturday's post conveyed to major-general Howater, colonel commandant of the Plymouth division of marines, the welcome news of his majesty's gracious intention to constitute the marine corps, by the style and title of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, as a testimony of his majesty's perfect approbation of the conduct of this truly valuable body of men, by land and sea during the late arduous contest. In the evening the marine barracks were most brilliantly illuminated, and the corps fired three excellent volleys on the occasion. Their colours, so often bravely defended, were deservedly dressed with laurel, live oak and olive branches. A grand dinner was given at the mess room, at which genuine mirth, tempered with sobriety, reigned for several hours. The toasts and sentiments were quite appropriate to the business of the day.

The royal marine cloathing, which was faced with white, is now ordered to be changed to blue; but the alteration is not to take place till his majesty's birth day.

Major-general Eyre Coote, who was second in command to lord Hutchinson, in Egypt, is by his majesty's express command to be rewarded for his gallant services, with the order of the Bath, with which he is invested on his return from Ireland.

By an edict of the Police of Paris, it is forbidden to such servants of foreigners as wear epaulettes of gold or silver, to wear also laced cocked hats. The order originated in the following circumstance:—A few nights since, at the theatre Feydeau, an officer entering a box, found before him two persons in laced blue coats, epaulettes, and *chapeaux à la Française*, also trimmed with gold lace. Between the acts, he asked to what regiment they belonged. Being dissatisfied with their answers, he reprimanded them for their assumption. A disturbance ensued, and in the end, they proved to be the servants of the Neapolitan ambassador. The object of this ordinance, which was issued

in consequence, is to prevent the possibility of such a mistake in future.

The old pictures belonging to the cathedral of St. Dennis, have been replaced, and the galleries and piffes are resplendent with the rich tapestry of the Gobelins.

The class of moral and political science of the French institute has resolved that a gold medal, of five hexagrams, shall be given to the author of the best essay on the following question, to be delivered in before the 5th of April, 1803:—"What has been the influence of the Reformation of Luther on the Political Situation of the different States of Europe, and on the Progress of knowledge."

The class of literature and fine arts has proposed this question—"What is the influence of painting on the arts of commercial industry? What advantage does the state derive from this influence, and what may be still farther expected from it?" The same class has also proposed the following subject:—"A critical examination of the Greek and Latin authors who have written upon Egypt, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades." The prizes for the best essays upon these two questions are to be of the same value as that given by the class of moral and political science.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, to encourage an institution, which promises to become not only a lasting benefit to the citizens of Philadelphia, but to the public in general, have granted the state-house for a display of the museum.

The subscriber has now, at considerable expence, so arranged the various natural subjects composing his museum, that they may be seen to much greater advantage than heretofore, one of the rooms being 100 feet in length.

There cannot be a better mode, to diffuse a general knowledge of the various animals of this and other countries, than by preserving specimens, disposed in systematical order. It is obvious to every one, who has thought on the subject, that more accurate knowledge can be acquired in a few hours, by examining a well chosen collection of minerals or other subjects, disposed in a good classical arrangement, than can otherwise be had in years of hard study. Nature is uniform in all her works, and the Great Creator has stamped certain characters on every order of beings; that distinguish them from each other; and the more we know of these laws, the more we must admire the wisdom and beneficence of the Divine Author. The establishment of a museum of the works of nature and art, is of vast importance, and deserving of the encouragement of all good men. I therefore solicit the citizens of the United States to aid my labours, and in a few years more, we may reasonably hope this will become a great seminary of useful knowledge, branching out with infinite splendour, and be a continual source of much wisdom and virtue.

Although so extensive a repository as is here contemplated embracing specimens of all that is found in the AIR, EARTH and SEAS, cannot be well supported in each of the states, yet those who should attempt making collections, may here receive lessons of improvement; and Philadelphia being a central situation, will be visited by citizens of the other states. It would thus diffuse rays of light to the most distant parts of the union. Books on Natural History are a desirable appendage to this institution, to compare description with nature; learn the economy and manners of various animals; to illustrate what is worthy of remembrance, and to correct false opinions.

Models of implements, and machines, useful in agriculture and manufactures, as well as specimens of natural productions of every description, will be thankfully received, and carefully deposited in a manner to preserve their use, in the best mode that can be devised, by

C. W. PEALE.

Museum, June 26, 1802.

Commanders of vessels and Americans travelling abroad, can do much towards enriching the museum from foreign countries.

June 30.

## A remarkable instance of longevity.

DIED, lately at Bristol in Pennsylvania, a female slave named AARON, aged 116 years.

She was born in Philadelphia, of parents who came from Barbadoes, and lived in that city until she was ten years old, when her master removed her to Dunk's ferry, in which neighbourhood she continued to the end of her days.

She remembered the ground on which Philadelphia stands, when it was a wilderness, and when the Indians (its chief inhabitants) hunted wild game in the woods, while the panther, the wolf, and the bear of



the forest, were prowling about the wigwams and cabins in which they lived.

Being a sensible intelligent woman, and having a good memory, which she retained to the last, she would often make judicious remarks on the population and improvements of the city and country; hence, her conversation became peculiarly interesting, especially to the immediate descendants of the first settlers, of whose ancestors she often related acceptable anecdotes.

She remembered William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, Thomas Story, James Logan, and several other distinguished characters of that day.

During a short visit which she paid to Philadelphia, last fall, many respectable persons called to see her, who were all pleased with her innocent cheerfulness, and that dignified deportment, for which, (tho' a slave and uneducated) she was ever remarkable.

In observing the increase of the city, she pointed out the house next to the Episcopal church, to the southward in Second-street, as the first brick building that was erected in it, and it is more than probable, she was right, for it bears evident marks of antiquity. The first church she said was a small frame that stood where the present building stands, the ceiling of which she could reach with her hands from the floor.

She was a worthy member of the Episcopal society, and attended their public worship as long as she lived. Indeed, she was so zealous to perform this duty, in proper season, that she has often been met on horseback, in a full gallop, to church, at the age of 95 years.

The veneration she had for the Bible, induced her to lament, that she was not able to read it; but the deficiency was in part supplied by the kindness of many of her friends, who, at her request, would read it to her, when she would listen with great attention, and often make pertinent remarks.

She was temperate in her living, and so careful to keep to the truth, that her veracity was never questioned—her honesty was also unimpeached, for such was her master's confidence in it, that she was trusted at all times, to receive the ferrage money for upwards of forty years.

This extraordinary woman retained her hearing to the end of her life, but her sight began to fail gradually, in her ninety-sixth year, without any other visible cause than from old age. At one hundred she became blind, so that she could not see the sun at noon day.

Being habituated from her childhood to constant employment, her last master kindly excused her from her usual labour; but she could not be idle, for she afterwards devoted her time to fishing at which she was very expert, and even at this late period, when her sight had to entirely left her, she would frequently row herself out into the middle of the stream, from which the feldom returned without a handsome supply of fish for her master's table.

About the one hundred and second year of her age her sight gradually returned and improved so far that she could perceive objects moving before her, though she could not distinguish persons.

Before she died, her hair became perfectly white, and the last of her teeth dropt sound from her head at the age of 116 years.

When we consider how susceptible this poor woman was of right and wrong, and notice the hardships she endured for eighty years (forty of which at least, she was steadily employed in ferrying carriages, horses, and passengers, over a wide and rapid river) it is wonderful that she so long retained any vigour of body or mind; but a strong constitution, and above all the sustaining power of religion, which she felt and enjoyed, enabled her to bear the severest trials, without complaining—trusting in hope, that a glorious day of liberty would be her happy and last enjoyment, when her great Lord and Master should see meet to loosen the fetters that were rivetted upon her, in this world, by the injustice, rapacity, and cruelty of man.

#### CAMDEN, (S. C.) June 1.

##### Meeting at the Wexhaws.

For the information of our readers, some of whom may be anxious to be made acquainted with the particulars respecting a general meeting of Christians of various denominations, lately held at the Wexhaw settlement in this state, we have selected the following from verbal information of gentlemen, who were eye-witnesses of the whole, and of whose veracity the public may rest assured.

There were present on the meeting ground not less than twenty-one divines, viz. eleven of the presbyterian, five of the baptist, and five of the methodist denomination. Upwards of 6000 people from different states and counties were assembled; the number of waggons, carts and carriages is estimated at 200. Preaching was commenced on Friday in the forenoon, by Samuel Eusebius McCutcheon, D. D. of the presbyterian denomination, residing near Salisbury, N. C. The exhortations lasted day and night with very little intermission. Upwards of 200 were supposed to be struck, many of them to the ground. The most perfect union appeared amongst the different denominations, and the works of the Divine Spirit were manifestly displayed before the eyes of all present. No description can be given equal to the transactions of the meeting; a general solemnity appeared during the time.

Another meeting similar to the aforesaid, is appointed on the Hanging Rock, on the 25th inst. at

which place a number of divines of different denominations are expected to meet, and which is intended to continue for a number of days.

#### BALTIMORE, June 30.

##### A NEW FARMER'S OIL.

Pure vegetable oil for lamps, procurable in the northern, middle, and southern parts of America.

The Palma Christi, or Castor oil plant is raised in the West-India islands with such ease and such profit, as to produce from 100 to 150 gallons of the oil from a single acre of the land. It has been cultivated and has produced well in Pennsylvania, and will probably to the north and to the south. The medicinal uses of it are well known in all our families, being a familiar and excellent cathartic, or purgative dose. But its value as a substitute for impure animal or fish oil, to light close rooms, or public halls is of great consequence to economy, comfort, and health. Bottles of good castor oil, containing less than a quart, are sold from 100 to 125 cents. The oil is easily extracted by pressure like linseed, or by pouring upon the nuts scalding water, in which case the nuts remain in the water, and the oil, floating on the top, is skimmed off. For use within the year or in lamps, the latter method will do very well; but if the oil is to be kept a long time, free from rancidity, the mode by pressure is much to be preferred. In both cases the nuts must be well broken.

##### A FARMER'S NEW DYE STUFF.

Our northern farmers are concerned to know the important fact, that large quantities of rhubarb are raised in the island of Great-Britain, and it is therefore certain that it may be raised in the northern as well as the southern and middle states. It is said to be a valuable yellow dye stuff, and it is added that it is pleasant to eat. It is made into puddings and pies. As yellow dye stuff for our increasing millions of southern cotton, it merits particular attention.

July 3.

A letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, (Scotland) to his correspondent in this town (Trenton) states, that "the BOX made of the oak that sheltered the great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Feltkir," which was presented by the earl of Buchan to the late general Washington, with a request that he would pass it, on the event of his decease, to the most deserving character in this country, but which was returned to his lordship, is now in the hands of an American gentleman at Edinburgh, for the purpose of being transmitted to Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, agreeably to his lordship's determination. [Tren. Fed.]

David Forrester, lately executed for the murder of capt. Piggot, of the Hermione, made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off:—"That he went into the cabin, and forced capt. Piggot overboard through the port while he was alive. He then got on the quarter-deck, and found the first lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support; he took hold of him and assisted in throwing him overboard alive—and he did not think the people would have taken his life, had he not first took hold of him. A cry was then heard through the ship, that lieutenant Douglas could not be found—he took a lantern and went into the gun room, and found the lieutenant under the marine officers cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, a midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next, was for putting all the officers to death, that they might not appear evidence against them, and he seized on the captain's clerk who was immediately put to death. [Lon. pop.]

##### Encouragement of the fine arts.

A subscription is circulating in New-York for the purpose of importing from Paris, exact models in statuary, of the Venus de Medicis, the Apollo Belvidere, the Hercules Farnese, and the Group of the Laocoon, which are intended as exemplars for American artists. Perfect copies, it is said, can be taken by Parisian sculptors, at a very moderate expense. The sum of 5000 dollars, it is presumed, will accomplish these objects. Should this subscription succeed, of which there is little doubt, it being warmly patronized, it is proposed to extend it to procure other copies of the great remains of antiquity. Were a society instituted, of sufficient spirit, to establish an adequate fund, the interest of which only to be applied, for the purpose of procuring from Europe, models of architecture, sculpture and painting; the beneficial effects would be progressive and infinite.—*avis aux amateurs.*

Extract of a letter from an American of the first respectability, in Paris, to his literary correspondent in New-York.

"The most interesting business at present in the literary world, is the publication by Recurdier, upon Egypt; it is a very superb work, of which with great difficulty, I shall procure a copy at 15 guineas subscription. An order has been passed for forming a national one, under the direction of the learned men who were in Egypt; this will be the grandest literary work in the world, but as it will be many years before it can be executed, the one in the press is in great request—the subscription is full.

"The researches into that country have thrown the greatest light upon chronology, and seem to confirm the Indian calculation of the world's age with which the ancients (Herodotus excepted) appear to have been ignorant. Gen. Deshay, in reducing Upper Egypt, has discovered no less than six monuments, containing Zodiacs, which appear evidently

to have formed the Egyptian calendar; copies and models of which have been taken with great accuracy. They appear to have been erected fifteen thousand years before Christ, when the vernal equinox was in the balance, all the signs being figurative of the seasons in Egypt. Under the Bull the land was ploughed for the spring crop, Aquarius crowned with lotus, typified the inundations of the Nile. If this is taken for the summer solstice, all the signs will correspond with the seasons at that period; by this means too the age of the public buildings may be ascertained, because many of them contain their calendar, which we may suppose to conform to the seasons when a building was erected, so as to serve as a monument of the time; of this it is asserted that the proofs are numerous and conclusive, by this mode of calculation—Some of them appear to have been founded six thousand years before Christ, which is more extraordinary, as the oldest of them have been built in part, of the ruins of some, that must of course, have been many ages older, since many of the stones used, in their construction, bear the half effaced inscriptions of older times. Remember, however, I only give you the opinions of the learned here, upon facts that are not to be disputed: I mean to preserve all my respect for Moses, that I brought to this land of infidelity; and I shall sincerely grieve if the philosophers of the 19th century, prove him to be as ignorant of chronology, as his principal supporter on this ground did of astronomy in the 18th century.—And since Newton in the 18th century, while he detected his errors in astronomy, made up for it by confirming his chronology; I shall sincerely lament, if the philosophers of the 19th century, shall shew him to have been alike ignorant in both—though by the bye, I do not think his knowledge of either, of much importance to the confirmation of his doctrines."

#### Annapolis, July 8.

##### IMPORTANT!

By the arrival at New-York of the ship American, from Liverpool, London papers to the 18th of May have been received, from which the following articles are extracted:—

LONDON, May 17.

Yesterday we received French journals of the 12th and 13th inst. it appears from these, that the decrees proposing to elect Buonaparte chief consul for life, had been readily adopted by the councils, and measures were taking to obtain the sanction of the people upon it, which there can be little doubt, will be equally favourable to the ambitious wishes of the chief consul. As we remarked on Saturday, but one step more, remains to be taken, which is, to settle a new Dynasty in the family of Buonaparte. The re-establishment of the Catholic religion, or at least the manner in which it has been re-established, seems to have occasioned a great degree of discontent. The Jacobins are strongly averse to the measure, and the Catholics dislike the encroachments which have been made on the ancient power of the pope. These discontents begin already to shew themselves. It is stated in some private letters, that an attempt was made a few days ago on the life of the chief consul, while he attended the parade; and several of the generals, who have expressed themselves too freely with respect to the growing ambition of Buonaparte, have been ordered to reside a considerable distance from Paris. The chief consul for the further security of his person, means to create a new corps, to be called the Sacred Legion, composed of picked and distinguished men. All the private accounts from the French capital certainly concur in stating, that a storm is gathering, which must perhaps very speedily burst.

The French funds have again fallen back to 37.

An order of council, it is said, has actually been given for prohibiting the importation of any article of French growth or manufacture, except such as have been already ordered and shipped for this country. This order is in consequence of the prohibition of the French government of English manufactures; and we have little doubt will lead to some commercial arrangements which may be beneficial to this country.

[The official details of these important proceedings will appear in our next.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

##### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the personal property of SAMUEL DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, oxen, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The above property will be sold on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH DEALE.

All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale.

July 1, 1802.

LOST.

Supposed by Lending.

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume.—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

THIS is to certify that of Calvert hath obtained from del county, in M personal estate of Anne-Arundel co claims against the hiber the same, wi scribe, at or befo they may otherw nest of the said 29th day of Jun JOSEPH

THE subscriber court of A ministration to the BENJAMIN, dec claims against fa telled, for payme ment, to NA

July 6, 1802

THE subscriber lying in I sot's Lot, for under courtes a tice, that they county court, a mission to mark to the act of a lands.

May 18, 1802

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AMBITIOUS age of DUPONT ref tlemen of Ann published a book Dances, with PIANO FORTE with figures, ca posed by Mr. I ginal compiler siding at his public books to June 29, 18

In CH The credi

THE said cree dis said William debts; they without leaving his said estate own knowledge hath died, wit judged and on copy of this Gazette three July next, to notice of the that any perso may be warn licitor, before shew cause wh True Tef

INTENT court, at to mark and tracts of land CHASE, is RILEY'S RA MAN'S EMP tract called CULTIVATION, and m agreeable to bounding lan June 10,

THE fu follow CINES, of small quanti Red and opium, mag son's, Scott also a few Ja He has ad linens, brow nities, boy which he wi Annapolis



THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, 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 tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county, Executor.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration to the estate of SAMUEL WARD, of BENJAMIN, deceased, requests all those who have claims against said estate to present them, legally attested, for payment, and those indebted to make payment, to

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

July 6, 1802.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,  
BENJAMIN TALBERT,  
PAUL TALBERT,  
JOHN TALBERT,  
WILLIAM D. BALL.

May 18, 1802.

### A NEW PUBLICATION OF ORIGINAL MUSIC.

AMBITIOUS to receive and retain the patronage of a liberal and discerning public, Mr. DUPONT respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has published a book, entitled, *The United States Country Dances*, with figures and accompaniments for the PIANO FORTE; also a new set of COTILLONS, with figures, called after the American navy. Composed by Mr. Dupont, professor of dancing, and original compiler of cadriels in America, and now residing at his house in East-street, Baltimore. The music books to be had at the printing-office.

June 29, 1802.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1802.

The creditors of William Biggs, deceased, against

The attorney-general.

THE said creditors apply, by their bill, for a decree directing the sale of the real estate of the said William Biggs, for the payment of his just debts; they state, that the said Biggs died intestate, without leaving any known heir capable of inheriting his said estate, and the chancellor having, from his own knowledge, reason to believe that the said Biggs hath died without any such heir, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the twenty-third day of July next, to the intent that all persons may have notice of the application of the said creditors, and that any person who may conceive himself interested may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, before the tenth day of September next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

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

### NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz. a tract called the Widow's PURCHASE, being part of a tract of land called RILEY'S RANGE, also a tract called DUCKMAN'S EMPLOYMENT, it being also part of the tract called Riley's Range, a tract called MOOR'S CULTIVATION, a tract called FARMER'S CULTIVATION, and my part of a tract of land called STRIFE, agreeable to the acts of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

June 10, 1802.

THE subscriber has supplied himself with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, which he will sell in small quantities, viz.

Red and yellow bark, castor oil, glauber's salts, opium, magnesia, sage, Goulard's extract, Anderson's, Scott's, and H. Wilkins' anti-bilious pills; also a few Janets.

He has added to his assortment of dry goods, Irish linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Irish dowlas, dimities, boys' and men's felt hats, fustians, &c. &c. which he will sell remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of this State, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, for the sale of the real estate of MARY LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceased, in which the subscriber is appointed trustee for making sale thereof, notice is hereby given, that the said real estate will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 22d day of July next, at THOMAS T. SIMMONS, living on the premises, to wit:

PART of a tract of land, lying in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, called REP HALL; also part of a tract of land, adjoining the aforesaid land, called LONG LAKE, containing in the whole about 231 acres; this land is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, and small grain, and has some meadow ground on it, with a sufficient quantity of wood to support it for many years; the improvements are, a dwelling-house, with a cellar and garden, a kitchen, with a cellar, a tobacco house, and all other convenient out houses, all of which, with very little expence, can be put in complete repair; likewise on the said premises there is an excellent apple orchard. A more particular description of the above land has been deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will have an opportunity of viewing them, but a careful survey will be made, and the plat will be shewn at the day of sale. The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, to the subscriber, as trustee, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale, and upon obtaining the chancellor's ratification of any sale to be made, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, and sell, release and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, that is to say, all the right, title, interest, and estate, therein and thereto, which hath descended from the said Mary Lyles, deceased, to her heirs mentioned in the petition, which is referred to in the said decree, and upon the due acknowledgment and recording of the said deed, the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their assigns, shall thereupon be entitled to the said lands so conveyed to him, her, or their only use, free, clear, and discharged from claims of the defendants in the said decree referred to, or any of them claiming by, from, or under the deceased, mediately or immediately.

The creditors of the deceased Mary Lyles are hereby notified, that they are to exhibit to the chancery office their respective claims, with all the proofs and vouchers to establish the same, within three months from the aforesaid day of sale.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Trustee.  
Calvert county, June 24, 1802.

### UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE, STATE OF MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.  
NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the holder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802.

### JAMES WILLIAMSON, SADDLER,

INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Corn-Hill-street, and will carry on the saddlery business in its various branches, and as it is his fixed resolution to attend to the duty of his profession with a flattering hope he shall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country shall have punctual attention.

Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSON'S REAR, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

ELIZABETH DARE.

Calvert county, July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SHIPLEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1802.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape from the subscriber, on his way to the Tennessee State, two negro men, DAVID and SAM. David is of a yellowish complexion, about twenty-five years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, it is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as he was seen there a few days past. Sam is a likely young black fellow, about twenty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, he is suspected to be in the neighbourhood of major Thomas Snowden, as he has a wife at Mr. John Thomas's. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them in any gaol, so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them, which will be paid if information be given to JOHN BEARD, near Annapolis.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

June 28, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the State of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his clothing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue calmer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of  
Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

### MUSIC.

3X FOR SALE,  
AN ELEGANT FINE TON'D  
PIANO FORTE.  
Inquire of Mr. REINAGLE, at Mrs. BRYCE'S.

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 JULIET BREWER, 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 twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

### To be RENTED.

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANT, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

On Tuesday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at John Woodman's tavern, all the

ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, son of John, containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, and Addition, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horses, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of  
Anne-Arundel county.



**IMPORTANT!**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine  
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,  
And for sale, by

**GIDEON WHITE,**  
At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in  
Annapolis.

**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-  
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the  
**HOOPING COUGH,**

**THIS** discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is  
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in  
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder  
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly  
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty  
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general  
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion  
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family  
for two or three years past, with uniform success,  
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it  
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-  
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-  
serving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very  
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold  
caught several months ago.—He breathed with the  
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weaken-  
ing sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards  
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and  
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this  
invaluable medicine.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE**

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
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	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleet
Barrenness	Impotency, &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 astun-  
ishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**

**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above  
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before  
made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call  
*Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which  
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-  
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,  
and which had baffled every article in the *Materia  
Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into  
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If  
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make  
it public. Yours, &c.

**P. WEATHERBURN.**

**JOHN HOOVER,** rope-maker, South Second-  
street, between Maryland and 5<sup>th</sup> streets, Philadel-  
phia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely:  
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted  
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to  
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at  
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most  
respectable medical advice was followed, and every  
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several  
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.  
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-  
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson,  
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia  
county.

**HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have within four years past cured upwards  
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both  
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-  
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and  
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and  
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
title, so commonly complained of as operating with  
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence  
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and  
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly  
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-  
not 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 offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms  
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-  
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;  
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the  
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any  
occasion.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.**

And the symptoms by which they are known.

**WORMS** which infest the human body, are chiefly  
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,  
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitida  
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or  
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—  
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—  
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-  
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and  
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the  
feet—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes  
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the  
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing  
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy  
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—  
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head  
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with  
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive  
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,  
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,  
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying  
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with  
success in all complaints similar to those above de-  
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during  
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting  
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which  
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our  
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-  
medy known, and has restored to health and strength  
a great number when in an advanced stage of this  
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
given for every part of the necessary treatment in  
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-  
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable  
taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which  
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal  
application.

**TAPE WORM.**

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the  
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about  
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape  
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as  
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing  
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-  
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-  
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-  
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with  
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any  
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-  
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large  
dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of  
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—  
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him  
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-  
gour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more  
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-  
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,  
in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or  
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since  
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.  
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle  
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who  
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such  
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-  
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the  
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-  
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly  
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town,  
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER,  
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended  
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the  
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this  
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,  
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-  
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,  
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to  
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state  
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines  
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,  
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-  
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close  
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-  
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-  
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-  
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though  
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
different occasions I have used this medicine as a  
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-  
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any  
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned  
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this  
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the  
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and  
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off  
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-  
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLTER.**

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

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

**THE PERSIAN LOTION,**

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout  
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and  
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in  
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and  
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-  
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-  
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

**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, by absorbing all that  
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-  
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**

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

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-  
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-  
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT  
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-  
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety  
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-  
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-  
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that  
tormenting smart which attends the application of  
other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.**

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.  
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant  
fevers.

**IS RECOMMENDED**

**DR. HAHN'S ANTLBILIOUS PILLS.**

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as  
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,  
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous  
bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-  
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-  
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often  
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a  
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-  
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness of  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

**ANNAPOLIS:**

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.

(LVIIth YE

**MA**

V I E N

**THEY** write from  
Turkey, that the  
irruption into Albania  
that province; he met  
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Porte.

P A R

A duel has been  
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1802.

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Art. 1. The  
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of the republic.

2. The cons  
been appointed



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1802.

VIENNA, May 26.

THEY write from the frontiers of European Turkey, that the pacha of Janina has made an irruption into Albania, and has taken possession of that province: he means, it is said, to unite it to his province, and to form a state independent of the Porte.

PARIS, May 9.

A duel has been fought between Destaing and Regnier, two French generals, who were in Egypt. The latter had censured the conduct of the former in a battle. They fought with pistols at 20 paces, advancing two paces at each shot. Destaing was killed on the third shot. He had rejected all overtures for a compromise. A duel between Regnier and Menou was expected; but the first consul ordered the former to Bourdeaux, and from thence to St. Domingo. Menou enjoys the smiles of Buonaparte.

Bertin is appointed colonial prefect at Martinique.

The refugee colonial proprietors in France, have petitioned the government for assistance.

The French government is much engaged in making arrangements for engrossing as many of the advantages of the trade of the world as possible.

The Turkish government has not yet been able to reduce Egypt to obedience and tranquillity.

The Sundays are more brilliant than ever. The decade is at present as much forgotten, as if one thousand years had elapsed since the fall of republicanism had first called it into existence.

LOUISIANA:

Bernadotte, who was preparing for Louisiana, has suddenly deferred his departure, and dismissed the persons who were arranging the new system of government.

Acts of the government:

Extract from the registers of the deliberations of the conservative senate of the 8th of May, 1802.

Deliberation, containing the resolution of the first consul of the republic.

The senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitutional act;

Having seen the message of the consuls of the republic transmitted by three orators of the government, relative to the peace between France and England.

After having heard its special committee, charged by its arret of the 6th instant to present a report on the testimony of gratitude proper to be given to the first consul of the republic.

Considering that in the circumstances in which the republic is at present placed, it is the duty of the conservative senate to employ every means in its power to give to the government that stability which can alone multiply its resources, inspire confidence without, establish credit within, encourage its allies, discourage secret enemies, extinguish the flames of war, ensure the enjoyment of the fruits of peace, and leave to the wisdom of futurity the means of executing all that can be conceived necessary for the happiness of a free people.

Considering that our supreme magistrate, after having so often conducted the republican legions to victory, delivered Italy, triumphed in Europe, Africa and Asia, and filled the world with his renown, has preserved France from the horrors of anarchy, by which it was menaced, extinguished the revolutionary flame, dispersed factions, put an end to civil discord and religious troubles, added to the benefits of liberty, those of order and security, hastened the progress of science, consoled humanity, and given peace to the continent and the ocean, has the greatest right to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, as well as the admiration of posterity.

That the wish of the tribunate, communicated to the senate, in the sitting of this day, may be considered, in this instance, as that of the French nation.

That the senate cannot express more tolerantly to the first consul, the gratitude of the nation, than in giving him, a splendid proof of the confidence with which he has inspired the French people.

On the 14th, the first consul and his family, were accompanied by the first consul of the republic.

From all these motives, and sufferings having been collected by secret scrutiny, the senate decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The conservative senate, in the name of the French people, testifies its gratitude to the consuls of the republic.

2. The conservative senate decrees that Napoleon Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic

for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed; by the 39th article of the constitution.

3. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the legislative body, to the tribunate, and to the councils of the republic.

(Signed)

TRONCHET, President.

CHASSEROT and SERRURIER, Sec'ries.

By the Conservative Senate,

The Secretary-General.

(Signed)

CAUCHY.

Paris, May 1, 1802.

Buonaparte, first consul of the republic to the conservative senate.

Senators,

The honourable proof of your esteem, contained in your deliberations, of the 8th inst. will be always deeply engraven on my heart.

The suffrages of the people has invested me with supreme authority. I should not think myself assured of your confidence, if the act which retains me in that authority was not still sanctioned by them. For the last three years fortune has smiled upon the republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have been loaded with its favours, have at last found that they had lived some years too long. The interest of my glory and of my happiness seem to fix the period when the peace of the world was proclaimed, as the term of my public life. But the glory and happiness of a citizen ought to give way, when the interest and good wishes of the state call upon him. You think I owe this new sacrifice to the people; I will make it, if the wishes of the people command me to do that which your suffrages have authorized.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Decree of the 10th instant.

The conservative senate taking into consideration, that the resolution of the first consul is a splendid mark of homage paid to the sovereignty of the people; that the people, consulted on their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits than these interests themselves, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French people shall be consulted upon this question,

Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life?

2. Registers shall be opened in each commune, where the citizens shall be invited to give their votes upon this question.

The other articles prescribe the mode in which the suffrages of the people are to be collected.

LONDON, May 10-17.

The debates in both houses last night upon the definitive treaty, were animated and important, and carried in one house to a length, we believe, almost unparalleled. The house of lords sat till eight this morning. The house of commons adjourned at three o'clock, and the debate is to be resumed this day. Mr. Fox, we believe, was not in the house last night. We may be permitted, however, to make one general remark, that those who believe the peace likely to be a very permanent and lasting one, will not find great encouragement from these debates, to cling with much confidence to this belief.

[Courier, May 14.]

Members of the house of lords who disapproved of the peace—Duke of Richmond, marquis of Buckingham, lords Spencer, Grenville, Carysfort, Carlisle, Fortescue, Mansfield, Warwick, Carnarvon, Minto, Darlington, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Cawdor and Kenyon.

It is said a new squadron of 15 sail of the line is ordered to the West-Indies, to relieve a part of that which is now there.

The Renard frigate, with orders for the evacuation of Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucie, is under sailing orders; and the orders for the evacuation in the east are prepared.

Gen. V. Hobart is appointed lieutenant governor of Grenada, vice A. Houston, Esq; resigned.

Some English vessels having been prohibited from landing British goods in France, French vessels with brandies and wines have been denied permission to land them in England. An official correspondence has commenced on the subject.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia are to have an interview at Moscow in July.

May 12.

Buonaparte has declined receiving that national recompense which the tribunate wished to bestow upon him for his eminent services. On Friday last a deputation from that body waited upon him with an address of congratulation upon the restoration of peace, in which they took a rapid review of his con-

duct, and communicated to him the vote that had passed. He thanked them for their favourable opinion; declared that he was ambitious of no other recompense than the affection of his fellow-citizens; that the miseries of the people would always be his miseries—that he valued life only as he could render it serviceable to his country, and that death itself would have no sting, if his last looks could behold the prosperity of the republic equal to her glory.

Almost at the same moment that the deputation was expressing its wish, and Buonaparte was declining all recompense, a message was received from the tribunate by the legislative body, communicating the vote that had been passed the preceding day, with respect to the chief consul. For the conduct adopted by the legislative body, we cannot account in any satisfactory manner. As soon as the message was read, a member of the name of Darracq ascended the tribune, and in a very short speech made use of these words—"There is not one of us, of course, that does not entertain, with the tribunate, those sentiments of gratitude for the first magistrate, which are common to every man in France. But, from the nature of the functions of the legislative body, the moment, perhaps, is not arrived in which each of us can yield, upon this subject, to the wishes of his heart." He concluded by moving a general address of congratulation to the consuls, which was instantly agreed to, though another member moved a vote similar to that passed in the tribunate.

Does Buonaparte decline receiving a recompense in national domain or money, because that is not the species of recompense he aims at? Is there another reward for the bringing forward of which the moment is not yet arrived?

[Courier.]

May 17.

Paris, May 11.

[Extract of a private letter.]

"The following project of a law is immediately to be submitted to the discussion of the French council of state, and no doubt is entertained but it will be adopted:

LEGION OF HONOUR.

Art. I. In virtue of the 87th article of the constitution, a legion of honour shall be formed.

II. This legion shall be divided into fifteen cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar station.

III. National property to the amount of 150,000 francs annually, shall be allotted to each cohort.

IV. Each cohort shall consist of seven great officers, twenty commandants, thirty subaltern officers, and three hundred and fifty privates.

V. The pay to be as follows:

To each great officer, 5000 francs per annum during life.

To each commandant, 2000 do.

To each subaltern, 1000 do.

To each private, 250 do. all *durante vita*.

VI. Every individual, on his being admitted into the legion, shall swear on his conscience and honour, that he means to devote his existence to the welfare of the republic, to the preservation of its territory (in its integrity) to the defence of its government, its laws, and the property which it has rendered sacred; to oppose, by all means which justice, reason and the laws authorize, every undertaking, which may tend to the restoration of the feudal system, of titles and immunities attached to them; in fine, to exert his best, and most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of liberty and equality.

VII. A grand council shall be formed, consisting of the first consul, the two consuls, and four counsellors, one of whom is to be chosen from among the senators, by senators themselves; the legislative body is to elect another; the tribunate is to send one of its members, and the council of state chooses the fourth.

VIII. The first consul is, *de jure*, the chief of the legion, and president of the great council of administration.

IX. At each station there shall be established an asylum, properly endowed, for the members of the legion, whom old age or wounds received in the war of liberty, shall incapacitate him from continuing in the service.

Conditions required for being admitted.

"To have received arms of honour from the hands, or by the order of the first consul; to have rendered essential service in the war of liberty, either in the field or in the cabinet. In time of peace a candidate must prove that he has served 25 years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the republican war tells for four years."

S A L E M, June 29.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.—By Capt. Andrews.

A British packet arrived at Martinique the 25th instant, bringing intelligence that a fleet had sailed



from France with 11,000 troops on board, bound for the Windward Islands; and that they had then been 32 days on their passage. Martinique is to be delivered up to the French on the 27th of July—an event which is regretted by many of the French inhabitants, who fear that the present tranquillity will not be permanent, and that new scenes of distress await the long afflicted islanders.—Numbers of the British merchants were preparing to leave the island on account of its approaching restoration to France.—The latest accounts from Guadeloupe were that the negroes at Basseterre had been completely quelled. They would have held out longer, had not their provisions failed. The inhabitants who had fled to the Saints, Dominique, &c. were returning, with confidence in the firm establishment of the French power.

#### BRIDGEFORD, (Conn.) June 30.

On Thursday last arrived off this port, on her way to New-York, the ship Enterprize, Ezekiel Hubbell, of this place, master, in 140 days from Canton. Capt. Hubbell has performed a circuitous and lengthy voyage of nearly two years and a half since he left New-York, and we expect has met with success proportionate to the greatness of his undertaking. Captain H. lost his second mate and two others of his crew.

Capt. Hubbell's route has been round Cape Horn, up the Pacific Ocean, upon the north-west coast, and thence to Canton, in the course of which he has had many scenes of danger, of anxiety, and some profitable traffic: one of the natives of Sandwich Islands (where Cook was killed) he brought home with him, who is now in this place at school; a likely and ingenious lad of about twelve years of age, of an olive complexion, black straight hair, &c. who understands much and begins to speak our language.

We learn from Capt. Hubbell, that the natives of those islands are making great improvements from what they were in Captain Cook's day, by the help of some white mechanics settled there; have several deck vessels, &c. Also we learn that the native who killed Capt. Cook was yet living there, and was pointed out to Capt. Hubbell.

#### NEW-YORK, July 2.

In yesterday's Gazette we stated, that there had been fourteen fires at the Regulators, near Havana, in one day. We should have said that there had been 14 successive fires in 14 days. This place, it was supposed, was set on fire by the lower class of people, in consequence of their distressed situation for want of provisions.—They were continually railing against the policy of their government, and our informant adds, that it is probable an insurrection will soon take place in that quarter.

A ship from Baltimore, belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem, had arrived at Havana, with 3000 barrels of flour.—The captain offered the intendant 1000 barrels of it to permit him to enter—it was agreed to—and on the eve of entering, it came to the knowledge of the governor, who ordered the ship away.—The next day, the intendant ordered her to remain in the harbour.—Thus she was situated when our informant failed—and it was doubtful whether the governor or intendant would succeed. The intendant, it is said, has long been in the habit of receiving solid inducements to permit American vessels to enter.—The governor, perhaps, more honest, has endeavoured to put a stop to it.—And thus he is at loggerheads with the intendant, and all the officers of the custom house.

It will amaze our readers to be informed that Buonaparte has at last reached the acme of his ambition. Before this time we presume, he has been declared perpetual consul. We found this opinion upon a printed handbill received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser last evening from Havre, by the ship Herkimer, of which the following is a literal translation. Not having our regular file of French papers, we are unable to ascertain upon what pretext the government has judged it necessary to adopt a measure so astonishingly bold, and perhaps so pregnant with danger. In our next, it is probable, we may have it in our power to present the public with some particulars respecting this very important circumstance.

#### NOTICE.

The mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city, that the registers prescribed by the arrest of the consuls of the 20th instant, to collect the votes of the citizens upon this question,

Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life? are opened at the secretary's office of the municipality, and will be closed the 3d of next month.

Similar registers are likewise to be opened at the secretary's office of the sub-prefecture, at the registry of all the tribunals, and at the office of the notaries.

At the city-hall of Havre, the 25th Floreal, year 10 of the French republic.

SERY, Mayor.

TAVEAU, Secretary.

15th May.

July 3.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis, to his owners in this city, dated April 10th, 1802.

"West-India produce is now on the rise, and very little in the market, except what belongs to Mr. Eaton, who returned from Leghorn on the 12th of March. One reason of our still lying here is, the prospect of a rupture between this regency and the dey of Algiers. This circumstance may prove favourable to us: When rogues fall out, honest men

stand a better chance. The dey of Algiers has forbidden his subjects trading with this regency on pain of death."

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, resident at Havre, to his friend in this city, dated the 20th of May, 1802.

"Things in this country are going on strangely—all back again to the old system. Priests lead the van, and the order of the day is the institution of a legion D'HONNEUR, as it is styled, which is something like the old order of St. Louis. Those who are to compose it are to bear titles for life, though not hereditary, and to receive certain annual salaries. It is intended to be a recompense to those who have exerted themselves during the revolution, and every one who has gained a sabre of honour, is a member. There are, however, different grades and different salaries: and you will no doubt agree with me, that if it is not nobility, it is the ladder to it.

"Buonaparte is to be named first consul for life—to be nominated by the people, viz. A paper or book is to be opened in every department, and all those who are of opinion that such a step will be for the good of the country to sign Yes, and the others No—as if any man dare say No.

"Report says a conspiracy was lately formed against him by 15 generals who are at present under arrest—Massena and Angereau are among the number.—Duroc, his aid-de-camp, is said to have discovered it, and informed him that he was to be assassinated in descending the stairs of the Thuilleries when going to the review. He was at the head of the staircase when Duroc told him this, but he bade him give his arm, descend immediately, and beware to betray the least symptoms of fear or suspicion. It is said the conspirators, unadvised of his descending so quick, forebore the attack, but waited for his return. He took, however, another staircase—such is the story as report tells it—and supposed to be true.

"For my part I do not calculate on the present posture of affairs being of long duration—God knows, however, how it may end."

#### Latest from France.

Capt. McKeown, of the ship Mars, arrived here on Saturday, in 39 days from Havre-de-Grace, politely furnished the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with a Havre paper of the 20th of May, from which we have translated the following interesting article:

#### Sitting of the legislative body. May 17, 1802.

The counsellors of state, Bruix, Dessolles, and Dupuis, were introduced.

Bruix mounted the tribune: "We are going," said he, "again to take possession of several of our colonies: It is of the first moment that we should remove the fears of the planters.

"It is known to you in what manner the illusions of liberty and equality have been propagated in those remote countries, where the striking difference between the civilized and the uncivilized man, the difference of climate, colours and habits, and principally the security of European families, imperiously required a great inequality in the civil and political state of individuals.

"It is also known, what has been the fatal consequence of these innovations, so eagerly pursued by zealots, most of whom were, doubtless, actuated by the honourable intention of promoting the cause of humanity, and who, while endeavouring to render the inhabitants of the colonies indiscriminately equal in rights, have only rendered them equally unhappy.

"Slavery, then," added the orator, "must be maintained in such of our colonies, as have constantly flourished under the regime; in others, let us hasten to substitute for delusive and seducing theories, an healing system, the combination of which must be adapted to circumstances, variant of themselves, and confided to the wisdom of the government."

Bruix then read the following project of a law:

Art. I. In the colonies restored to France conformably to the treaty of Amiens, SLAVERY shall be maintained agreeably to the laws and regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

II. It shall be the same in the other French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

III. The traffic in slaves and their importation into the said colonies, shall be conducted agreeably to the regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

IV. Notwithstanding all anterior laws, the regime of the colonies shall be subject for the period of ten years, to the regulations of the government.

The discussion of this project was appointed for the 20th May.

July 7.

In the Virginia Argus, we find a long address from John W. Eppes, of Chesterfield, in which he says, "Mr. Giles, the present representative of America and Chesterfield district, having declared to me his determination to retire at the close of the next session of congress, I make you an offer of my services as your representative, and then promises his republican friends a steady adherence to principle, &c. &c."

It appears by an article under the Paris head, that the meditated expedition to Louisiana, under general Bernadotte, has been suddenly deferred: that general has been ordered to reside some leagues from Paris, and the government makers who were manufacturing a new system for that country, being discharged from

their service.—This event is received by some as a proof that France has relinquished her intention of colonizing Louisiana. We do not consider it in this manner. Concerns more interesting to the ambition of Buonaparte, now exclusively occupy his attention. The consolidation of absolute power, in his own person, and the establishment of a succession, are considerations to him paramount to all territorial acquisitions. For these objects, every other will for a time be overlooked. Until he shall have entrenched himself with every royal prerogative; and attained an elevation which will defy competition, the exterior concerns of the government will be left to take their natural course. We may believe that as long as France is engrossed by this object, the tranquillity of other countries will remain uninterrupted.

July 9.

An electrical apparatus on the Galvanic principle, is now placed in the Museum in the state-house. From this new and interesting invention, we possess the advantage of obtaining an electrical shock when the air is so damp that a spark cannot be had with the best constructed machine on the old principle, and that also without labour. How far it may become useful in a medicinal view deserves inquiry.

#### SAVANNA, June 22.

By a gentleman from Louisville, we learn, that a duel was fought, sometime last week, between major-general James Jackson, (late governor of this state, now a senator in congress) and Col. Robert Watkins. We have not been able to obtain the particulars relative to this occurrence, other, than that after having exchanged four shots, the fifth, gen. Jackson received the ball of his antagonist in the body, which lodged near the back bone. Col. Watkins received no injury.

The legislature of this state, which was called together by the governor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the articles of agreement between this state and the United States relative to the western land, rose last week, having first ratified, we understand, on their part, the said articles of agreement.

#### BALTIMORE, July 12.

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 1802.

On motion resolved, That there be two censors appointed in each county of this state, four in the city of Baltimore, two in the city of Annapolis, two in Frederick-town, and one in Hagar's-town, whose duty it shall be to see that the medical and chirurgical law be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners, and that the penalties thereof be inflicted on trespassers, as well as to execute such other duties as may be required of them by the bye laws.

Resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be appointed censors:

For the city of Baltimore, Drs. Coulter, Crawford, Alexander and Moores; for the city of Annapolis, Drs. Shaff and Ghiselin; for Frederick-town, Drs. Tyler and Baltzell; for Hagar's-town, Dr. Pindell; for Anne-Arundel county, Dr. C. A. Warfield and Dr. Wm. Murray; for St. Mary's, Drs. Jackson and Roach; for Kent, Drs. Worrell and Scott; for Calvert, Drs. Parran and Bourne; for Charles, Drs. Wood and Jameison; for Baltimore, Drs. Cromwell and Love; for Talbot, Drs. Martin and Johnson; for Somerset, Drs. King and Jones; for Dorchester, Drs. White and Wyeveill; for Cecil, Drs. King and Miller; for Prince-George's, Drs. Beans and Marshall; for Frederick, Drs. Smith and Hilliard; for Queen-Anne's, Drs. Noel and Thomas; for Harford, Drs. Davis and J. Archer, junior; for Caroline, Drs. Keene and Mace; for Washington, Drs. Young and Jacques; for Montgomery, Drs. Anderson and Magruder; for Allegany, Drs. Lynn and Murrow.

Resolved unanimously, That it shall also be the duty of the censors to obtain complete lists of the practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, and that they transmit or bring them to the next meeting of the faculty.

On motion, resolved, That an executive medical and chirurgical committee be appointed, consisting of fifteen members for the western and seven for the eastern shore (exclusive of the president and secretary, who shall be deemed members ex officio,) who may meet from time to time on their own adjournment, to receive any medical communications or other information that may be made to them during the recess of the faculty: that they be empowered to form such rules and regulations as they may think necessary for their own internal government, and that it be the duty of this committee to report the result of their proceedings to the faculty at their stated meetings.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee for the western shore: Dr. John Archer, sen. Dr. Daniel Moores, Dr. Alston Alexander, Dr. J. T. Shaff, Dr. R. Ghiselin, Dr. John Campbell White, Dr. Charles A. Warfield, Dr. John Owen, Dr. Robert H. Archer, Dr. George Brown, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, Dr. Tyler, Dr. John C. Ward, Dr. John Coulter, and Dr. John Archer, junior. For the eastern shore, Dr. Annals Martin, Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, Dr. James M. Anderson, Dr. T. Thomas, Dr. P. E. Noel, Dr. Morgan Broome, and Dr. John Mace.

NATHANIEL POTTER, Sec'y. of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

P. S. The editors of news-papers throughout the State of Maryland will promote the cause of humanity

publishing the above papers.

Accounts from the convention of the 15th May, shall Buonaparte public for life?

We learn from yesterday in twelve before he failed, but a man of respectable the French had late troops. This new Mary's, and filled from the French sea.

Capt. Jackson all privateers had late Havana for St. A sterling—the same Spanish schooner were sent into a name of which cap

#### Anna

W. BROGDEN Anne-Arundel could a candidate for the delegates for said

WE are auth RIDOUT, Esqui at the next elect county.

On SATURDAY to PUBLIC S

ONE likely of age, ha house and clean child, one cow, chine. Six month giving bond, on Sale to

July 1, 1802.

THE heirs ret Lee in Prince-Georg of the lines wh tances only, and subscriber, guar for the purpose, NOTICE is be made on beh tee, by petition a commission to ibly to the di bounding lands

May 12, 18

SOME per BOUND heretofore set ward of TW will discover moved the said

July 13, 18

THAT the or to sell the per late of said oxen, hogs, &c. The ab the twenty-n to commence

All persons warned to ex of to the sub July 1, 18

THIS is of Cal hath obtained del county, i personal est Anne-Arund claims-again libit the fan scriber, at o they may ot nent of the 29th day of JOSE E

THE fu court ministration BROWN claims again tested, for p ment, to

July 6,



publishing the above resolutions in their respective papers.

Accounts from the Italian republic mention, that a convention of the three electoral colleges was to be held the 15th May at Milan, to decide on the question, shall Buonaparte continue president of this republic for life?

#### IMPORTANT.

We learn from captain Jackson, who arrived here yesterday in twelve days from St. Mary's, that just before he sailed, he was informed by a Spanish gentleman of respectability direct from W. Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 troops. This news was generally believed at St. Mary's, and filled them with apprehensions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowles's privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havana for St. Augustine, valued at 4,000 pounds sterling—the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour;—both of which were sent into a port the west side of Cuba, the name of which captain Jackson does not recollect. (N. Y. paper.)

### Annapolis, July 15.

W. BROGDEN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. S. SPARROW, Queen-Anne,

ONE likely negro man, about twenty-five years of age, has been accustomed to waiting in the house and cleaning horses, one young woman and child, one cow, one yearling, and one electrical machine. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with approved security.

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

July 1, 1802.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers and Margaret Lee Rogers being seized of a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called BACKLAND, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, and the said land having been sold by the subscriber, guardian to the infant heirs, and trustee for the purpose, but not yet conveyed to the purchaser, NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on behalf of the said heirs and the said trustee, by petition, to Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the said land, agreeably to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM KILTY.

May 12, 1802.

SOME person or persons having removed three BOUNDARIES of my land, near Annapolis, heretofore set by consent, I therefore, will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one who will discover the person, or persons, who have removed the said boundaries.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

July 13, 1802.

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the personal property of SAMUEL DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, oxen, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The above property will be sold on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH DEALE.

All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale.

July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, 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 tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county, Executor.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration to the estate of SAMUEL WARD, of BRIDGES, deceased, requests all those who have claims against said estate to present them, legally attested, for payment, and those indebted to make payment, to

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

July 6, 1802.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,  
BENJAMIN TALBERT,  
PAUL TALBERT,  
JOHN TALBERT,  
WILLIAM D. BALL.

May 18, 1802.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1802.

The creditors of William Biggs, deceased,  
against  
The attorney-general.

THE said creditors apply, by their bill, for a decree directing the sale of the real estate of the said William Biggs, for the payment of his just debts; they state, that the said Biggs died intestate; without leaving any known heir capable of inheriting his said estate, and the chancellor having, from his own knowledge, reason to believe that the said Biggs hath died without any such heir, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the twenty-third day of July next, to the intent that all persons may have notice of the application of the said creditors, and that any person who may conceive himself interested may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, before the tenth day of September next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

#### NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz. a tract called the Widow's PURCHASE, it being part of a tract of land called RILEY'S RANGE, also a tract called DUCKMAN'S EMPLOYMENT, it being also part of the tract called Riley's Range, a tract called MOOR'S CULTIVATION, a tract called FARMER'S CULTIVATION, and my part of a tract of land called STRIFE, agreeable to the acts of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

COLMORE DUVAL.

June 10, 1802.

#### UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE OF MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Comr.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

#### Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSON'S REST, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

ELIZABETH DARE.

Calvert county, July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SHIPLEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1802.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

On Tuesday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk-Ridge, ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon A Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, son of John, containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, and Addition, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horses, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

#### PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 372, North Third-street Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION;  
A COMPENDIUM

OF

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,  
"Almighty! Thine this universal frame,  
"Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous  
"then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Wesley stands in competition with the first writers of the present age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by long experience in scientific studies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the wisdom and happiness of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuse, not expressed in many words; but comprised in so moderate a compass, as not to require any large expense, either of time or money—Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is known with any degree of certainty, either with regard to the earth or the heavens, and this in the plainest dress; simply and nakedly expressed, in the most clear, easy, and intelligible manner, that the nature of things would allow—To which are added, the most valuable discoveries both of our own and the foreign societies, ancient and modern. The learned have admired this performance as a most useful and instructive compendium.

#### CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. A volume will be published every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.

III. Subscribers names will be annexed to the last volume.

IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontispiece, executed by the first American artist.

V. As soon as sufficient encouragement is met with, the work shall be put to press.

VI. Those who obtain ten subscribers, and are responsible for their payment, shall receive one copy gratis.

\* Subscriptions received at this office. 3

#### STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802.

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS N. STOCKETT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.

June 22, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shows his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his clothing an old shaggy shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.



**IMPORTANT!**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine  
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,  
And for sale, by  
**GIDEON WHITE,**

At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in  
Annapolis.

**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-  
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the  
**HOOPING COUGH,**

**THIS** discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is  
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in  
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder  
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly  
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty  
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general  
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion  
of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family  
for two or three years past, with uniform success,  
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it  
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-  
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-  
serving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very  
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold  
taught several months ago.—He breathed with the  
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-  
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards  
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and  
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this  
invaluable medicine.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE**

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
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	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back.
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence  
and obliquity 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 asto-  
nishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**

**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**  
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c.—And has performed more cures in the above  
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before  
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**  
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call  
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which  
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-  
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,  
and which had baffled every article in the Materia  
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into  
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If  
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make  
it public. Yours, &c.

**P. WEATHERBURN.**

**JOHN HOOVER,** rope-maker, South Second-  
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-  
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—  
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted  
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to  
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at  
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most  
respectable medical advice was followed, and every  
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several  
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.  
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-  
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**  
Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**  
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia  
county.

**HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have within four years past cured upwards  
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both  
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-  
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and  
from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and  
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
title, so commonly complained of as operating with  
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence  
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and  
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly  
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-  
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the  
tenderest infant of a week old, and no worms exist  
in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse  
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms  
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-  
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;  
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the  
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any  
occasion.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,**

And the symptoms by which they are known:  
**WORMS** which infest the human body, are chiefly  
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,  
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina  
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or  
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—  
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—  
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-  
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and  
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the  
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes  
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the  
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing  
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy  
and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—  
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head  
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with  
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive  
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,  
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,  
should have recourse to Hamilton's Worm destroying  
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with  
success in all complaints similar to those above de-  
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during  
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting  
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which  
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our  
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain  
remedy known, and has restored to health and strength  
a great number when in an advanced stage of this  
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
given for every part of the necessary treatment in  
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-  
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable  
taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which  
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal  
application.

**TAPE WORM.**

**Mr. SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the  
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about  
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape  
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as  
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing  
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-  
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-  
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-  
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with  
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any  
business.

When in a state of some excellent cures per-  
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large  
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of  
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—  
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him  
that the monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-  
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more  
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-  
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,  
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or  
**EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since  
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.  
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle  
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who  
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such  
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-  
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the  
human body, even taken in large doses. Mr. Full-  
er will testify their peculiar mildness is abundantly  
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,  
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**  
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,  
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,  
Dr. Hamilton's Lozenges have been recommended  
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the  
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this  
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,  
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-  
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,  
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to  
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state  
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines  
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,  
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-  
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close  
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-  
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-  
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-  
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though  
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
different occasions I have used this medicine as a  
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-  
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any  
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned  
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this  
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the  
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and  
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off  
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-  
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLTHER.**

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

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

**THE PERSIAN LOTION,**

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout  
Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and  
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in  
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and  
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-  
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-  
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

**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, by absorbing all that  
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-  
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,  
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-  
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of  
rhum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never  
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-  
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-  
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have  
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-  
prived of sight.

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-  
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-  
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT  
FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-  
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety  
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-  
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-  
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that  
tormenting smart which attends the application of  
other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.  
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant  
fevers,

**IS RECOMMENDED**

**DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as  
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,  
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-  
ous bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-  
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-  
spiration; and thereby prevent colds, which are often  
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a  
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-  
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate. 16

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

(LVIIIth Yr

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 22, 1802.

P A R I S, May 10.

**G**ENERAL Delmas has received orders to quit Paris; the cause of his dismissal is as follows: on Easter day, at the church of Notre Dame, one of his friends observed to him, that we appeared to be reverting to our ancient regime. "True," replied Delmas, "nothing remains to be done but to expiate the death of the two millions of brave men who died in the cause of liberty." This severe sarcasm was reported to Buonaparte, who next day approaching Delmas, asked him what he thought of the ceremony of the preceding day? "General," replied Delmas, "c'est une vraie capucinade"—(a complete piece of canting hypocrisy.)—Buonaparte returned no answer; but Delmas having boasted of what he had said, Buonaparte was informed of it, and sent Brune to Delmas, to desire him to retract what he had said. Delmas having refused to do so, received orders immediately to repair to Vallers, his native town, upon pain of being arrested.

Several officers were arrested the night before last, accused, as is supposed, of having formed a party in opposition to the projects of the first consul, in favour of the Catholic worship.

The new arrangements relative to the concordant, experience in all these details a variety of difficulties, which do not entirely proceed from the unbelievers (*incrédules*). The concordant, the speeches of Portalis, Simeon and Lucien Buonaparte, have been burnt at Aix; but it is unknown whether by the Jacobins or fanatic Catholics. We are apprehensive of revolts in all the dioceses to which the constitutional bishops have been sent. The bishops have been nominated by Buonaparte alone, contrary to the advice of all those who participated with him in the business. Even on the morning of Easter day, the legate refused to communicate with them, and compelled them, without allowing them the least delay, to sign a recantation of their oaths. Buonaparte in furtherance of the same system requires, that out of every twelve curacies, four at least shall be given to the constitutional priests—that the same proportion shall be observed with regard to the chapters which are about to be formed; and that it shall be even more considerable with respect to those who perform the duty of parochial chapels. From all this there already begins to result dissensions of the most troublesome nature, although several bishops, as well as missionaries, have written to their ancient dioceses, with a view to engage them to submission, and have entered into a correspondence for that object. The constitutional bishop of Rouen (M. Le Blanc de Beaulieu) after having made the necessary recantation, in order to become bishop of Soissons, sent to the constitutional priests of his ancient diocese another form of recantation, with which the present archbishop Rouen (M. de Cambeceres) was not satisfied. He demanded of his priests a different recantation, which was refused. He then declared that he would not be received by them in his cathedral, but those who were in the cathedral determined to remain there. M. de Cambeceres called upon the prefect to expel them, which was done; but as this fact was known at Paris, an order of the second consul (Cambeceres) was dispatched with all diligence, to put the constitutionalists in possession of the cathedral, and every endeavour has been made to keep these circumstances from the knowledge of the first consul, whom it is feared they would extremely irritate.

L O N D O N, May 17.

[From our correspondent at Hamburg.]

Accounts have reached Vienna, of the defeat of the prince of Wallachia by Pashan Oglou, and of an almost general insurrection in the European possessions of the grand signior.

The accounts from Constantinople state a general rumour in the higher circles of the Turkish capital, that a body of Ottoman troops had been worked by the bays, and that in consequence of the present distracted state of that country, the British forces still remaining in Egypt, had been solicited by the Turkish cabinet not to quit Alexandria. Should certain events in contemplation take place, there is a great probability that Great-Britain will endeavour to secure to herself the possession of that important country.

The latest advices from Berlin, of the 4th inst. state, that the king and queen of Prussia are to meet the emperor Alexander of Russia, at Mamel, on the 10th of next month. With regard to the system to be adopted in the plan of indemnities, there still exist material differences between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; and the emperor of Russia, it is supposed, has assumed the office of arbiter between the two courts, by mutual consent.

We are assured by a private letter, that a few days ago, (we believe on the 5th) an attempt was made at the parade on the life of Buonaparte. The

letter further states, that the whole particulars of this affair were sent to the English government; and probably they were brought by Mr. Mandeville. We have no further information by the letter: but from other channels we hear, that generals Angereau, Massena and Bernadotte, who are known to view with an evil eye the increasing power of Buonaparte, have been ordered to reside one hundred leagues from Paris. The chief consul has directed the raising of a corps of honour, consisting of 1,800 men to protect his person. Sunday se'nnight one of the regiments refused to consecrate their colours, saying, they had conquered without the assistance of the pope, and would not accept of it. They have been marched from Paris also. The new ecclesiastical establishment meets with many difficulties, and the constitutional bishops of 1791, are no where well received. At Strassburg, bishop Saurine was put in fear of his life, the people calling for the cardinal De Rohan. Something of the same kind has occurred at Besancon. At Malines, it is said, the people have publicly prayed for the conversion of the pope, regarding him as a heretic!

H A N O V E R, (N. H.) July 3.

A NECESSARY CAUTION.

We understand that Mr. Ephraim Smith, of Norwich, (Vir.) lately had a young cow died of a disorder called the MURRAIN. After taking her hide off the carcase was left exposed to some hogs, of which they eat freely, and in about 48 hours all of them died.

N E W - Y O R K, July 13.

We are indebted to the politeness of captain Silsbee, of the ship *Levant*, from St. Petersburg, for Hamburg papers to the 21st May, from which we have translated the three following letters:

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated May 13.

"Orders have been just received to prepare lodgings for the first consul and his suite, also for the deputies of the 9 departments of Belgium and the 4 departments of the Rhine, who are to assemble here in the course of next month. The first consul will remain in this city ten or twelve days, from whence he will afterwards set out for Antwerp."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated 15th May.

"We have at length received, last evening, the ratification from France, which was exchanged with ours in Paris on the 11th of this month. Peace will be proclaimed this day at the sound of the trumpet; and to-morrow the council of state will make public the proclamation on that subject addressed to the Batavian people."

"The long expected ordinance relative to the loan of thirty millions, has at last appeared the day before yesterday. Therein it is said that all the persons who have subscribed to it, but who have not paid any money, shall be erased from the subscription list. This measure appears so much more disagreeable to many persons, as they had procured considerable sums on very high interest for the purpose of placing it in that loan. Government has been obliged to raise it to thirty-three millions, on account of having received so much money that they cannot return the surplus to the subscribers without allowing some compensation for it."

"The frigate *Colon*, and a brig have sailed from Middleburg, for Essequibo and Demerara."

Extract of a letter from Hanover, dated 15th May.

\* Baron de Rheden, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the elector of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, near the court of Berlin, has again presented to the Prussian minister a pressing note relative to the pretensions of his Britannic majesty upon the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Osnaburg, as well as on the abbey of Corvey.—His excellency announces, at the same time, that the king, his master, was desirous that a due regard should be paid to this note at the time of arranging the secularization and indemnities."

July 14.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Last evening the brig *Tyger* arrived at this port, in 30 days from Bourdeaux. She left the river on the 10th of June, and brings Paris papers to the 2d of that month, inclusive. From the extracts we have given, our readers will perceive that nothing very important had transpired since the date of our former advices.

The consuls of the French republic, on the report of the minister of marine and colonies, decreed on the 26th of May, that the islands of Martinique and St. Lucie shall in future be under the regulation of three magistrates, viz. a captain-general, a colonial prefect, and a grand judge.

A subscription is set on foot in France (to which the first consul contributes as a private citizen) for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris.

The London papers mention that on the 19th May, M. Otto received a courier from France who was the bearer of a formula enclosed in a large book wherein the French, residing in England, are to write their votes on the question, "Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life?"

From the 7th of April to the first of May, 24 vessels left the port of Dantzic, for Havre, wholly loaded with grain; and 9 others were taking in a cargo of the same article at Dantzic, on the 15th, intended also for Havre. There is a great scarcity of grain throughout the republic, inasmuch that all exportation of it has been prohibited.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the brig *Tyger*, from Bourdeaux, informs, that the French government have prohibited all foreigners from trading to any of their West-India possessions, except St. Domingo. This news reached Bourdeaux the day before the *Tyger* sailed.

The assembly of the nobles of the Helvetic republic, have unanimously adopted the new constitution. This took place at Bern, the 20th May.

Prices of stocks at London, May 29—3 per cents. 72 1/4—3 per cents reduced 72 1/2—73—Omnium 1-2 above par.

PARIS, May 29.

We are assured that the quarantine will be rigorously observed of all vessels coming from Spanish America. It is believed that the want of this necessary precaution, introduced the ravaging epidemic of last year in Andalusia.

May 31.

By virtue of a decree of the consuls of the 26th May, the execution of the law which prohibits the exportation of flints is suspended during peace.

The prefects write from all the departments that the will of the citizens is unanimous for the nomination of the first consul for life.

Business continues here in a very stagnant state, and the course of exchange experiences little variation.

H A G U E, May 26.

The first port at which admiral De Winter will touch will be Malaga. Though nothing is officially published respecting the destination of the squadron under his command, it is however known that he will first visit the Barbarian powers, with whom the admiral is instructed to renew the commercial relations which have been neglected or interrupted by the war.

VIENNA, May 15.

According to the accounts of a deserter from the camp of Pashan Oglou, it is false that the bashaw has blockaded Widin. He, however, sends parties as far as Nefar and Nicopolis, but his army is considerably weakened, being not above 6,000 men strong, of which 300 are Poles; his artillery is very numerous, but the greater part is unfit for service. However, he says his army is regular, and abundantly supplied with provisions. For six months past he has confined himself entirely to the defensive.

L O N D O N, May 22.

Our papers pretend that there is some ground to hope, that a treaty of commerce will be concluded with France.

May 23.

Dispatches have been received from Bengal, announcing that the province of Oude had come under the dominion of the East-India company, and that the brother of marquis Wellesley is appointed deputy governor, having under him Messrs. Matthew Leslie and Seton. The company have granted a pension to the nabob—Marquis Wellesley was to depart for England on his return from Lucknow, retaining, however, his situation of governor of Bengal. Orders have been sent to his lordship for the immediate reduction of his guard.

The reduction of the army is taking place with the greatest alacrity. Six regiments are about to depart for Ireland, to replace the sensible and militia corps who are to be disbanded.

May 25.

The *Times* announce the approaching arrival of a French commissary, deputed to concert with our government a fixed plan for the commercial relations of the two countries. M. Otto received yesterday a courier who brought him this intelligence.

The day of Algiers has consented to receive the arrears of the tribute payable to him by the Americans in hills, of which the first instalments will commence next year.



July 15.  
INTERESTING TO SHIPPERS OF TOBACCO.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at L'Orient, to his correspondent in this city, dated May 26th, 1802, received by the brig Tyger, from Bourdeaux.

"The present is purely to advise you that we have this day received from Paris the law respecting the entrepot of tobacco, by which our port is comprehended, which did not appear in the first instance to be the case, as L'Orient, St. Malo and Rochelle were left out; but our good friend Mr. Dorville (now in Paris) with some other friends of influence, took their measures, and had our town comprehended in the law. We take this earliest opportunity to acquaint you of this event, as very probably the project of the law might have reached you before it was rendered, and you would of course have seen that our town not being comprehended, might have had some effect respecting the freighting of the ships for this port, or your shipping any tobacco to this quarter, which now ceases."

"The law specifies particularly, that no tobacco is to be imported into this country in vessels under 100 tons burthen, to which we request your attention, as it carries with it the confiscation of both ship and cargo; however, this law must be notified to the American administration before it can have its effect. A new duty of 4 per hhd. on the fabrication, is laid, and is to be paid on withdrawing the tobacco from the entrepot—the old duties of 30 livres per foreign, and 20 the quintal per French vessels, is conserved. This new law we suppose will have its effect from the 1st Vendemiaire, 11th year, or 22d Sept. present year."

"It is possible that the moment it is known in America, many people will be shipping very soon, to have their tobacco here before that period, to pay the duties immediately, and by that means gain the percentage, or 20 livres the hundred weight; for, after that period all tobacco arriving will necessarily pay the extraordinary duty of 20 per cent. which will make 50 for foreign, and 40 for French vessels."

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

We should conceive it to be incompatible with the duty we owe to the public to conceal that a strong impression is made on the public mind, of the existence of the yellow fever in the northern part of the city.—It is stated to have originated on board the St. Domingo packet, and five persons at least, have already fallen victims to a disorder so closely resembling this malignant plague, as to leave little doubt of its partial existence. At present there does not appear to be any danger of contagion, but we conceive it to be the duty of the board of health to satisfy the public anxiety without delay on this subject. Should it prove to really exist with danger, we shall faithfully report to our fellow-citizens the plain fact, whatever may be the conduct of others; this is meant as a call upon the board of health to be prompt and explicit on a subject involving the lives and happiness of the best part of the community. [Aurora.]

Arrived the brig Amelia, Callender, sailed from Cadiz the 27th May, 1802.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain Murray, and the Enterprize schooner, lieut. Sterrett, had proceeded for Tripoli. The Essex, capt. Bainbridge, remained cruising in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

A number of Algerine cruisers were at sea, and it was generally supposed they were hostile to Spain, having plundered several Spanish vessels in the Mediterranean.

It was rumoured that an Algerine frigate had captured a Portuguese ship of 40 guns; it was likewise asserted and generally believed that a pirate had been discovered in the Straits—there were various reports of vessels having been plundered by him, and most of their crews massacred; she was said to be commanded by a Frenchman; several vessels had been dispatched in search of her. A few days previous to the departure of the Amelia, a Spanish sloop of war (one of the vessels that had been sent to cruise for the pirate) brought into Cadiz an armed vessel with 30 to 35 men; about which time it was reported, that another had been discovered off Cape de Gatt, said to have a 9 pounder in the bow, 30 to 40 men, and to be commanded by a Frenchman.

About 23 millions of dollars had recently arrived from South-America, and 20 millions more were soon expected.

A squadron of Spanish men of war was collected at Carthage, from whence they were to proceed to Naples, under the command of the prince of Peace, (who hoists his flag as admiral) for the purpose of conveying the princess of Naples to Barcelona to be espoused to the prince of Asturias.

The British frigate Phoenix, captain Hall, had been in Cadiz only about a fortnight when the Amelia sailed, and the governor would suffer none of her crew to land, except the captain, which he refused, unless permitted to be accompanied by his officers.

July 17.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 15.

"This morning arrived here, in 39 days from Gibraltar, the fine full sailing schooner Roebuck, capt. Dawson, who informs, that the day before he sailed, news was received at that place of a severe engagement of four hours between a Portuguese frigate and an Algerine frigate and xebec; in which the captain, officers and most of the crew of the

Portuguese frigate were killed, before they surrendered to the Algerines.

"The United States' frigate Essex, was at Gibraltar, waiting the arrival of the Adams frigate, when they were to sail for New-York."

Accounts from French Guiana, mention, that the bread-fruit tree is cultivated there with the greatest success, but that the plant is found to be unfit for a moist soil, in any other it thrives extremely well. They have also introduced the Chinese litch, which bears a fruit of a spherical form, containing beneath, a thick rind or pulp, whose taste may be compared to that of a Mulcandine raisin. The clove-tree and pepper-plant are in a very prosperous state.

A kind of pulle grows in the island of Ceylon, which is possessed of very valuable properties, and will be an article of import to Bengal. It is called Hane, and might be rendered of very great utility. The stem of this plant is from 3 feet and a 1/2 to 4 feet in length, and furnishes a flax, which is twisted into long ropes. It is particularly employed by fishermen, for their nets and lines, from the extraordinary quality it possesses of never decaying or rotting in the water. It appears, however, to be rather deficient in elasticity, but that is attributed to its never having been sufficiently steeped.—From some experiments which have been made, its strength appears to be in the proportion of five to four of European cordage. The plant grows spontaneously in Ceylon, and many tuns of it can be collected in Candy, but the natives are entirely ignorant of the proper method of manufacturing it.

Report of the Board of Health.

HEALTH-OFFICE, July 16.

The public mind having been for some days past much agitated by the various reports and publications in circulation, relative to the prevalence of a malignant fever in the vicinity of Vine-street wharf.

The board of health anxious to perform their duty with fidelity to the community, have made all the inquiry in their power, to ascertain a true statement of the disease and its effect; and have spared no pains in visiting the sick, for the purpose of furnishing such aid and comfort, as was deemed necessary.

Being alike careful to avoid the exciting of any needless alarm, and not desirous to suppress the publication of the truth; they offer to the community, the following statement of facts, viz.

That on the 4th inst. JOHN EDWARDS, a ship carpenter, at work on board a vessel, in the neighbourhood of Vine-street, was taken sick and died, on the 7th with a malignant fever, and since his death, the following persons have also died of fevers, with similar symptoms of malignancy.

JOHN CROSSLEY, biscuit baker in the employ of William Brown near Vine-street wharf, sickened on the 4th and died on the 7th.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, in the same neighbourhood, sickened on the 6th and died on the 14th.

HENRY MILLER, a boy in Vine-street, sickened on the 6th and died on the 9th.

JOHN JOINT, a boy in Front-street above Vine-street, sickened on the 9th and died on the 14th.

WILLIAM BROWN, jun. Vine-street above Front-street, sickened on the 10th and died on the 14th.

JOHN WHISTLER, a boy in Front-street above Vine-street, sickened on the 10th and died on the 13th.

JAMES CROSSLEY, a boy in the employment of Wm. Brown, sickened on the 11th and died on the 13th.

JAMES ESSICKS, a mulatto boy, from Southwark, who was in the practice of bringing provisions to his father in the employment of Wm. Brown, taken on the 10th and died on the 12th.

A number of other persons in the same neighbourhood were taken sick, twelve of whom continue indisposed, of which number four are deemed to be dangerously ill.

In all the cases above stated, no instance of contagion has been ascertained.

By order of the Board,  
CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

Attest.

BENJ. F. GARRIGUES, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

Accounts from Canada, by way of Vermont, state, that the British are strengthening their military posts in that quarter, from the apprehensions they entertain of the settlement of the French in Louisiana.

Anecdote.—Two Sachems of the western Indians, in making a tour to Philadelphia, dined at the house of fortune, amidst a splendid circle, and observing mustard upon the table, one of them took a spoonful at once in his mouth, which soon caused the tears to run plentifully down his rugged countenance; but collecting himself in a moment, and perhaps no less in his ignorance than to see his companion caught in the same manner, when asked by his brother Sachem the cause of his crying, replied without hesitation, that it was caused by his reflecting upon the goodness of his father, who was slain in battle. This answer appeared satisfactory to the inquisitive chief, while the rest of the company, out of tenderness to these unrefined sons of nature, could only, with the utmost exertions, restrain themselves from open laughter. From this moment, the one who had learned by experience the qualities of mustard, kept his eye constantly on his tawney brother of the wilderness, until at length he enjoyed the superlative pleasure of beholding him take a spoonful into his mouth in the same manner he had just done himself, and which was productive of the same effect. The former now in his turn requested of his compa-

nion the reason of his shedding tears, and was answered with Indian readiness and wit—Because you was not killed when your father was.

July 15.

Captain Wifwall, of the schooner John, (who arrived at New-York, from St. Croix, via Turk's Island) informs, that the inhabitants of that place have come to a resolution not to sell another bushel of salt, under existing circumstances—the governor of the Bahamas having laid a tax of one penny a bushel on this article, and a duty amounting to 7 per cent. on all goods landed on that island. The inhabitants, feeling the injustice of this measure, have sent a deputy to England to endeavour to obtain redress; and, until the decision of the British government, not a bushel of salt will be sold at the above place. Captain W. adds, that several American vessels had stopped there for this article, but were obliged to leave the island without being able to obtain any.

The board of directors of the office of discount and deposit at Savanna, have unanimously elected Joseph Habersham, Esq; president.

From a Philadelphia paper.

IMPORTANT.

We have received authentic information that cotton seed brought from Virginia into Philadelphia county in the year 1790, was planted in Oxford township, grew, flourished, and produced cotton of good quality. Oxford township is about six miles north of Philadelphia. It is hoped that all the experiments made in 1802, as far north as New-York, South-Jersey and Pennsylvania, will be carefully published. The cotton planter must take great care to top the cotton bushes, that is, to cut off the tops of the branches, otherwise they will not produce so many cotton pods or bolls, though they will be vigorous and thriving as plants.

July 16.

The London Times, of the 13th May, observes, "The cession of Louisiana to France by the definitive treaty, has, as we expected, occasioned a very great alarm and anxiety in the American states. It has been our opinion from the first, that the assent of the British cabinet to this act of Spain, is founded in superior policy. The rapid progress which America has made from the advantageous circumstances of enjoying peace, while so large a portion of the civilized world was engaged in war, made it necessary for this country to keep a watchful eye on her proceedings; whereas by bringing the restless power of France to her very back, we shall be relieved from our anxious and active vigilance, as the Americans will be fully employed in attending to the designs of their new, ambitious and enterprising neighbours. It was on this principle that some of our politicians of the old school entertained the opinion, that we might attribute the loss of the American colonies to our retention of Canada after the seven years war."

July 17.

A HANDSOME CARGO.

Arrived yesterday in the Revenue Cutter, captain Ham, three hundred thousand dollars in silver, from the office of discount and deposit at Norfolk, destined to the vaults of the branch bank of this city.

Annapolis, July 22.

W. BROCKEN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	} The first week of the term.
Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery,	
And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.	} The second week of the term.
And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.	

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraph, and Bartsch's Republican Gazette.

Test, JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

To be THE house in tion of BARU tion may be had imm

Annapolis, July 1

N O

ALL persons ha JAMES BR of Annapolis, deced same, legally autho debted to the said date payment, to

Baltimore, July 1

N

THE subscriber court of An testamentary letters CHARD WHITE deceased, do hereby against the estate c hibit them to the befor the 19th day debted to said estat to

MARG

Annapolis, July

Thirty

RAN away from Arundel count instant, a negro ma years of age, five is black, has very when spoken to fl has a down look; fine in tone of vo working clothing, clothed with him his dress, and en will pay FIFTE county, and TWI the above reward will take up the at subscriber, or secur to the reward.

July 20, 1802.

A LIST of LET

Isaac Andr polis; Mrs. A Wm. Birch, N William Bell, R polis; Arthur, B win, Anne-Arund Henry Carbury, William Campbe Carnes, Mr. Cro polis.

Gabriel Duval Howard Duval, Bennett Darnall, Thomas Folks John Gwinn ( Annapolis; John cholas Galloway, Daniel Hughes Henry Howard, John Matherly, Neth, Edward H near Annapolis; Severn; Richard Joaler, or Ma Henry Johnson, Henry Jackson, Alexander Leate Edward Know Lloyd M. Low George W. M Mackubin, Ann M'Pherson and S William Nive Thomas Price Annapolis.

Henry Ridgel Robertson, Ann way Rawlings, Michael J. S Annapolis; Jehu Thos. Tucker Mary Wilme William Wehst near Annapolis Wards, An

Persons sendi to send the mon On SATURD to PUBLIC row, Queen ONE likely of age, h house and elea child, one cow, chine. Six mon giving bond, or Sale to

July 1, 1802



## To be RENTED,

THE house in West-street, now in the occupation of BARUCH FOWLER, Esquire. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to  
JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, July 19, 1802.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and such as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of JAMES BRICE.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

Annapolis, July 21, 1802.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on West-river, on the 16th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, he is black, has very red eyes, and very wide teeth; when spoken to sharply appears to be confused, and has a down look; when questioned speaks low, and fine in tone of voice; he went off in his common working clothing, and took a number of other cloathing with him, and it is probable he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I will pay FIFTEEN DOLLARS if taken in the county, and TWENTY if out of the county, and the above reward if out of the state. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the reward.

JOSEPH JENNER.

July 20, 1802.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC ANDREWS, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Mrs. Aquard, near Annapolis.

Wm. Birch, Nicholas Brewer, William Brewer, William Bell, Richard Brown (3), P. Byrne, Annapolis; Arthur Bryan, near Annapolis; James Baldwin, Anne-Arundel county.

Henry Carbury, Nicholas Carroll, John Callahan, William Campbell, William Caton, Peter Jack Carries, Mr. Cromer, Nicholas Comerford, Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall, Clement Dorsey, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, near Annapolis; Richard Darnall, Bennett Darnall, near Pig Point.

Thomas Folks (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (3), Frederick and Samuel Green; Annapolis; John Groves (2), near Annapolis; Nicholas Gaffaway, Anne-Arundel county.

Daniel Hughes, Samuel H. Howard; Henry Hall, Henry Howard, John Hurst, Zebulon Hollingworth, John Matherly, Dr. Richard Harrison, care of Mr. Neth, Edward Hall, Annapolis; Richard Hardeley, near Annapolis; Philip Hammond (2), Head of Severn; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Joaler, or Master of the Prison, Nancy Jackson, Henry Johnson, care of Mr. Caton, Annapolis; Henry Jackson, Magothy; Miss Jones, care of Alexander Leatch, West river.

Edward Knowles (2), Annapolis.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis.

George W. Miller, John Mackubin, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, Alex. M'Pherson and Son, near Annapolis.

William Niven, Annapolis.

Thomas Price, John Purviance, Samuel Peaco, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Absalom Ridgely (3), Isaac W. Robertson, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, Gaffaway Rawlings, Ham Robison, near Annapolis.

Michael J. Stone, Gilbert Smith, Daniel Scott, Annapolis; Jehu Stoneman, Fork of Patuxent.

Thos. Tucker, West river.

Mary Wilmer, Jane Winter, Gideon White (2), William Wells (2), Annapolis; William W. West, near Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill (2), Caleb Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

Persons sending for the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. S. SPAN-ROW, Queen-Anne,

ONE likely negro man, about twenty-five years of age, has been accustomed to waiting in the house and cleaning horses, one young woman and child, one cow, one yearling, and one electrical machine. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with approved security.

Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

July 1, 1802.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers and Margaret Lee Rogers being seized of a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called BACKLAND, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, and the said land having been sold by the subscriber, guardian to the infant heirs, and trustee for the purpose, but not yet conveyed to the purchaser — NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on behalf of the said heirs and the said trustee, by petition, to Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the said land, agreeably to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM KILTY.

May 12, 1802.

SOME person or persons having removed three BOUNDARIES of my land, near Annapolis, heretofore set by consent, I therefore will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one who will discover the person, or persons, who have removed the said boundaries.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

July 15, 1802.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape from the subscriber, on his way to the Tennessee state, two negro men; DAVID and SAM. David is of a yellowish complexion, about twenty-five years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, it is supposed he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as he was seen there a few days past. Sam is a likely young black fellow, about twenty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, he is suspected to be in the neighbourhood of major Thomas Snowden, as he has a wife at Mr. John Thomas's. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them in any gaol, so that I may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them, which will be paid if information be given to JOHN BEARD, near Annapolis.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

June 28, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the 19th instant, a negro man who says his name is JOE, and belongs to JAMES WHITE, of Bourbon county, in the state of Kentucky, from whom he ran away in January last. Joe is a likely black fellow, five feet eight inches high, about twenty-seven years of age, has had his ears marked, has a testament in which he says he can read, and some paper partly wrote on, which he says he wrote himself; his cloathing is an old brown linen shirt, old blue cloth trousers, and blue calmer short breeches, all very much worn. His master is requested to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county, Maryland.

June 21, 1802.

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 JULIET BREWER, 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 twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

## To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

## NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS N. STOCKETT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.

June 22, 1802.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,  
BENJAMIN TALBERT,  
PAUL TALBERT,  
JOHN TALBERT,  
WILLIAM D. BALL.

May 18, 1802.

## NOTICE.

INTEND to apply to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz. a tract called the Widow's PURCHASE; it being part of a tract of land called RILEY'S RANGE, also a tract called DUCKMAN'S EMPLOYMENT, it being also part of the tract called Riley's Range, a tract called Moon's CULTIVATION, a tract called FARMER'S CULTIVATION, and my part of a tract of land called STRIFE, agreeably to the acts of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

COLMORE DUVALL.

June 10, 1802.

## UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSON'S REST, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

ELIZABETH DARE.

Calvert county, July 1, 1802.

## Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the personal property of SAMUEL DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, oxen, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The above property will be sold on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH DEALE.

All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale.

July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, 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 tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county, Executor.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration to the estate of SAMUEL WARD, of BENJAMIN, deceased, requests all those who have claims against said estate to present them, legally attested, for payment, and those indebted to make payment, to

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

July 6, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an ofnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.



**IMPORTANT.**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine  
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,  
And for sale, by  
**GIDEON WHITE,**  
At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in  
Annapolis.  
**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-  
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the  
**HOOPING COUGH,**  
**THIS** discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is  
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in  
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder  
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly  
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty  
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general  
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion  
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family  
for two or three years past, with uniform success,  
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it  
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-  
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with foreboding and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-  
serving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very  
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold  
caught several months ago. He breathed with the  
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-  
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards  
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and  
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this  
invaluable medicine.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE**  
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
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  
Violent cramps in the  
Stomach and back  
Indigestion  
Melancholy  
Gout in the stomach  
Pains in the limbs  
Relaxations  
Involuntary emissions  
Obstinate gleet  
Barrenness  
Impotency, &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 astun-  
ishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**

**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c. &c.—And has performed more cures in the above  
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before  
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn.**

**Wythe county, Virginia.**

Gentlemen,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call  
**Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard**, which  
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-  
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,  
and which had baffled every article in the Materia  
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into  
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make  
it public. Yours, &c.

**P. WEATHERBURN.**

**JOHN HOOVER,** rope-maker, South Second-  
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-  
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—  
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted  
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to  
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at  
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most  
respectable medical advice was followed, and every  
probable remedy attempted: when seeing several  
cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.  
Bickel, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-  
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

**JOHN HOOVER.**

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**  
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia  
county.

**HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**

Which have within four years past cured upwards  
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both  
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-  
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and  
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and  
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
title, so commonly complained of as operating with  
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence  
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and  
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly  
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-  
not 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 offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms  
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-  
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;  
feverish and bilious complaints, and are the  
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any  
occasion.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,**

And the symptoms by which they are known.

**WORMS** which infest the human body, are chiefly  
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,  
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina  
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or  
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—  
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—  
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-  
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and  
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the  
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes  
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the  
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing  
food, and sometimes voracity—Purging, with slimy  
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—  
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head  
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with  
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive  
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,  
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,  
should have recourse to **Hamilton's Worm destroying**  
**Lozenges** which have been constantly attended with  
success in all complaints similar to those above de-  
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during  
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting  
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which  
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our  
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain  
remedy known, and has restored to health and strength  
a great number when in an advanced stage of this  
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
given for every part of the necessary treatment in  
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-  
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable  
taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which  
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal  
application.

**TAPE WORM.**

**Mr. SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the  
**Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore,** began about  
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape  
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as  
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing  
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-  
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-  
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-  
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with  
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any  
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-  
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large  
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of the  
worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal  
of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-  
gour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more  
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-  
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,  
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or  
**EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since  
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.  
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle  
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who  
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such  
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-  
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the  
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-  
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly  
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,  
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**  
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

**York, January 4th, 1802.**

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended  
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the  
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this  
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,  
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-  
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,  
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to  
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state  
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines  
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,  
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-  
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close  
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-  
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-  
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-  
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though  
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
different occasions I have used this medicine as a  
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-  
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any  
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned  
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this  
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the  
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and  
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off  
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-  
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLTHER.**

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

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

**THE PERSIAN LOTION,**

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout  
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and  
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in  
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and  
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-  
flammatory redness, scurfs, warts, ringworms, sun-  
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

**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, by absorbing all that  
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-  
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**

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

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-  
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-  
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT**  
**FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-  
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety  
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-  
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-  
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that  
tormenting smart which attends the application of  
other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.  
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant  
fevers.

**IS RECOMMENDED**

**DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**

The operation of these pills is speedy and mild, so as  
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,  
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superflu-  
ous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-  
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-  
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often  
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a  
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-  
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

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

(LVIIIth YE

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 29, 1862.

Boston, July 16.

LONDON PAPERS TO MAY 27.

Were brought by captain Redman, of the ship Confidence, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. We have extracted the most prominent articles of their contents. The report of a new attempt on the life of Buonaparte is contained in the latest paper. It appears to have obtained but little credit in England. We must, however, wait the next arrival for decision upon it. It is not too STRANGE to be true! The French tribunate and legislative body have decided, in favour of the establishment of a "Legion of Honour," (see the plan in our paper of the 2d inst.) and the revival of negro slavery and the slave trade. The report on the latter subject was made by a citizen Adet. There were a considerable number of votes in the negative respecting the creation of the new military order. The session of the legislative body terminated on the 30th May.

H A G U E, May 21.

GOVERNMENT have just contracted for the clothing of 6000 men, expected from Germany, who are to be sent in the course of the summer to the West-Indies. A body of 3500 men is now encamped near the Helder. The whole force to be sent will amount to 9000 men.

Our funds have experienced a small rise.

L O N D O N, May 24.

FRENCH "LEGION OF HONOUR."

A strong and unexpected opposition has manifested itself in the French legislature. Our readers know, that a plan has been proposed for establishing a legion of honour, the nature of which we have already explained. The proposition was warmly recommended in the tribunate by Lucien Buonaparte. A member of the name of Savoy-Rollin attacked it with spirit and with great strength of argument. He considered it as the introduction of hereditary and military noblesse into the republic. Chauvelin, who was ambassador to this country before the war, opposed it with equal warmth; and condemned it as in the highest degree unconstitutional. Lucien Buonaparte answered Rollin and Chauvelin with some petulance, and inveighed against them as having attacked the government. The plan, however, was adopted by the tribunate; but the division upon it was 56 to 38.

In the legislative body the opposition was as strong. Our readers know, that by the constitution of that body, that assembly decides upon a plan without hearing speeches from any of its members. Orators from the government and a deputation from the tribunate, plead before it, either for or against any measure, and the assembly proceeds to the vote after it has heard them. On the 19th, at night, the discussion upon the legion of honour was opened in the legislative body. Lucien Buonaparte defended it, and animadverted upon the objections made to it in the tribunate. At midnight, the legislative body divided and adopted the plan by a majority of 166 to 110. So strong a minority has not been seen for some time.

SLAVE TRADE.

The principle of establishing the slave trade has been adopted after much opposition. The numbers were 56 for and 27 against it in the tribunate; and 211 for and 63 against it in the legislative body. The treaty of Amiens has been unanimously approved of by the latter; a medal is to be struck commemorative of it.

End of the Session of the Legislature.

On the 20th the legislative body terminated its session. A councillor of state complimented it in the name of the government upon the services it had conferred upon the country. He took a review of the laws that had been passed, and the restoration of peace to Europe, and of the efforts of the French government and the public opinion, such doctrine is altogether unconstitutional; in a representative government the constituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the people. In France it is the tribunate, the senate and the legislative body that are the constitutional intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude it may be necessary to strike out a new coin, but this coin, however, should not be struck at the expense of the French people. He voted for rejecting it.

The French funds are 56 f. 45 c.

FRANCE TRIBUNATE—May 20.

Observations against the establishment of a Legion of Honour.

Savoy-Rollin attacked the plan as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. "A free state contains only magistrates and citizens—Those who wish to defend the plan rely on the 87th article of the constitution, which declares, that national re-

compense shall be given to those warriors who shall have rendered conspicuous services in fighting for the republic. I only see in that a promise of granting to our brave soldiers individual recompense; but to discover in this article, an order of chivalry, a privileged corps, one must forget our language and our constitution.

"The people ought not to tolerate a body bound by oaths, and more powerful than the people, to undertake the defence of the constitution. The people should be subordinate only to their magistrates, and those magistrates are designated by the constitution.

"Tribunes, to accept a legion of honour, is to accept of a patrician order! It is the introduction of an hereditary and military noblesse into the republic!

"After twelve years of frightful calamities, which the genius of France (guided by one of those extraordinary men who are necessary to finish revolutions) has surmounted, to accept of such an institution, armed with power and privileges, would be to go back to the point from which we set out. What do I say? It is going back to those barbarous ages that gave birth to the feudal system, which began with war horses, fine coats of armour, and festivals, but which ended with enslaving of Europe for eight centuries.

"Such is the case now in Russia and in Turkey, where the condition of the citizen or subject is subordinate to the class of soldiers. In a free state the civil officer ought to have the first place.

"It will be quite different in the legion of honour, and will it not be shameful, that an officer, who shall have carried a redoubt at the point of the sword, should have a higher rank than Montesquieu, the author of the immortal work "The Spirit of Laws?"

"For many ages our kings even did not dare to trust the defence of their states to knights errant or to orders of chivalry. Why this exclusive denomination of Legion of Honour, as if honour was an exclusive privilege? Honour is not given, it is acquired. Often those to whom it is given have not deserved it, and those have deserved it to whom it has not been given. Besides one of its dispositions of the plan postpones the execution till the 1st Vendemiaire, year 12. I do not see why the sanction of it should not be postponed for the same term. I vote its rejection."—This speech was ordered to be printed.

Chauvelin opposed the plan that was now presented; and thought that both the authors and defenders of it had very widely departed from the object they declared. Without doubt it is incumbent on us to discharge the great debt of national gratitude to our brave warriors; we must confirm what has been already decreed; and add other rewards of a new, honourable and distinguished nature. But, can it be necessary to incorporate civil functionaries in an organization altogether military? In the ancient republics military exploits have been often rewarded by civil distinctions; a crown of laurel or of oak leaves adorned alike the head of the warrior and the magistrate, the poet and the artist; but this will be the first time that heroism in civil offices is to be repaid by military honours, that are nothing in the eyes of reason, if not granted in battle. If the oath required of this corps was necessary for the security of our rights it should be taken by the army in general, and by all Frenchmen. If it be superfluous, it can only tend to call in question that equality which the laws consecrate, which is dear to all Frenchmen, which was introduced by our manners for half a century past, and which was rather acknowledged than required in 1789. Such a corporation as this would partake of the vices of NOBLESSE, on account of the distinction conferred upon it; it would, like the clergy, possess itself of estates in the mort-main, and would, like them, continue a separate order in the state. The authors of the plan represented this in-terference between the power of the government and the public opinion, such doctrine is altogether unconstitutional; in a representative government the constituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the people. In France it is the tribunate, the senate and the legislative body that are the constitutional intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude it may be necessary to strike out a new coin, but this coin, however, should not be struck at the expense of the French people. He voted for rejecting it.

May 27.

Reported attempt on Buonaparte.

A most extraordinary report has been brought from Calais, by a vessel which arrived at Dover last night. It is, that the life of Buonaparte has been again attempted. The attempt is said to have been made upon the parade at the Quilidi review. The

conspirators surrounded him, and stabbed him. Happily the wound was slight; an aid-de-camp, however, near him, was mortally wounded.

We give this as a rumour, without pledging ourselves in the slightest degree for its authenticity. It may be only an echo of a report circulated here some days ago, on the authority of some private accounts from Paris, which mentioned, that a conspiracy against Buonaparte's life had been planned, but had been discovered.

From Dover, May 26.

The Rambler, arrived here from Calais last night, with 11 gentlemen passengers.

A report is in circulation here by some of the above passengers, that Buonaparte was surrounded on the parade, by a band of persons, who attempted to stab him; he was slightly wounded himself, and his secretary mortally wounded. This I mention merely as the report of the moment, not having time, as most of the passengers are on board the vessel, to get further particulars.

Yesterday was settling day for the account; when such was the scarcity of money, no less than two and a quarter per cent. were given for the continuation.

From Paris, May 22.

At the making up of the signed list, respecting the first consul's being elected for life, the night before last, only 7000 names appeared, and most of these military or place men. [A letter.]

THE TURKISH REBEL.

The cabinet of Vienna has received important information respecting Pashwan Oglou, by an Austrian, who served as a subaltern officer in the pacha's army, but deserted from Widdon on the 4th April, to return home. He states, in an affidavit made before the Austrian commandant at Mehadia, that the flower of Pashwan Oglou's army consists of Christians of almost every country in Europe, and amounts to 6000 men at the furthest, whom he pays and treats in the most liberal manner. Of natives and Janissaries he can always command from 10 to 12,000 men, who are better disciplined than the troops of the grand signior. Many Frenchmen, who escaped from Hungary, where they were retained prisoners of war, and near one thousand English emigrants, form separate corps.

PRUSSIAN MEASURES.

According to letters from Ratibon of the 14th inst. very unpleasant rumours had been received there from Nuremberg, purporting that the Imperial city would shortly be taken possession of by the Prussian troops. The alarm occasioned among the burghers of that place, jealous of their ancient liberties, became so serious, that the magistrates found themselves under the necessity of taking measures to secure the public tranquillity.

The king of Prussia will, it is said, also take possession of the bishoprics of Bamberg and Wurtzburg. These events are expected to take place immediately on the arrival of baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, who is shortly expected at Anspach. The court of Vienna has made remonstrances with regard to the execution of these measures, to the cabinet of Berlin, but has been very little attended to.

SWITZERLAND.

The insurgents of Switzerland give out, that they are favoured by the French government, and they have even hoisted the French colours. Their object is the abolition of taxes, tithes, &c. and we have no doubt that France directs their movements, that it may become necessary for her to take them under her protection; but the French minister in Switzerland, Verninac, has found it prudent for decency's sake, to deny that his government countenances their doings.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in the morning and circumstantial report of the French tribune Darul, on the recruiting of the army. He says, that in the northern district of France the number of men unfit by physical constitutions for arms, is a seventh of the whole. In the south they are a fifth. Besides this, so unwarlike are the people of the south compared with those of the north, that Alsace was found to have furnished one soldier out of every sixty-five inhabitants. Auch furnished only one out of every 628. These facts are strong confirmations of the theories which attribute great influence to climate on human character. The people of the south of France are by physical constitution, and still more by character, less warlike than those of the north, other circumstances of religion, government, &c. being equal. Perhaps something may be owing to the north being more agricultural. The Romans, however,



in a more southern climate than France, were in the early ages of the republic as warlike as any nation ever was, and if there was a tendency in the climate to enervate, it was counteracted by their political institutions.

A very destructive fire has lately occurred at Woolwich. The damage amounted to a very great sum. It was at first suspected that the fire was designed; and since, three Frenchmen have been charged as the incendiaries, by an Irishman. Two have been taken, the other has absconded.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS—May 26.

Lord Suffolk announced his intention of bringing forward a motion on Thursday next, (June 6,) for a censure of the late ministers, for the recent war, its causes and consequences down to the "DEGRADING" peace.

A bill was read for keeping full the number of militia to be embodied for monthly exercise, and to empower the king to augment it, in case of invasion or any other public exigency, 20,000 men—making them in the whole 62,000. The bill passed for a third reading. Lord Hobart said he was in favour of the bill, because of the relative power of France and the rest of Europe, not from any opinion that the present French government did not sincerely wish for the continuance of peace; nor from any opinion that it was less likely to continue than any former peace. Lord Fitzwilliam viewed the peace as very precarious and uncertain: and inferred that such was really the opinion of Lord Hobart. The marquis of Buckingham declared his perfect conviction of the insecurity of the present peace.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 26.

One hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds were granted for the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, Corsican emigrants, St. Domingo sufferers, and American loyalists.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June 22.

"A courier has just arrived from Spain with dispatches to the governor, &c. which do not mention one word of this province being given up to the French. The dispatches as late as the beginning of April—Private letters in town just received from the Havana state, that the province had been given to the French, but returned, on condition that the Spaniards would pay the French five millions of money, five ships of the line, and repairs for twenty more. These letters speak confidently of this statement being correct. If this account is true, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves on the event."

July 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in New-York, dated May 10.

"A large body of the inhabitants of Poland are intending to pass to America. This emigration is under the direction of Kosciuszko and Thomas Paine, and with the particular support of M. Jefferson, president of the United States. They intend forming a settlement on the banks of the Susquehanna, in New-York state. The number spoken of is 1500, probably many of them with families. This will add to the value of that part of the country, as it is but thinly settled."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in this city, dated June 22.

"We are all in anxious suspense, ignorant of what is to be our fate. There arrived here on the 19th, two French commissioners, dispatched by the captain of a French frigate in Havana to Vera Cruz, in search of money for the wants of St. Domingo. They came passenger in our money ships, which, after landing the money for the colony, were to have proceeded immediately to Vera Cruz, from the Balise. The capt. however, has come up to town, and no doubt the vessel will soon follow, and we shall have an opportunity, during her stay here, to learn something of the intention of their government towards this country.

"We were some time ago dazzled with the hope that the United States were negotiating for this part of the river; and as the report was pretty current, it furnished an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people. I was pleased to perceive the universal prevalence of satisfaction.

"You will be surprised to learn that the Spanish court has given no advice whatever on this interesting subject, to its agents here. They know nothing at all respecting it, more than what is contained in private letters, or what is gathered from the American press. The people in office are in general consternation, confident of the retrocession being agreed upon. All proposing to secure their property from the fraternal rapacity of their dear country."

The following is the communication of the board of health to his excellency the governor:

#### HEALTH-OFFICE,

July, 22, 1802.

Sir,

I have the honour to announce to your excellency, that by the report of our committee of this morning, the fever which lately appeared in the vicinity of Vine-street has entirely subsided, and think myself warranted in saying that the city and liberties enjoys as much health, at this moment, as at any former period and that bills of health will be issued from this office as heretofore.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CORNELIUS COMEGYS, President.

His excellency the governor.

#### BALTIMORE, July 20.

Efficacy of Blackberry Jelly, and receipt for making it.

As the season is approaching for making a jelly of blackberries, it may be exceedingly useful to communicate the following account of its very remarkable efficacy in that dreadful disorder the gravel and stone.

A gentleman who for many years had been affected with that dreadful complaint, was persuaded to take, every night going to bed, the quantity of a large nutmeg of this jelly. The effect of which was, that the stone was broken to pieces, and voided in granules, somewhat then nearly the size of a pepper corn, manifestly appearing to be portions of a much larger substance. The gentleman, though more than four-score, is now enabled to discharge these stony particles without much difficulty, and finds no other inconvenience than a frequent irritation to make water.

To make the jelly, take blackberries before they are quite ripe, when turned red, pick them and put them in a pot; tie them up close, and put them in a kettle of water, let them stand over the fire, until they are reduced to a pulp. Then strain them: and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered sugar. Boil it to a jelly, and put it up for use.

July 21.

A discovery of very general importance has been lately made in respect to the culture of potatoes: it has been the common practice heretofore to raise this nourishing article of food from cutting and planting what is termed the eyes of potatoes; but from several recent trials, clusters of potatoes, each weighing from 20 to 22 ounces, have been produced from planting only the shoots or sprouts.

From a Philadelphia paper.

#### KILL NOT ONE FLY.

Flies are amongst our best friends at this season of the year. A living fly purifies the atmosphere by destroying putrefaction; but a dead one generates pestilential air. Let us instead of poison, let some nourishing food for them; and instead of darkening our rooms to drive them out, open our windows and invite them in. Give them plenty to eat on the side-board, and they will not infest us at table. Furnish them with plenty of paper net work to lodge in, and they will not spoil our furniture.

HEALTH.

#### HEALTH-OFFICE,

Baltimore, 22d July, 1802.

To relieve the public mind from any inordinate apprehension relative to the existence of a malignant fever in our city, and to check the various and contradictory reports which are circulating on the subject—the board of health conceive it their indispensable duty, after having made all the inquiries in their power, to detail the following statement of facts:

That on the 2d day of July, John Kelly, Thames-street, Fell's-Point, sickened with a fever, marked with the characteristics of a malignant fever, and died the 7th.

Joseph Hopkins, who lived in the counting-house of Messrs. Pollard and Cornthwait, Bowly's wharf, sickened on the 2d of a similar fever, and died the 7th.

Joshua Cole, an apprentice to Thomas Jewett, currier, in Cumberland Row, sickened on the third and died the 12th.

John Wilson, who lived at Fell's-Point, near Wilson's wharf, after undergoing much fatigue for several days, sickened at George-town on the 14th and died on the 19th, the second day after his return to his brother's, in East-street.

James Smith, carpenter, at Fell's-Point, sickened the 13th, and is now in great danger.

Charles Frederick Lanberger, a baker, in Light-street, sickened on the 17th, and is now dangerously ill in the hospital.

Mrs. Smith, wife of James Smith, sickened the 19th, and is now ill.

Nicholas Willis, who lived in the counting-house of Mr. Repold, sickened on the 11th, and is now well.

In the investigation of the circumstances of the above cases of fever, the board of health have ascertained, to their entire satisfaction, two points of material interest to our citizens.

1st, That in no instance has the disease been communicated to the attendants or friends of the sick.

2d, That from the different situations of those who have fallen victims to the disease, they could not have derived it from the same neighbourhood.

The board are therefore, willing to believe, that those instances of disease which have unhappily appeared in our city, are solitary cases of a malignant fever, from which of late years, we have not been wholly exempt during the hot months.

These observations are not made to lull our citizens into a security that might prove fatal; but to suggest the necessity of vigilance, without alarm, and of an attention to individual cleanliness, which no police can sufficiently enforce: For, from whatever source the yellow fever may be derived, it is now admitted that impure air is necessary to its fatal propagation.

By order of the Board,

ASHTON ALEXANDER, President.

Attest.

ADAM FOSBERDEN, Secy.

A letter from Cape-Francois, (received at New-York,) dated the 1st inst. mentions that all was quiet at that place; that the markets were high and provisions scarce, especially beef, pork and fish. Lumber was high and much in demand: to induce a supply, the duty on this article was taken off. (Phila. pap.)

#### Annapolis, July 29.

W. BROCKEN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

#### FOR SALE.

A LIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fourteenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock, for CASH,

THIRTEEN likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of ANNE LANE, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. They will be sold for a term of years, and then to be free.

The sale of this property was prevented agreeable to former advertisement, on account of some disputed claims filed in the orphans court against said estate, which was necessary to settle previous to the sale, but will certainly be sold on the day above mentioned.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Abalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the newest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

#### DR. WATKINS

TAKES the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, at his farm, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county; he thinks proper also to inform the public, that he has been induced to take this method of making known his intention, in consequence of the malicious lies of some busy people who have spread abroad a report that he is not authorized by law to enter upon the duties of his profession; for the satisfaction of those who may think proper to solicit his services, he has subjoined the permission given him by one of the board of examiners, independent of this, however, he was at liberty to commence the practice, as he was an acting surgeon in the service of the United States, and of course in practice before the operation of the law which at present exists to put a stop to empiricism.

Anne-Arundel county, July 22, 1802.

Baltimore, 24th June, 1802.

PERMISSION is hereby given Doct. Tobias Watkins to practice physic and surgery in the state of Maryland, until the next meeting of the medical board of examiners for the western shore.

(Signed) ASHTON ALEXANDER, Medical Examiner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application, by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a commission to buy and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARADISE REGAINED, being a resurvey on a tract of land originally called PLANTER'S PARADISE, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS CONTREE

#### LOST,

Supposed by Lending.

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and forth as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator of

JAMES BRICE.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802.

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## District of Maryland.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,  
July 13, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of Congress, passed the 16th of March last, "to amend the Act to lay and collect a direct tax," Public notification is hereby made, That transcripts from the tax lists of the collectors of direct tax, within the district, or state of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the provisions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be sold for recovery of the said tax; specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; also, that the tax due on the said lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whose divisions or counties the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor at this place, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the district, or state of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803; at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much of all lands within their respective districts, on which the direct tax of any part thereof, shall then remain unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales. That is to say,

In St. Mary's county, sales will be commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax shall remain unpaid, at the court-house of the said county.

In Charles county, at the court-house thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-house thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-house thereof.

In and for the part of the district of Columbia, heretofore within the state of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Washington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the said-house in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-house in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a distinct collection district, at the court-house aforesaid.

In Washington county, at the court-house thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-house thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-house thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-house thereof.

In Cecil county, at the court-house thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-house thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-house thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-house thereof.

In Somerset county, at the court-house thereof.

In Dorchester county, at the court-house thereof.

In Worcester county, at the court-house thereof.

For the better information of all persons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the last section thereof, which has no reference to those sales, is hereto subjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the District of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within those limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification; and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the said lands as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges, as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, In all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown, and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

## Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

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

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphic, and Barts's Republican Gazette.

Tell JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,  
BENJAMIN TALBERT,  
PAUL TALBERT,  
JOHN TALBERT,  
WILLIAM D. BALL.

May 15, 1802.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers and Margaret Lee Rogers being seized of a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called BACKLAND, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, and the said land having been sold by the subscriber, guardian to the infant heirs, and trustee for the purpose, but not yet conveyed to the purchaser — NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on behalf of the said heirs and the said trustee, by petition, to Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the said land, agreeably to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM KILTY.

May 12, 1802.

## UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE OF MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above, mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC ANDREWS, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Mrs. Aquard, near Annapolis.

Wm. Birch, Nicholas Brewer, William Brewer, William Bell, Richard Brown, (3), P. Byrne, Annapolis; Arthur Bryan, near Annapolis; James Baldwin, Anne-Arundel county.

Henry Carbury, Nicholas Carroll, John Callahan, William Campbell, William Caton, Peter Jack Carnes, Mrs. Cromer, Nicholas Comerford, Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall, Clement Dorsey, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, near Annapolis; Richard Darnall, Bennett Darnall, near Pig Point.

Thomas Folks (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (5), Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves (2), near Annapolis; Nicholas Galloway; Anne-Arundel county.

Daniel Hughes, Samuel H. Howard, Henry Hall, Henry Howard, John Hurst, Zebulon Hollingsworth, John Hatherly, Dr. Richard Harrison, care of Mr. Neth, Edward Hall, Annapolis; Richard Hardeby, near Annapolis; Philip Hammond (2), Head of Severn; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Joalen or Master of the Prison, Nancy Jackson, Henry Johnson, care of Mr. Caton, Annapolis; Henry Jackson, Magothy; Miss Jones, care of Alexander Leach, West river.

Edward Knowles (2), Annapolis.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis.

George W. Miller, John Mackubin, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel M'Cubbin, Alex. M'Pherson and Son, near Annapolis.

William Niven, Annapolis.

Thomas Price, John Purviance, Samuel Peace, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Absalom Ridgely (3), Isaac W. Robertson, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, Galloway Rawlings, Ham Robison, near Annapolis.

Michael J. Stone, Gilbert Smith, Daniel Scott, Annapolis; Jehu Stoneman, Fork of Patuxent.

Thos. Tucker, West river.

Mary Wilmer, Jane Winter, Gideon White (2), William Wells (2), Annapolis; William Whetcroft, near Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill (2), Caleb Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

Persons lending for the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on West river, on the 16th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, he is black, has very red eyes, and very wide teeth; when spoken to, sharply appears to be confused, and has a down look, when questioned speaks low, and fine in tone of voice; he went off in his common working clothing, and took a number of other clothing with him, and it is probable he will change his name, and endeavor to pass as a free man. I will pay FIFTEEN DOLLARS if taken in the county, and TWENTY if out of the county, and the above reward if out of the state. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, shall be entitled to the reward.

JOSEPH JENIFER.

July 20, 1802.

SOME person or persons having removed three BOUNDARIES of my land, near Annapolis, heretofore set by consent, I therefore will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one who will discover the person, or persons, who have removed the said boundaries.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

July 13, 1802.



**IMPORTANT.**  
A fresh supply of the following  
**VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine  
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,  
And for sale, by

**GIDEON WHITE,**  
At his store, who is appointed the ONLY agent in  
Annapolis.

**DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-  
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the  
**HOOPING COUGH,**

**THIS** discovery is of the greatest magnitude, as it is  
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in  
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder  
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly  
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty  
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq.** attorney-general  
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion  
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family  
for two or three years past, with uniform success,  
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it  
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-  
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-  
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend  
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-  
serving public attention.

**LUTHER MARTIN.**  
Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was  
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very  
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold  
caught several months ago. He breathed with the  
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weak-  
ening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and  
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he  
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards  
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and  
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this  
invaluable medicine.

**DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE**  
IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-  
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile  
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—  
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent  
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to  
the unskillful 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 blood  
Hysterical affections  
Inward weaknesses  
Seminous weaknesses  
Fluorals (or whites)  
Barrenness  
Violent cramps in the  
stomach and back  
Indigestion  
Melancholy  
Gout in the stomach  
Pains in the limbs  
Relaxations  
Involuntary emissions  
Obtuse gleet  
Impotency, &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 aston-  
ishing cures.

**HAMILTON'S**  
**ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,**  
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,  
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above  
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before  
made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn,**  
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call  
*Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard*, which  
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-  
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip  
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,  
and which had baffled every article in the Materia  
Medica; and every mode of treatment received into  
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If  
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make  
it public. Yours, &c.

**P. FEATHERBURN.**  
**JOHN HOOVER,** rope-maker, South Second-  
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-  
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—  
that his wife Mary Hoover was severely afflicted  
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,  
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to  
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at  
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-  
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most  
respectable medical advice was followed, and every  
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several  
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and  
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.  
Blich, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-  
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of  
health and strength.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**  
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia  
county.

**HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.**  
Which have within four years past cured upwards  
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both  
sexes, of every age, and in every situation; of va-  
rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and  
from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and  
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar  
title, so commonly complained of as operating with  
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence  
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and  
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly  
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-  
not 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 offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms  
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-  
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-  
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the  
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any  
occasion.

**DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,**  
And the symptoms by which they are known.  
**WORMS** which infest the human body, are chiefly  
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,  
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina  
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or  
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—  
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—  
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-  
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and  
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the  
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes  
privation of speech—starting and grinding of the  
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing  
food; and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy  
and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—  
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head  
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with  
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive  
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,  
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,  
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*  
*Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with  
success in all complaints similar to those above de-  
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during  
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting  
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which  
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our  
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-  
medy known, and has restored to health and strength  
a great number when in an advanced stage of this  
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are  
given for every part of the necessary treatment in  
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-  
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable  
taste.

**CASES OF CURES.**  
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which  
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal  
application.

**TAPE WORM.**  
**Mr. SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the  
Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about  
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape  
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as  
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing  
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-  
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of  
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-  
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-  
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with-  
out his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any  
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-  
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large  
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of  
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him  
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-  
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more  
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-  
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,  
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX or**  
**EIGHT YARDS** more. A few months have since  
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.  
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle  
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who  
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.  
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such  
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-  
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the  
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-  
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly  
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,  
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**  
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

Dear Sir,  
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended  
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the  
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this  
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,  
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-  
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,  
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to  
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state  
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines  
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,  
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-  
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close  
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-  
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-  
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-  
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though  
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon  
different occasions I have used this medicine as a  
purging substitute, and found it to answer exceed-  
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any  
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned  
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this  
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the  
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and  
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off  
that bilious substance, which engenders to much in-  
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**JOHN MOLTHER.**

**DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE**  
**GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**  
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing  
them root and branch, without giving pain.

**THE PERSIAN LOTION,**  
So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout  
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and  
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the  
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in  
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and  
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-  
flammatory spots, scurf, tetter, ringworms, sun-  
burns, prickly heat, &c.

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

**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, by absorbing all that  
acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffered to ac-  
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

**DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.**  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,  
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-  
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges, of  
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never  
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-  
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-  
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have  
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-  
prived of sight.

**TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.**  
The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-  
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-  
stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT**  
**FOR THE ITCH.**  
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-  
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety  
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-  
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-  
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that  
tormenting smart which attends the application of  
other remedies.

**THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.**  
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.**  
A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.  
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant  
fevers.

**25 RECOMMENDED**  
**DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.**  
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as  
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation  
and of every age.  
They are excellently adapted to remove bilious  
disorders, and prevent its morbid tendency, to re-  
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-  
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often  
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a  
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-  
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at  
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be  
taken by all persons on a change of climate. /67

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

(LVIth YE

**MA**

By the schooner **Ma**  
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ter plenipotentiary  
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from the French  
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