

and Cash Store,
Annapolis,
following articles, in
rent places, viz.
Saltpetre,
Copperas,
Alum,
White and brown soap,
Mould candles,
Dipped ditto,
Spermaceti ditto,
Lamp black,
Plumbs,
Bloom raisins,
Muscadel ditto,
Currants,
Capers,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Flask oil,
Castor oil in bottles,
Poland starch in pounds,
Fig blue,
Indigo ditto,
Leiper's snuff,
Rappee ditto,
James river tobacco,
Cabinet ditto,
Smoking ditto,
Best Spanish segars,
Common ditto,
Pipes,
Fine salt,
Bacon ditto,
Chocolate,
Patent ditto,
Jameison's crackers,
Pilot bread,
Glass saltcellars,
Jelly glasses,
Quart, pint, and 1/2 pint
tumblers,
Quart cut decanters,
Queen's ware, assorted,
Stone ware, ditto,
China bowls,
Demijohns,
Cranberries,
Best playing cards,
Henry, 8th, ditto,
Highlander's ditto,
Brans,
Sifters,
Nests of wooden ware,
buckets,
Catfup and foy,
Pruns,
Figs,
Lemons,
Limes & Oranges,
Hair-brooms,
Clamps,
Scrubbing-brushes,
Hearth ditto,
Bannister ditto,
Shoe ditto.

articles too tedious to
WILLIAM CATON.

of the orphans court of Annapolis
will be exposed to public sale on
4th day of July next, at the
Annapolis, on a credit of three
months.

named HAGAR, about 16 years
property of JOHN YOUNG, deceased,
commenced at 11 o'clock. Bond
required.

SAMUEL DEALE
day, at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
o'clock, will be sold for cash
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

NDL COUNTY, to wit,
y, that JOHN KNIGHTON, of
ght before me, as trespassing on
MARE, about seven or eight
hands high, a blaze on her face
white, and the left forefoot, and
and gallops, and has been work-
under the hand of me one of the
in and for said county, this 1st
1807.

SAMUEL C. WATKINS.
quested to prove property, for
r away.

JOHN KNIGHTON.

undel County court,
IL TERM, 1807.

court, that on this term, no
ce be granted unless the person
oe, produce to the court a cer-
east of his or her neighbours, sig-
necessary where the person ap-
sides, and that he is a fit and pro-
p a tavern.

GHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk.

ANAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LXIIIrd YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3155)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 2, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 2, 1807.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS— VIA NEW-YORK.

FINKENSTEIN, April 20.

THE emperor has divided the grand army into three principal corps, which he has reviewed in succession. The enemy has also divided its force into three principal corps. One is to be commanded by the emperor of Russia in person, with general Benningfen under him. Another will be led on by the king of Prussia, assisted by generals Buchel and Leftocq. The third will be commanded by the grand duke Constantine and general Tolstoy. The principal advanced guards remain under the orders of prince Agrathion. It appears to be almost certain, that every prospect of peace has vanished, the courts of Austria and Prussia having rejected the proposals made by the emperor Napoleon.

COPENHAGEN, May 5.

According to letters from Koningberg the prince Benevento is said to have had a conference with the emperor of Russia, not far from Braunsburg, the date and place is not mentioned.

LONDON, May 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board Sir J. Duckworth's squadron, dated off Tenedos, the 12th of March.

"Thank God we are safe again through these Straits. We have had an escape, having run the gantlet with the whole squadron, through such masses of batteries, some of them throwing stones of 10 weight. We have suffered a good deal in yards and hulls, and men, and are now repairing our damages. If we had had only five thousand land troops with us, we should have succeeded: for when we first cleared off the Dardanelles, with the assistance of a land force, we could have immediately taken the castles, and destroyed all their batteries, which, if we remain masters at sea, could never have been repaired during the war: this would have made masters of Constantinople at once, for the Turks could not have refitted an hour when they had found masters of the Straits; but this not having been the all our chance was a coupe de main, and that prevented by a calm. You will read in the Gazette the account of our losses, and on destroying part of the Turkish fleet. This we hoped would make an impression, but when we appeared off Constantinople, the wind fell so calm, and continued so that we did nothing: then we lay like logs in the water, till the Turks got the better of their terror, and moved their fleet into a secure birth; and then, having no land forces we could do nothing. Our admiral soon saw the necessity of our speedy return, as the Dardanelles were fortifying behind us with rapidity, and we had 12 sail of the enemy's line to fall on our rear, if we should get crippled. Very different was our return down the Straits from our passage to the batteries doubled, their guns better placed, and better directed; some of their guns threw, as I saw, stones 800 weight. Our escape is miraculous; we staid a week longer, we might have never got back. Our disappointment is truly mortifying, if they had let five thousand men go with us from Egypt, which I hear the admiral asked for, we should have done our business in a masterly style; but Fox could only send them to Egypt, for his orders were peremptory. This, to be sure, was very unlucky; however, I hope we shall make up a little for our disappointment by prizes, for we are going off Smyrna. The Russian squadron has joined us, and want us to make another attempt, but I don't believe our admiral will indulge them."

May 12.

The treaty with America, it is said, has been sent to London for re-consideration; and we should be that by mutual concession, the whole of this disagreeable dispute may be amicably adjusted. Perhaps, however, our present ministry, with that laudable spirit of contradiction to the former cabinet which prompted all their measures since their accession to office, may undo what their predecessors have done, and involve us in a war with a country united to ours by the ties of blood as well as of policy, to prove her zeal for the religion of peace! The channel fleet has been obliged to return into the port from the uncommon severity of the weather. Arrived at Plymouth, the Veronica, of New-Orleans, Henry Pyle, master, from Memel, which

place she left 28th March, for this port with timber; when the master left Memel there were nearly 20,000 Prussian troops at that place and its neighbourhood, which were not able to join the army for want of arms, which were anxiously expected from this country: arms of every description were demanded from individuals for the temporary supply of the army. Ammunition was also so scarce, that the British ships of war in the Baltic were obliged to part with a great part of their stock for the use of the combined armies.

May 13.

As we last night predicted, the new ministers are resolved to make no concessions to America.—The evening Trumpeter, not of their fame, but of their disgrace, warns us that the age of concession is past. Of this we are aware.—What then is left us? When fools are too obstinate to concede—too dull to be convinced—they must be constrained.—*Statesman.*

So confident were generals Tarleton and Gascoigne of being returned for Liverpool on Thursday, that the chairs were brought out in the morning for the purpose of chairing them; and they had ordered a sumptuous dinner to be provided in the evening; when an independent free man of the name of Green unexpectedly came forward and nominated Mr. Rolfe. The name of Green is ominous to gen. Tarleton, who must remember his unpleasant race with gen. Green in America, when the English hero rode first horse for the distance of nearly two miles. The friends of Mr. Rolfe are determined to keep the poll open the legal time, fifteen days.

May 14.

The Levant fleet, under convoy of the Juno, has arrived in port. Intelligence has been received by it relative to the state of the enemies squadrons in the Mediterranean.—The combined fleet in Cadiz consists of thirteen sail of the line, of which five are French and eight are Spanish. There are, moreover, three or four ships of the line in ordinary, two upon the stocks, and several sloops and frigates refitting. In Carthagera, there are three sail of the line, three frigates, and two sloops, all ready for sea.—The ships are all manned, and with their sails bent. The French admiral made a late attempt to escape; but perceiving that lord Collingwood was on his station, and was resolved to remain there, he deemed it prudent to return into the harbour, and wait the co-operation of the Spanish and Rochefort squadrons. Besides the above squadrons in Cadiz and Carthagera, there are three two deckers, two frigates and three sail of the line, in the harbour of Toulon; and three frigates, two sloops, and many gun-boats, in that of Venice. At Naples there are two sloops and a frigate. The vessels in the Italian ports are but badly manned, but the French endeavour to remedy this defect, by pressing the crews of every vessel which they chance to meet.

When the Juno left the Cadiz fleet, Admiral Sir John Duckworth and Sir Sidney Smith were hourly expected off Cadiz; and orders had been received by lord Collingwood to instruct these officers to proceed immediately on their way home. Mr. Arbuthnot, his family, and suit, are coming home in the Amphion.

The Barbary powers had learned the first success of admiral Duckworth forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, and the intelligence had produced a very sensible effect upon them.

The rumour of an existing negotiation for a general peace was revived on Tuesday with increased confidence, upon the alledged authority of private letters, received by the last Hamburg mail. The overtures were stated as having been made by Napoleon to the emperor Alexander; who was of opinion, that they should be submitted to the allies. The inactivity of the armies in Poland has been also urged, as evidence of a subsisting negotiation. But it is confidently asserted, on the other hand, that all hopes of amicable arrangement had vanished before the emperor of Russia left his capital. As in the latter case a battle must have been fought before this time, these contradictory reports have greatly increased the public anxiety for the arrival of foreign papers.

May 15.

Hamburg papers to the 6th, and Dutch papers to the 12th, arrived in town last night. Although their details are interesting, yet they are totally silent on the main object of our anxiety—the great battle which was anticipated to be on the eve of taking place. Buonaparte seems at this moment more willing to emulate the policy of Machiavel than the prowess of Alexander; and to place greater reliance on Flattery than Force.

If report is at all to be credited, Austria has lately shewn some symptoms of being influenced by French intrigue. Mr. Stewart, whose arrival from the court of Petersburg we mentioned in our yesterday's paper, is said to be charged with proposals submitted by Napoleon to the allies, and backed by rather a haughty recommendation on the part of his Austrian majesty.

It is even said, that the last mentioned power has gone so far as to declare Turkey its ally! We hope these rumours are unfounded. But when we consider the jealousy of Russian interference in the affairs of Turkey, always manifested by the former head of the Germanic body, we must confess we find more ground for dread than hope.

The late change in our councils cannot be supposed to impress a favourable opinion of our steadiness, any more than an increase of vigour in our measures. It is not therefore a matter either for complaint or admiration, if foreign states consult only what they may deem their own interest, unconnected with a reference to our situation. When England herself seems to have lost all sense of what is due to her, we must not expect other nations to be careful of her interests.—*Statesman.*

May 16.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived late last night with dispatches. The three Hamburg mails which were due also arrived. They have not brought any intelligence of importance from Poland; but the Paris papers to the 8th assert, that hostilities will recommence as soon as the weather will permit. All hopes of peace have vanished, the Paris papers admitting, that the overtures of Buonaparte have been peremptorily rejected. The senate, in an address to Buonaparte, in answer to his message relative to the conscription, talk of dictating peace, boast that his army is stronger by 130,000 men than it was at the commencement of the war, and hold out the prospect of his surprising, turning, and surrounding the Russian army, and compelling them to receive from him either death or law.

His Swedish majesty has refused to ratify the extraordinary armistice concluded by gen. Essen, whom he had removed from his command. A reinforcement of 15,000 Swedes has been ordered to be embarked for Strallund, and the Swedes will have in Pomerania an army of not less than 13,000 men. Buonaparte will thus be obliged to keep a strong force to watch them, and his grand army will of course be weaker than it would have been had the armistice been ratified.—The Vienna Court Gazette, in an article under the head of Turkey, states, that the Russians have made an unsuccessful attempt to take the castle of Tenedos. The Dardanelles is strictly blockaded by the English and Russians. The Turks in the interior are defeated in every encounter with the Russians. We shall soon see whether they will be more successful under Mahomet's standard, which has been conveyed from the Mosque of Sophia, with extraordinary solemnity and pomp, to the camp near Adrianople.

The transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately. Ten thousand foot, it is said, are to be embarked, and four thousand horse. Four companies of artillery have been embarked at Woolwich. Three troops of gunner drivers are also under orders for embarkation.

Orders have been dispatched by government to the commissioners of the customs, to be forwarded to all the out ports for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Seigneur; and also from the admiralty, to the commanders of king's ships and privateers to detain and bring in all vessels, property, &c. belonging to the subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

The French have taken possession of the islands of Usedom and Wallin in pursuance of the armistice which the king of Sweden has not ratified.

SEVENTY SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

FINKENSTEIN, April 23.

"The operations of marshal Mortier have had the desired effect. The Swedes were so inconsiderate as to cross the river Peene, to advance upon Anclam and Demmin, and to move towards Passewalk. On the 16th before break of day, marshal Mortier assembled his troops, advanced from Passewalk on the road to Anclam, overthrew the posts of Belling and Ferdinandshuff, took four hundred prisoners and two pieces of cannon, entered Anclam at the same time with the enemy, and made himself master of the bridge on the Peene.

The column of the Swedish general Cardoll was cut off. It remained uckermunde, when we were already at Anclam. The Swedish general in chief Armfeldt has been wounded by a grape-shot. All the enemy's magazines are taken.

The column of general Cardoll, which has been cut off, was attacked on the 17th by the general of brigade Veau, near Uckermunde, when the enemy lost three pieces of cannon and 500 men which were taken; the rest escaped by getting on board the gun-boats in the Haff. Two more pieces of cannon were taken near Demmin.

Baron Von Essen, who commands the Swedish army during the absence of general Armfeldt, proposed

an armistice to general Mortier, informing him that the king had granted him a special licence for concluding the same. A peace, or even an armistice granted to Sweden, would accomplish the most sanguine wishes of the emperor, who has always been very reluctant to carry on a war against a generous and brave nation, which, upon local grounds, is the friend of France. Must Swedish blood flow, either to protect or subvert the Ottoman empire? Is it to flow for maintaining the balance, or supporting the slavery of the seas? What has Sweden to fear from France? Nothing. What has she to fear from Russia? Every thing. These reasons are too evident not to prompt an enlightened cabinet, and a nation which possesses clearness of mind and independence of opinion, to put a speedy stop to the war. Immediately after the battle of Jena, the emperor made known his desire to restore the ancient relations between Sweden and France. The first overtures were made to the Swedish minister at Hamburg, but rejected. The emperor constantly directed his generals to treat the Swedes as friends, with whom we are at variance, and with whom we shall soon be reconciled, from the nature of things. Behold the true interests of both nations. "If they did us any harm, they would regret it; and we, on our part, should wish to repair the wrong which we may have done them. The interest of the state will at last rise superior to all differences and petty quarrels." These were the emperor's own words, in his orders. Animated by such sentiments, the emperor ordered the military operations for the siege of Stralsund to be discontinued, and the mortars and cannon which were sent from Stettin for that purpose, to be sent back. He wrote to gen. Mortier in the following words: "I already regret what has been done. I am sorry that the fine suburb of Stralsund has been burnt. Is it our business to hurt Sweden? This is a mere dream. It is our business to protect, not to do her any injury. In the latter, let us be as moderate as possible. Propose to the governor of Stralsund an armistice, or a cessation of hostilities, in order to ease the burden and lessen the calamities of a war, which I consider as wicked, because it is impolitic." On the 18th the armistice was concluded between marshal Mortier and baron Von Essen. Annexed is a copy of the articles.

The siege of Danzig is continued without interruption. Annexed is the report of the military operations at that place. [This report is omitted in the Dutch Gazette, being of importance only to military men.]

[Here the articles follow as published in our last.]

On the 10th April, at 8 in the evening, a detachment of 2600 men from the garrison of Glatz, advanced, with 6 pieces of cannon, against the right wing of the post of Finckenstein. On the following day, the 17th, at break of day, another column, of 800 men, marched from Silberberg. These troops after their junction, marched upon Frankenstein, and commenced an attack at five in the morning, with an intention to attack gen. Lefebvre, who was posted there with his corps of observation. Prince Jerome set out for Muerberg when the first gun was fired, and arrived at Frankenstein at ten in the morning. The enemy was completely dispersed, and pursued to the covered way of Glatz. Six hundred of them were taken prisoners, together with three pieces of cannon. One major and eight officers are among the prisoners; 300 men were left dead on the field of battle; 400 men that had escaped in the woods, were attacked and taken, at 11 A. M. Col. Beckers commanding the 6th Bavarian regiment of the line, and col. Scharfenslein, of the Wurtemberg troops, have done wonders.—The former would not quit the field of battle, although he was wounded in the shoulder; he showed himself every where at the head of his battalion, and every where performed wonders. The emperor has granted to each of these officers the Eagle of the Legion of Honour. Capt. Brockfeld, who provisionally commands the Wurtemberg horse Chasseurs, has likewise distinguished himself; and it was him that took the several pieces of cannon.

The siege of Neisse is going on prosperously. One half of the town is already burnt and the trenches are approaching very near the fortresses.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio) June 4.

A gentleman from Campaign county informs, that on the 25th ult. a man, by the name of Boyer, who lived in that county, was murdered by the Indians. While he was burning some logs in his new ground, the Indians, five in number, came near to where he was, and shot him twice.—Being only wounded by the first fire, he attempted to make his escape; but being fired at a second time he fell. The Indians then tomahawk'd and scalped him in a most shocking manner, and laid some peculiar signs on his back, which could not be accounted for by the oldest warriors among the whites. This melancholy circumstance has alarmed the inhabitants of the frontier counties very much; but we are happy to learn that no other act of violence has been committed by the Indians. Some suppose that they were prompted to the above inhuman and daring act, in consequence of the brother-in-law of the deceased having burned an Indian camp last spring. It is also thought that the Indians mistook Boyer for the person who had done them the injury.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

A report prevailed in London on the 6th May, that Buenos Ayres had again fallen into the hands of the British.

The colonists of the French island of Re-Union, (Bourbon,) in the Indian ocean, have applied to have the name altered to Napoleon.

Annapolis:
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1807.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

ATTENTION!

THE Annapolis Volunteer Company will assemble on SATURDAY next, the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, on the usual parade ground. They will appear in complete uniform...each member will provide himself with a flint, having his gun and accoutrements in good order...Blank cartridges will be furnished on the parade.

THE CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated June 26.

"You will perceive in the National Intelligencer by this mail the mortifying disaster of last Monday. The men demanded by the captain of the Leopard were three native Americans, one of them of Indian extraction, was born in the state of Massachusetts; the other two were born in Maryland. The men had entered at the rendezvous at Norfolk for the frigate Chesapeake. They were afterwards demanded by the commanding officer of the Melampus, as deserters from that frigate. The recruiting officer having replied that he could not surrender them without orders from government, an application by the British minister was made for them. The secretary of state stated in reply, that they could not be given up, and especially as they were notoriously and confessedly native Americans; it was then believed that the question was at an end. At all events it was not imagined by any person here, that it would ever be other than a subject of discussion between the two governments. Little indeed was it apprehended that a British admiral because he had the physical power, would assume the political right of deciding such a national question. And still less was it conceived that he would carry such his decision into effect by an act of public war.

"The Chesapeake is lying in Hampton Roads without any colours! And strange to tell, the Leopard is triumphantly riding at anchor within our waters near the capes.

"An order was gone from the navy department, giving the command of the Chesapeake to capt. Decatur; and upon commodore Barron there has been ordered a court of inquiry."

[American.]

From the National Intelligencer of Friday, June 26.
BRITISH OUTRAGE.

We give the public the particulars of the following outrage on the American flag, under the influence of feelings, which, we are certain, are in unison with those entertained universally by our fellow-citizens; feelings which cannot, which ought not to be suppressed. We know not, indeed, that this savage outrage has a precedent in naval annals.

On Monday last the U. States frigate Chesapeake, of 38 guns, left the capes, where there lay at anchor a British squadron consisting of three two deckers and one frigate of 38 guns. As she passed this squadron, without molestation, one of the two deckers, the Leopard, put off, and went to sea before the Chesapeake. When the latter came up with the Leopard, at the distance of about three leagues from the squadron, her command-r, captain Humphries, hailed the Chesapeake, and said he had a dispatch to deliver from the British commander in chief (meaning admiral Berkeley of the American station) commodore Barron, supposing it was a dispatch for Europe, hove to, when capt. Humphries sent on board of her a letter covering an order of admiral Berkeley, to take from the Chesapeake three men, alleged to be deserters from the Melampus frigate, and designating them by name. Commodore Barron replied by a letter that no such men, as named in admiral Berkeley's order, were on board, and added that his crew could not be mustered for examination by any other officers than his own. This answer was couched in terms of politeness. It was no sooner received than a broadside was discharged from the Leopard. The crew of the Chesapeake were at this time not at quarters, considering the Leopard a friend, and commodore Barron not contemplating the possibility of danger so immediately after leaving the capes. No other attempt was therefore made to fight her than the discharge of a few straggling guns, while the Leopard repeated three or four more broadsides; when the Chesapeake struck her colours, after having three men killed and eighteen wounded.

A boat was then put off from the Leopard with an officer who demanded four men. Commodore Barron said he considered the Chesapeake as a prize to the Leopard;—the captain of which vessel said, no—that his orders were to take out the men, which, having executed, he had nothing further to do with her. Thus dismissed, she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now lies. She received in her hull twenty-two round shot, her foremast and mainmast were destroyed, her mizen mast greatly injured, and her standing rigging and sails very much cut.

Of the wounded eight are considered dangerous, and two have lost an arm. Commodore Barron suffered a contusion, received from a splinter, which is not serious. No other officer is wounded, excepting midshipman Broom, and he but slightly.

Nothing evinces in more striking colours the infolence of captain Humphries, than his immediate return, after this outrage, to the Capes, where he now lies with the other ships of the squadron.

NORFOLK.

From the Norfolk Herald of June 25.

On Tuesday the U. S. frigate Chesapeake arrived in Hampton Roads, without colours and the officers without arms. Four o'clock in the afternoon the wounded men arrived in town, and were immediately sent to the Marine Hospital.

List of killed and wounded on board the Chesapeake.

KILLED.

Joseph Arnold, city of Washington; John Lawrence, Pennsylvania; John Sharkey, Philadelphia.

WOUNDED.

Mr. Broom, midshipman; Robert McDonald, Washington city; Thomas Short, Virginia; George Paschal, Philadelphia; Francis Coenhoven, New-York; James Eppes, Petersburg, Virginia; Cotton Brown, Candia, New-Hampshire; Peter Simmons, Prussia; William Hendrick, Albany, New-York; Peter Edson, Denmark; John Hayden, Baltimore; John Parker, New-York; William Moody, Delaware.

As the anxiety, rage and alarm, on this subject, instead of subsiding is increasing, and the whole of this part of the country is ripe and prepared for any thing that may promise revenge, we hasten to lay before the public all the particulars of this unhappy affair that we have been able to procure in addition to those already published—it is fully ascertained that this is not at all an affair of accident, that the orders were regularly sent, that the Leopard went out of the capes prepared for action, that she took every possible advantage of the unprepared and almost defenceless state of the Chesapeake, and that she did every thing she could do to destroy her, until there remained not the faintest pretence for further fire or for deliberate murder.

It appears that the Leopard after having downed the Chesapeake sent a boat on board with a copy of the captain's instructions, which were to procure supplies for the Leopard, and then on board the Chesapeake, at least to demand a search for them—the boat was near half an hour along side, and after much talk, was, by signal ordered to the Leopard; the latter scarcely got out of danger before a shot was fired at the Chesapeake; and that was succeeded by a broadside, several others followed, until it appeared evident that mischief enough had been done, and the Chesapeake's colours were down.—In all this time the latter ship fired but two, or at most three scattered shot, and these almost accidentally and without order for so wholly unprovided was she for action, that she laid her cables were coiled over the guns, and as the powder had not been properly dunnaged, and had been discovered to be damp, they were that day engaged in getting it out to dry, and the fires in the ship had been all put out to prevent accidents.

The two ships, after this, stood further off to sea, and the American ship of war Chesapeake went a regular search from his majesty's ship the Leopard, and four men were taken, two of whom were said to be native impressed Americans, who had escaped after long confinement.

The world is always curious to know the first cause or the first act of war; and we have been particular that the origin of, perhaps, a new one may not be forgotten. We should blame no captain for executing the orders of his superior if he executed them like a man, but the cold blooded, cowardly cruelty, with which this business was effected, reflects disgrace and dishonour to the whole British navy; we well knew the Chesapeake was little better than a lumbered store-ship, carrying out supplies for the Mediterranean, as totally unprepared for action as a vessel of war; and without waiting to see the effect of one broadside, or to observe if the ship struck, he continued his fire, till, in the sea place she was quite cut up. Some of the shot went through the hull; her rigging and sails are in pieces; and she arrived with five feet water in the hold.

Yesterday a more numerous collection of people assembled than was ever before witnessed in this place. But one voice, one sentiment, one spirit of revenge was to be heard or seen; tempered however by submission to the will of government. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and copies were read to be sent to the neighbouring towns and hamlets.

At a meeting of the citizens of the borough of Portsmouth and town of Portsmouth, held at the town hall on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1807.

Gen. T. Mathews unanimously called to the chair. Samuel Moseley appointed secretary to the meeting.

The meeting, after due consideration, came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the government of our country has manifestly manifested an ardent inclination for the preservation of peace, and to secure that friendly disposition on which might reasonably be expected from the justice of foreign nations (if such a sentiment as that of justice was to be found among them) and whereas we as individuals, deprecate the horrors of war, and view it as one of the greatest evils which can befall our country; but when we behold our fellow-citizens, impressed, and forced by a tyrannical and arbitrary power to fight against their own country, and to be insidiously murdered on our coasts, it becomes necessary at this awful crisis, to be prepared to meet the consequences which such conduct and such nations give reasonable cause to expect, to defend ourselves and be in readiness to take up arms in defence of those sacred rights which our forefathers purchased with their blood; and until our government shall have been informed of the late glaring violation of our rights and of our sovereignty, in unwarrantable and unprovoked attack upon the United States frigate Chesapeake, commodore Barron

within a few miles of our coast, composed of the British ship the Triumph, captain Haines, and the Melampus, the orders of commodore Barron to carry those on board the Leopard to the British ships of war, and on our coasts, and to prevent all further operations guilty thereof the

Resolved unanimously, that the above purpose, to correspond with the neighbouring countries, and the river and the sea, that has been considered by us, and recom-

Resolved unanimously, that the Chesapeake, in the above purpose, to correspond with the neighbouring countries, and the river and the sea, that has been considered by us, and recom-

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rald of June 25.
Chesapeake arrived
colours and the officers
in the afternoon the
war, and were immedi-
tally.
on board the Chesapeake,
ED.
Washington; John L.
Sharkley, Philadelphia,
D.D.

Robert McDonald, Wil-
rt, Virginia; George Pe-
r Coenhoven, New-York;
Virginia; Cotton Brown,
Peter Simmons, Prussia;
New-York; Peter Ed-
den, Baltimore; John P.
Moody, Delaware.

arm, on this subject, in-
and the whole of this pre-
prepared for any thing that
hasten to lay before the
of this unhappy affair the
ture in addition to those al-
y ascertained that this is
that the orders were regu-
went out of the capes pre-
took every possible advantage
multifarious state of the
did every thing she could
ere remained not the small-
or for deliberate murder.

opard after bearing down
coat on board with a copy
which were to procure
timers, belonging to
on board the Chesapeake,
rich for them—the boat
g side, and after much
d to the Leopard; the
ger before a shot was fired
and that was succeeded by
s followed, until it ap-
enough had been done, and
ere down—In all this time
y, or at most three scatters
accidentally and without
ed was the for action, that
iled over the guns, and
properly dunnaged, and
lamp, they were that day
at dry, and the fire in
ut to prevent accidents.

er this, flood further off to
ip of war Chesapeake
from his majesty's ship the
ere taken, two of whom
eased Americans, who had
ement.

curious to know the full
of war; and we have been
igin of, perhaps, a new one
e should blame no captain
s of his superior if he ex-
out the cold blooded cov-
this business was effected
or to the whole British navy;
apeake was little better
carrying out supplies for
totally unprepared for ac-
er; and without waiting to
advice, or to observe if the
his fire, till, in the sea
Some of the shot went
er rigging and sails are
rd with five feet water in the
numerous collection of people
ver before witnessed in this
sentiment, one spirit of re-
een; tempered however by
of government. The follow-
ted by the meeting, and con-
the neighbouring towns and

the citizens of the borough of
of Portsmouth, held at the
ay, the 24th June, 1807.
s unanimously called to the
appointed secretary to the
after due consideration, came
ons:

overnment of our country has
an ardent inclination for the
and to secure that friendly
reasonably be expected from
tions (if such a sentiment
be found among them) and
deprecate the horrors of war,
the greatest evils which can
when we behold our fellow-
forced by a tyrannical and
ainst their own country, and
murdered on our coasts, it be-
awful crisis, to be prepared to
which such conduct and such
onable cause to expel, to dis-
in readiness to take up arms
sacred rights which our fore-
their blood; and until our
been informed of the late glaring
ghts and of our sovereignty,
and unprovoked attack upon the
ate Chesapeake, commodore

within a few miles of our coast, by the British Squad-
ron, composed of the *Bellona*, commodore Douglas,
the *Triumph*, captain Hardy, *Leopard*, cap-
tain Humphries, and the *Melampus*, capt. Hawker, acting under
the orders of commodore Douglas, and the infamous
murder of our fellow-citizens in the attempt of the
Leopard to carry those orders into effect: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That all communication
with the British ships of war, now within our waters
and on our coasts, and with their agent or agents a-
mong us be discontinued, and that we will use our best
exertions to prevent all such intercourse, and that all
persons guilty thereof shall be deemed infamous.

Resolved unanimously, That we will view with ab-
horrence any attempt at such communication, and
deem any person or persons enemies to our country,
who shall directly or indirectly hold such intercourse,
or render any aid or assistance to the British ships of
war by supplying them with provisions or necessaries
of any kind whatever, until the decision of our go-
vernment be known.

Resolved unanimously, In order the better to ef-
fect the above purpose, that a committee be appoint-
ed to correspond with the inhabitants of the neigh-
bouring counties, and those of the waters of Eliza-
beth river and the sea coast, notifying the flagrant
outrage that has been committed and the measures
taken by us, and recommending similar measures to
their consideration.

Resolved unanimously, That our fellow-citizens the
inhabitants of the Chesapeake bay and Hampton, whose
sentiment we hold in the highest estimation, are re-
quested by this meeting to discontinue entirely their
professional services to all British ships of war.

Resolved unanimously, That we view this unpro-
voked, piratical, savage and assassin-like attack upon
the Chesapeake, with that horror and detestation
which should always attend a violation of the faith of
treaties and the laws of war; and we pledge our lives
and our property to co-operate with the government
in any measures which they may adopt, whether of
vengeance or retaliation.

Resolved unanimously, That the mayor of this
borough be requested to call upon the lieut. col. com-
mandant of the militia to hold in readiness an armed
force for the purposes of defence, and for carrying
these resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be
extended to all British ships of war which may here-
after anchor within our ports, till complete restitution
made to our government for this detestable outrage
on the Chesapeake.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be open-
ed, and left in possession of the chairman, to raise a
fund to be applied to the relief of the wounded and
the families of the killed on board the Chesapeake,
under the direction of the superintendent of the hos-
pital, the mayor of the borough of Norfolk, and
Richard Blow, Esq. of Portsmouth.

Resolved unanimously, That the committee be re-
quested to correspond with the inhabitants of the
principal sea-ports. And endeavour as far as in their
power to obtain their consent to these resolutions, so
as effectually to withhold all supplies to any British
armed vessel on the coast of the United States, until
complete justice is obtained by our executive.

Resolved unanimously, That the superintendent of
the hospital, in the event of the death of any of the
fortunate mariners of the Chesapeake, now under
care, report the same to the committee, who shall
from the funds subscribed defray the expense of the
burial; and the said committee are hereby instructed
to invite their fellow-citizens to attend, and to make
the necessary arrangements.

Resolved unanimously, That the collector be re-
quested to furnish one of the revenue cutters to watch
and prevent any communication with any of his
majesty's ships, and that the commandant
of the fort be requested to co-operate with this measure.

Resolved unanimously, That copies of the proceed-
ings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman
to the president of the U. States and the governor of
Virginia, and that they be published in the news-
papers of this borough.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Nor-
folk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities, be requested to
wear a badge for ten days, as a testimonial of their
respect for the memory of those persons on board the
Chesapeake, who have fallen victims to British tyrant-
and premeditated assassination.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approves,
and deems the conduct of our fellow-citizens of
Hampton, in destroying the water casks* belonging
to the British frigate *Melampus*, highly laudable and
well worthy.

Resolved unanimously, that
Thomas Mathews, chairman,
Thomas Newton, jun.
The Wheeler,
Theodore Armistead,
Richard R. Lee,
James Myers,
William Pennock,
a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into
effect.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting tender
thanks to gen. Thomas Mathews, for his able dis-
charge of the duties of the chair.
(Signed,) THOMAS MATHEWS.
Saml. Moseley, Sec'y.

As soon as the account of the conduct of the
Chesapeake reached Hampton, the inhabitants immedi-
ately destroyed upwards of 200 hogsheads of water,
which were on board a schooner ready to sail for the
British men of war.

ANNAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, in the
State of Maryland, on Monday, the 29th of June,
1807, for the purpose of considering what steps, or
what declarations, might be expedient and becom-
ing on the part of the said city, relative to the fla-
grant and bloody outrage lately committed by the
British naval force stationed on our coast, upon the
United States frigate *Chesapeake*.

His Excellency ROBERT WRIGHT, Esquire, by un-
animous request took the chair.
JOHN JOHNSON was appointed secretary to the meet-
ing.

AFTER the cause of the meeting had been stated,
in an appropriate address from the chair, the secre-
tary read, from a Baltimore paper, a circumstantial ac-
count of the above-mentioned outrage, and also cer-
tain proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the
citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, de-
claring, in language suited to the occasion, the senti-
ments of horror, detestation and just resentment,
with which they view the late unprovoked, savage,
and assassin-like attack upon the Chesapeake, pledg-
ing their lives and fortunes to co-operate with the go-
vernment of the United States in any measures of
vengeance or retaliation which may be adopted; re-
nouncing all intercourse with the British ships of war
stationed, or hereafter to be stationed, on the Ameri-
can coasts; declaring, that they will hold as enemies
to their country, and as infamous, all such persons as
shall, directly or indirectly, hold such intercourse, or
render any kind of aid or assistance to the British ships
of war, by supplying them with provisions, or neces-
saries of any kind whatever, until the decision of our
government be known; with other declarations on the
same subject, and with arrangements for carrying
the design of those resolutions into effect.

Whereupon the following resolutions were proposed,
and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we do highly applaud the spirit,
and do concur in the fullest manner in the sentiments
and tenor, of the resolutions entered into as aforesaid
by our brethren of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and do
entirely approve of the conduct of the citizens of
Hampton, on occasion of an outrage upon the rights
of neutrality, of hospitality and of humanity, the most
shameful, cruel, and perfidious, that has hitherto
stained the annals of the civilized world.

Resolved, That in union with our fellow-citizens
aforesaid, and in confidence that the government of
the United States will, in due time, take suitable
measures for marking out to the American people the
conduct to be observed towards the nation responsible
for this unparalleled outrage, we will, until such
measures are taken, in any possible occasion of aid
or intercourse being sought by any British armed ship
or vessel from or with this city and port, or the neigh-
bouring shores, withhold, refuse, and to the utmost
of our power prevent, such aid and intercourse; and
that we do and will consider as enemies to their
country, those who shall practise or advise a differ-
ent conduct.

Resolved, That we also do pledge our lives and
property in support of such measures as may be adopt-
ed by the government, for avenging the present lan-
guinary insult, or for meeting the further hostilities
which it gives room to expect.

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the dis-
ciplined militia of this city, be requested to be in
readiness to repel, (as he may be authorised by law,)
all attempts to force an intercourse, or obtain sup-
plies, contrary to the tenor of the foregoing resolu-
tions.

Resolved, That for the purpose of such communi-
cation as may be necessary with other ports or places,
and for any other purposes arising out of the resolu-
tions, and not requiring the deliberation or the aid
of the citizens at large, a committee be appointed,
whose deputation and trust shall continue until the
government of the United States shall have prescribed
the conduct and the measures which it may deem ex-
pedient in the present crisis, and no longer.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee be com-
posed of

His excellency Robert Wright,	John T. Shaaff,
Jeremiah T. Chase,	Reverdy Ghiselin,
William Kilty,	John Cassin,
John Kilty,	Richard H. Harwood,
Nicholas Carroll,	Lewis Duwall,
John Muir,	Nicholas Brewer.
Burton Whetcroft,	

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be pre-
sented to the chairman for his able discharge of the
duties of the chair.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be publish-
ed in the Maryland Gazette, and that a copy there-
of be transmitted to the president of the United
States, signed by the chairman, and attested by the
secretary.

ROBERT WRIGHT.
JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE.

From the Federal Gazette of Monday, June 29.
At a general meeting of the citizens of Baltimore,
held this day, agreeably to public notice, at the
court-house, general S. SMITH was called to the
chair, and JOHN STEPHEN, Esq. appointed secre-
tary; when the following resolutions were UN-
ANIMOUSLY adopted:

Resolved, That we view with indignation and horror,
the wanton attack lately made upon the Chesapeake,
by the British ship of war *Leopard*, by which many
of our citizens have been killed and wounded, and
the government of our country grossly insulted.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the
wisdom and firmness of the administration to enforce
satisfaction for an outrage so daring and injurious to
the honour and dignity of our country—and that
we will with our lives and fortunes support the go-
vernment in all such measures as they may adopt on
the momentous occasion, to obtain redress and satis-
faction for the outrage aforesaid.

Resolved, That until the decision of our govern-
ment shall have been made known, we will regard with
abhorrence and detestation, all persons who shall coun-
tenance this unprovoked and outrageous conduct, by
holding any intercourse with, or affording aid to any
of his B. M. ships of war now on our coast.

Resolved, That we highly approve the patriotic
and spirited conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk
and Portsmouth.

Resolved, That Alexander M'Kim, Thomas M'El-
derry, James H. M'Culloch, James Calhoun, Samuel
Sterret, Robert Gilmore, Mark Pringle, and John
Stephen, be a committee, whose duty it shall be to
forward a copy of these resolutions to the president
of the United States, the governor of Maryland,
and to correspond with such committees as may be
appointed by the other cities and towns of the Union,
on this subject.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be
published in the news-papers of this city, for the in-
formation of our fellow-citizens.

The Washington Federalist of the 27th ult. says,
that a cabinet council was held immediately after the
receipt of the intelligence respecting the treatment of
the frigate *Chesapeake*, and again on Friday morning,
nothing had transpired further than what will be
found in our paper of this day; except a rumour
that congress would be immediately convened. The
secretaries of the war and of the treasury departments
are absent from Washington city; gen. Dearborn
was in Philadelphia on Saturday last.

The French ship *Patriot*, commodore Khrom, is
ordered up, and is expected off here in a few days.

Extract of a letter from Vincennes. (Indiana Terri-
tory) dated May 30.

"Every thing in this country begins to assume a
serious aspect. In this territory (Indiana,) governor
Harrison has sent off orders expels to col. Menard,
who resides on the river Kaskaskias, near the village
of that name, to order out the militia if the Kicke-
poo should manifest any designs of attacking the Kas-
kaskians, as the faith of the United States is pledged,
by treaty, to protect the latter from the attacks and
deprecatory incursions of the former. The territory
of Louisiana is also placed in an unpleasant situation.
The factions, or to adopt a more pleasing style, the
differences in political opinions which exsisted during
the authority of gen. Wilkinson have not yet subside-
d. A placidity, which generally precedes a violent
struggle, seems to have taken place, but I fear it only
the prelude to much more dangerous contentions.—
The present secretary, Mr. Baces, who has lately suc-
ceeded Dr. Brown, and who during the absence of
gov. Lewis possesses his authority, is a man most ex-
cellently adapted to calm the tumults of the territory.
Of a mild, conciliatory, but at the same time firm dis-
position, he endeavours to avoid the Scylla and Char-
ydis of political dissention, and I hope with success;
but perhaps while he strives to avoid intermingling
with either in territorial politics he may meet the fate
which too often befalls the mediator and become the
object of their united attacks. But while I speak of
the existing dissensions of Louisiana let me refuse
from the slightest imputation the natives of the coun-
try; while they feel their wrongs they yet look for-
ward to the moment of redress, and hope that con-
gress, when they understand their situation better,
may legislate more equally. Believing it to be the
wish of government to do them all the justice in its
power, they believe their injuries are the effects of an
incorrect view, which time will point out and facili-
tate a remedy; they do not share the censure of be-
ing concerned in the late unhappy state of the terri-
tory; unfortunately it originated with the emigrants
from the different states, who brought with them lo-
cal prejudices and a total ignorance of territorial go-
vernment; while the old inhabitants, suddenly
emerging from a government entirely the reverse of
the present, have been able to conform themselves,
without much murmuring, to the change—the Ame-
ricans, without undergoing any sudden violence of
alteration, have been continually complaining, and
thus dail sinking themselves in the elimation of the
old inhabitants. Most of the Americans, who lived
beyond the Mississippi previous to the cession, appear
more attached to Spain than to the Union, while the
reflecting part of the Frenchmen prefer the present
form to the ancient; this, to all you who live at a
distance from the scene of action, will appear impos-
sible, but it is a melancholy truth. Wages are m de
ten to one that in the course of 12 months Louisi-
ana will return into the hands of Spain; this shews
the present temper of the commonalty. At a confer-
ence lately held with the Olages they informed that
overtures had been made them by Spain, through the
Pawnee, to take them under their protection, and
what may be said to be corroborative of the suspected
designs of Spain is, that the Pawnee have lately kill-
ed lieutenant Pike and all his party."

THE KNELL.

DIED, this morning, much regretted, in the 45th
year of his age, Mr. JOHN SANDS, of this city.

For sundry articles of Intelligence and new
Advertisements, see last page.

ANNAPOLIS.

REPORT OF A BATTLE.

Capt. Davis, arrived at Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. from Lisbon, spoke on the nineteenth instant, the ship Hazard, twenty-eight days from Amsterdam; the captain of which informed him, there had been a dreadful engagement between the Russians and French, on the second of May, in which the latter were defeated—Buonaparte had lost an arm, and was otherwise badly wounded. [Poulson's A. D. A.]

Extract of a letter from Hampton, dated June 26.
"We have late news from the British men of war by the pilots that were discharged yesterday. They declare that if their water and provisions do not come to them as usual, they will lay three ships of war along side Hampton, send their barges ashore, and take them by force!—The Hamptonians are casting balls and making cartridges, to bid them welcome."

COL. BURR.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated June 24.
"The Grand Jury have this day found true bills on indictments against Burr and BLANKENHASSSET, for treason and a misdemeanor. The trials will now proceed. It has been suggested that Burr's counsel will insist on a jury from the vicinage, which will be Wood county."

From Richmond, Friday, June 26.

The court was opened at half past nine.
Grand Jury entered half past ten, when the foreman delivered the following indictments:

The United States against Jonathan Dayton, John Smith, (Ohio) Israel Smith, (New-York) Comfort Tyler, Davis Floyd, (Indiana Ter.) For High Treason, True Bill: the same against the same For Misdemeanors, True Bill.

On a representation that the Richmond gaol was an unfit place, Burr is confined to his own room, under a guard of seven men.

It is supposed that this business will continue some months.

We are to have a town-meeting to-morrow, on the subject of the outrage at Norfolk.

The grand jury has just been discharged.

We are informed, says the Virginia Gazette, that a lengthy discussion took place among the grand jury, for presenting gen. Wilkinson for High Treason—but when the vote was taken they were equally divided.

Robert McDonald, one of the marines wounded on board the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, has since died of his wounds.

The Melampus British frigate had in her possession on Sunday last 4 brigs and 2 ships, all outward bound, 4 of them the had in tow—The whole six were seen going out of the Capes that morning.

A gentleman, charged with dispatches from the president to the attorney for the United States at Richmond, passed through town yesterday forenoon. This gentleman, it is said, observed, that "the disclosure of the dispatches would astonish the world." [Fredericksburg paper.]

A gentleman lately from Halifax, informs us, that accounts of the acquittal of capt. Whitby had been received there, adding that he had subsequently been appointed to the command of a 74, and was to be stationed on the American coast!—From the manner in which it has been communicated to us, we are disposed to consider it a fact.—[Phil. pap.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

JUNE 25, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this Bank on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at COOLIDGE'S TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen Directors of said Bank to serve for 12 months from the said day of election.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Charles county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, at the late residence of WILLIAM CHANDLER BRENT, of said county, deceased, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next, on six months credit, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security.

All the personal property, except negroes, of William Chandler Brent, deceased, consisting of household furniture, horses, cows and calves, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, a plow, &c. &c. JAMES NEALE, of Bt. Administrator.

In CHANCERY, June 25, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL LUCKETT, made by Clement Dorsey, as trustee, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before that time.

The report states, that the property sold altogether for £110. True copy.
Test. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Charles county, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th of July next, if fair, it not, on the first fair day, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL JONES, jun.

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, a handsome saddle horse, and stock, amongst which are hogs, sheep and cattle; and on the same day will be offered all the personal property of John C. Jones and Thomas Jones, minors, their negroes only excepted. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The creditors of the deceased are requested to attend the sale.
THOMAS BLAKISTONE, Administrator and guardian.

June 15, 1807.

To be sold by private bargain,

THREE TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, two of which lie about half a mile from the cross roads, on Anne-Arundel manor, the other near Elliot's tavern, adjoining col. Harwood's wind-mill. For terms apply to the subscriber living at Duden, near the said fair tavern.
DAVID STEUART.

June 22, 1807.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CHANDLER BRENT, late of Charles county, deceased; also letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of ELEANOR WALBERT MATTHEWS, late of Charles 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 20th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estates; and all those indebted to the said estates are requested to make payment without delay. Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1807.
JAMES NEALE, (of Bennett,) Admr.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of SMITH PRICE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in agreeable to law, to Leonard Scott, who is authorized to receive and settle the same, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to him.
ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

June 24, 1807.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, June 30, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of SUSANNA WYVILL, executrix of the last will and testament of MARMADUKE WYVILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased—it is ordered, that the give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of MARMADUKE WYVILL, 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 seventeenth day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1807.
ANNA WYVILL, Executrix.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1807.

John Robertson,

vs.

Catharine Elgin, Mary Elgin, Anne Elgin and William Elgin, heirs at law of William Elgin.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of William Elgin, deceased, for the payment of his debts, on the ground that the personal estate is insufficient for that purpose; the bill also states that the defendants all reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 24th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 24th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.

Test. H. H. Chapman,

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Cash given for clean linen and cotton RAGS.

Cincinnati.

THE Society of the Cincinnati will meet at Mr. EVANS'S tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on SATURDAY, the fourth of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, agreeably to their last adjournment. The members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order, ROBT. DENNY, Secretary.
Annapolis, June 15th, 1807.

In CHANCERY, JUNE 15, 1807.

William Kilty,

against

John Hamilton Brown, Charles Carroll, and James his wife, Harriet Brookes, George W. Whitaker, and Anne his wife, and Eleanor Brookes, heirs of John Brown.

THE object of the petition in this case is to compel the defendants, the heirs of John Brown, to set forth what real estate descended to them, and where the same is situated, what part has been sold, to whom, and for what sum, and to secure a decree for the sale of the said real estate, or what remains unsold, or so much as may be necessary for the payment of the debts therein mentioned, for which the personal estate is alleged to be insufficient.

It is stated by the petitioner, (being the executor of the estate and interested in the suit,) to the chief judge of the third judicial district, that John Hamilton, one of the defendants, who is the eldest son of John Brown, therein mentioned, and would have been his sole heir if the act to direct decedents had not taken place, has appeared in court to the said petition, and the appearance of the said John Hamilton Brown to the said petition being entered on the docket, it is thereupon, on the application of the petitioner, ordered by the honourable Jeremiah Townley Chase, chief judge of the third judicial district, that the petitioner cause a copy of this notice to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twentieth day of July next, to the end that each of the heirs of the said John Brown, who are defendants in the said petition, may have notice of the said petition, and of its substance and object, and may be warned to appear in the Chancery court on or before the thirtieth day of November next, in person, or by a solicitor, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,

chief judge of the third judicial district.

True copy.

Test. J. X.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calver county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the complement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

May 29, 1807.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, at the next term, for an act of insolvency passed November session, 1805, and the complement thereto, passed November session, 1806. Circumstances of peculiar hardship have rendered him unable to discharge his debts.

NATHANIEL HOGAN.

June 22, 1807.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 9, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of Jesse Cheney, executor of Samuel Cheney, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of SAMUEL CHENEY, 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 9th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of June, 1807.

JESSE CHENEY, Executor.

For Sale,

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, on a credit, or will be exchanged for wet goods.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
December 29, 1806.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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News from all nations

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 9, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 9, 1807.

It comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

THE OUTRAGE.

WE have never, on any occasion, witnessed the spirit of the people excited to so great a degree of indignation, or such a thirst for revenge, as a hearing of the late unexampled outrage upon the Chesapeake. All parties, ranks and professions, were unanimous in their detestation of the dastardly deed, and all cried aloud for vengeance. The accounts which we receive from every quarter tend to shew, that these sentiments universally prevail. The administration may implicitly rely on the cordial support of every American citizen in whatever manly and justified steps they may take to resent the insult, and obtain reparation for the injury.

On the arrival of the intelligence, the ferment was great, and rumour was so busy, that we were unable to ascertain the circumstances of the case as they actually occurred. Unwilling to lead our readers into the most minute errors, in a matter so well calculated to interest national feelings, we had recourse to the national Intelligencer, the official print, for the particulars of that barbarous act of savage warfare. We learn that some of the circumstances in that account are incorrectly detailed. We are much afraid we make the statement under deep mortification (national pride) that the very little or no resistance which the Leopard met with, did not arise from a want of notice, on the part of commodore Barron, of the designs of the British, or from the unpreparedness of the Chesapeake. We are told, and in such way as to leave but little room to doubt its correctness, that commodore Barron had notice of the designs on the part of the English, to take, by force, the men whom they claimed as deserters, and in consequence of this, the Chesapeake's guns were loaded with double headed shot, and the vessel otherwise prepared for action. Capt. Gordon, and the other officers of the Chesapeake, were anxious to defend themselves and protect, to the full extent of their means, the honour of their flag; but the commodore, from the strange infatuation, or something worse, refused to permit them, and tamely and unresistingly struck the flag with his own hands. One gun was indeed fired from the Chesapeake; but it was after the had been fired from the Leopard, and had no other effect than to draw another missile from the Leopard.

We forbear at present to make any comments on the subject, as the conduct of the commodore is immediately to be scrutinized by a court of inquiry. We have no wish to injure him in the public estimation, and none will more sincerely rejoice at his being able to shew that he has done his duty, and that the national reputation has not been tarnished in his hands. If we have committed any error, we will take pleasure in being made able to correct it.

We understand that immediately on receiving information of the issue of the outrage offered to the Chesapeake, the Secretary of the Navy ordered captain Decatur to take command of her, and prepare her for duty; and likewise ordered an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of commodore Barron on the occasion. The court of inquiry is composed of commodore Preble, and captains Hull and Chauncy, and is to convene on board the Chesapeake.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the officers of the wardroom of the Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Late U. S. ship Chesapeake, Hampton Roads, June 23, 1807.

SIR, The undersigned, officers of the late U. S. ship Chesapeake, feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (in their opinion) premature surrender of the U. S. ship Chesapeake of 50 guns, to the English ship of war Leopard of 50 guns, without their previous knowledge, or consent, desirous of proving to their country and the world, that it was the wish of all the undersigned, to have been themselves worthy of the flag under which they had the honour to serve, by a determined resistance to an unjust demand, to request the hon. the Secretary of the Navy to order a court of inquiry into their conduct. At the same time they are connected by imperative duty, by the honour of their flag, the honour of their countrymen, and by all that is dear to themselves, to request that an order may be

issued for the arrest of Commodore James Barron on the charges herewith exhibited, which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true; viz.

1st. On the probability of an engagement, for neglecting to clear his ship for action.

2dly. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy a vessel which we conceive it his duty to have done.

With the highest respect,

We subscribe ourselves,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

Ben. Smith, 1st Lt.
Wm. Crane, 2d Lt.
W. H. Allen, 3d Lt.
S. Orde Creighton, 4th Lt.
Sidney Smith, 5th Lt.
Sam. Brooks, S. M.

The hon. Robert Smith, Secretary
of the U. S. navy, Washington.

From a Norfolk paper of June 29.

On Friday afternoon, one of the schooners which have heretofore attended the British ships of war, cast anchor near the fort, and immediately an officer left her in a boat and proceeded up the river to the British consuls. This information was soon spread through the town, and the effect produced may be easily conjectured. A number of boats put off from the wharfs; after two of them had reached the boat, another officer who had remained on board the schooner, hoisted a white flag, the signal for a flag of truce, for the first time, for certainly (and we can say so from our own knowledge) she did not come up as a flag of truce.

Before the officer reached the British consuls, he was met with by a number of citizens, who offered no personal violence; but apprehending it, or that the officer might be detained, the consul claimed the protection of the civil authority, and the sanctity of the character in which the officer had come. The latter ground was not tenable, as war does not exist, and again the vessel had not come up as a flag of truce. Respect, however, for the civil power, and sentiments of generosity, prevailed, and in about an hour after his arrival, the officer was put on board his vessel, without receiving the smallest violence or injury, and immediately departed.

May this spirit of moderation produce effect where it ought; if it does not, it will command respect even from those who will not be influenced by the example.

Yesterday evening the committee received information from Hampton, that an attempt to land at that place would be made from the British ships below. Nearly 300 citizens immediately volunteered their services to man the gun-boats, and proceed instantly to Hampton, and they will go off this afternoon, four in number. No place can be better defended by gun-boats than Hampton, on account of the bar, which prevents the access of large vessels. There may be no real foundation in this belief, but the unprepared state in which the Chesapeake was attacked inspires an uncommon vigilance and suspicion.

Proceedings of the committee at the Exchange Coffee-House, on Saturday, 28th June—Present, Thomas Mathews, Seth Foster, Moses Myers, Francis S. Taylor, J. W. Murdaugh, Thomas Blanchard, Luke Wheeler, Theodore Armistead, Richard Blow, Thomas Newton.

The committee of correspondence submitted to the meeting a letter from sundry gentlemen (as a committee of correspondence of Williamsburg,) whereupon they were instructed to transmit the resolutions entered into on Friday last.

Resolved, That the letter from the committee of correspondence at Williamsburg be published in the papers of this borough.

Whereas the committee have received information from various sources, that the commanders of the British ships have menaced the inhabitants of Hampton with an invasion for the purpose of procuring a supply of water; it is Resolved, that application be made to captain Stephen Decatur, commander of the United States' naval force at this place, to equip the gun-boats, in availing himself of the services of the captains and seamen who have proffered them, to proceed to Hampton, or as near it as he may judge proper, to co-operate with the people in their defence, in any manner he may judge most expedient, or to act as circumstances may dictate in preventing the execution of the said threat.

Resolved, That Thomas Blanchard, Seth Foster, and J. W. Murdaugh, be a committee appointed to wait upon captain Decatur with this application.

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be given to the Revd. Mr. Davis, for the appropriate, eloquent and patriotic discourse delivered by him this day.

COLONEL BURR.

We have conversed with several gentlemen of respectability, who left Richmond on Sunday last. The court rose on Saturday, after fixing the 3d of August for the trial of Aaron Burr; and after giving an opinion, overruling the motion for an attachment against gen. Wilkinson.

From the most respectable source we learn that the article from the Virginia Gazette, inserted in our last number, relative to an equal division of the grand-jury on presenting gen. Wilkinson, is totally false. One of our informants expressly declares, on the authority of a member of the grand-jury, that no such motion was made. A slight inquiry was instituted, which produced the request for the letter of gen. Wilkinson to Mr. Burr; but this inquiry was totally superfluous by the offer of gen. Wilkinson to absolve Mr. Burr from any obligation not to disclose any papers in his possession. The general opinion at Richmond was that gen. Wilkinson had come off with flying colours. It is said that the bills against Burr and Blannerhasset were found unanimously.

[Nat. Intel.]

We have received an account of the proceedings in this case, had on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. On Saturday, chief justice delivered an opinion on the motion of an attachment against gen. Wilkinson, which is too long for this evening's paper. It concludes with this paragraph:

"The attachment will not be awarded because general Wilkinson cannot be considered as having controlled or influenced the conduct of the civil magistrate, and because in this transaction his intention appears to have been not to violate the laws. In such a case where an attachment does not seem to be absolutely required by the justice due to the particular individual against whom the prosecution is depending, the court is more inclined to leave the parties to the ordinary course of law, than to employ the extraordinary powers, which are given for the purpose of preserving the administration of justice, in that purity which ought to be so universally desired."

On Tuesday the court received a communication from the governor of Virginia, offering the use of a part of the penitentiary, or state prison, to the U. States. On which an argument of some length took place; after which the court made the following order:

"In consequence of the offer made by the executive of apartments in the third story of the penitentiary and state prison for persons who may be confined therein under the authority of the United States, and of the foregoing letter from the governor of this commonwealth, it is ordered on the motion of the attorney for the United States, that so soon as the apartments in the second story of the public gaol and penitentiary shall be fit for the reception and safe keeping of Aaron Burr, he be removed there, and safely kept therein by the marshal, until the second day of August next, when he shall be brought back to the prison where he is now placed, there to be guarded in like manner as at present, until the further order of the court."

[Federal Gazette.]

The President of the United States has appointed the Secretary of War, the Vice-President, and col. Williams of the corps of artillery and engineers, commissioners to carry into effect the act of congress appropriating a certain sum of money for the protection of the port and harbour of New-York.

Capt. Clemmons, of the brig Friendship, which arrived from Cadiz at Charleston, on Thursday the 18th ult. brought dispatches for our government from G. W. Irvine, Esq; Charge des Affairs at the court of Madrid. They were forwarded by the mail on the same evening.

The ship Royalist, arrived at Kingston, (Jama.) left the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th March, arrived at St. Helena on the 30th, and sailed from thence on the 2d of April.

Rear-admiral Murry, in the Polyphemus, of 64 guns, capt. Heywood, from England, anchored in Table Bay on the 10th March, together with the Africa, of 64 guns, capt. Baynton, the Camel store-ship, of 44 guns, capt. Joyce, the Fly brig, of 18 guns, capt. Thompson, and the Flying-Fish schooner, of 12 guns, lieut. Godwin. The admiral was momentarily expecting the arrival of the expedition, under the hon. commodore Stopford and gen. Crauford, when they were to proceed against the Mauritius.

MR. MONROE.

We are informed, that Mr. Monroe would have come home in the ship Julia, arrived at Norfolk, if he had not been prevented by advices of the reception which the treaty met with in this country.

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incinnati will meet at the city of Baltimore, on July next, at 11 o'clock to their last adjournment. They are requested to give

DENNY, Secretary, 1807.

JUNE 15, 1807.

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NATHANIEL HOGAN.

Maryland, sc.

Orphans court, June 9, 1807,

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ASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for

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ESSE CHENEY, Executor.

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ake known, that if any jurisdictional limits of the navy aid to any such vessel, contained in this proclamation, any such vessel, or in any crew, with supplies of any kind, or if any person of the said armed vessel, or carrying them in the arms and jurisdiction of the be in the case of a vessel, such person or persons, all the pains and penalties of the laws, and require all persons within or under the jurisdiction, and all others, or being within the limits, to exert their influence and assisting to the and every part thereof, if any such vessel be on the waters of the United States, or on the coast, or shall enter them, or from their government, or the conveyance of arms, or officers, immediately collector of the district, entering the said harbor, himself to the regulations under the authority of the benefit of such regulations, say, intercourse and admitted under the same rules.

I, have caused the said to be affixed to these, the same.

Washington the second of the year of our Lord, at hundred and seven, and the thirty-fifth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

SON, Secretary of State.

ington, that the U. S. be immediately fitted for, or to London, with a nary envoy.

[Fed. Gaz.]

The following gentlemen were appointed: Matthew Lawler, Charles Biddle, Paul Cox, David Knox, Thomas Forrest, Richard Dale, Walter Frank, George Clymer, M. Leib, Thomas Leiper, Francis Gurney, James Engle, Joseph Hopkinson, George Bartram, Edward Tilghman, William Lincoln, Michael Bright.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and secretary—and the meeting adjourned in perfect order.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city.

MATHEW LAWLER, Chairman.
JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Sec'y.

RICHMOND.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, and of many other persons from distant places, held at the Capitol, on the 27th of June, 1807, for the purpose of taking under their consideration the late outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake, by a British Squadron:—The Hon. Spencer Roane, judge of the court of appeals, was unanimously chosen chairman, and Thomas Ritchie, Esq; unanimously elected secretary. A committee was then appointed, consisting of the following members: The hon. Alexander McKee, lieutenant-governor; the hon. Creed Taylor, chancellor; John Page, George Hay, William Foulke, William Wirt and Peyton Randolph, Esqrs. to lay before the meeting such resolutions as they might deem proper to propose in the present crisis. The committee having deliberated, returned and reported to the meeting the following resolutions and address: The preamble to the resolutions was adopted with only three dissenting voices; the resolutions and the address were unanimously adopted. The chairman of the meeting was unanimously requested to sign the resolutions and address, on behalf of the meeting, and to transmit the address to the President of the United States. The members of the committee formerly appointed were then elected a corresponding committee, by virtue of the fourth resolution, for the purposes therein specified.

"We, the citizens convened, have read with horror and indignation the narrative of the attack made on the British ship Leopard on the United States frigate Chesapeake. The demand which preceded the attack was lawless in its nature and most insolent in manner. The attack itself was not only lawless and insolent, but base and cowardly; because it was made by a ship of fifty guns, prepared for action and supported by a British Squadron, in a time of profound peace, on an unsuspecting and therefore unprepared friend, a single American frigate of six and thirty guns; such are the glorious triumphs of the British navy! We observe that this attack flowed from a deliberate order given to the British admiral Berkeley, at Halifax: We believe that he would not have dared to compromise his nation by so bold and arrogant a breach of national law, without the previous sanction and order of his government: We consider it therefore as an act of the British government: We compare this monstrous outrage (committed in the moment of treaty,) with other acts of usurpation and aggression practised upon us by the same nation; their oppressions of our seamen so long continued, and their gross and perpetual violations of our commerce, which they have the effrontery to advocate from their tribunals of law; the review confirms in the belief, that the attack on the Chesapeake is the act either of commodore Douglas or admiral Berkeley, any more than the act of the oriental slave who licks the dust from the foot of despotism, is the act of the slave and not of the despot; but that this attack is the act of the British government; and finally another effusion of the same spirit which produced their oppressions and commercial spoliations. This is of the same stamp and colour with the rest—behold in it all a consistent picture; a nation insolent in the consciousness of her naval strength—totally regardless of the rights of others; totally regardless of all law, reason and humanity; destitute of every motive, feeling and principle which binds civilized nations together—and having no rule of action whatever, but self aggrandizement and the gratification of her own caprices by brutal force. We compare this bloody violence with the caresses and attentions which they are even now shewing to our ministers at their feasts in London; and we behold a nation, which, to the picture of black and savage piracy, adds the features of smiling treachery and mean hypocrisy! and a nation which by her actions proclaims the opinion, that we are not only so feeble as to be insulted and outraged with impunity, but so weak and foolish as to be amused for ever with the ridiculous semblance of negotiation for the redress of wrongs, while she takes the shorter cut of blood and battle for the attainment of her purposes. With violation of such principles and such practices, we with friendship, no intercourse; to such complicated and incessant wrongs, continually aggravated in proportion to our patience, we are disposed to submit no longer. Wherefore:

1. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the citizens of Richmond be communicated to our fellow-citizens of Norfolk, for the exemplary promptitude and energy which they have displayed on this occasion; and that they be assured that we unite with them heart and hand, in all their feelings and resolutions.

2. Resolved unanimously, That while we deprecate the horrors of war and approve all honourable means of averting them, we possess the firm hope that the government of the United States will avenge this unparalleled outrage with the spirit which becomes the

nation, and which the nation feels—believing as we do, that, however unequal our naval strength, our enemies have, nevertheless, vulnerable points within our reach, through which we may be able to strike them vitally.

3. Resolved unanimously, That in the support of all measures directed to that end, "we will pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour," hailing with firm and joyous hearts, the auspicious omen connected with this well remembered holy pledge; what we did in the weakness of infancy, it will be strange if we cannot repeat in the vigour of manhood.

4. Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed in the several towns and counties in this Commonwealth, for the purpose of collecting the national sentiment on this important occasion.

5. Resolved unanimously, That the chairman of this committee be requested to communicate a copy of these resolves to the president of the U. States, one to the executive of each state, one to the chairman of the committee at Norfolk, and one connected with a printed copy of the narrative of the outrage, to every general officer and commandant of a regiment in this state, to be communicated by him in such manner as he may approve to those under his command.

6. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the chairman, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Signed on behalf of the meeting.
Test. SPENCER ROANE, chairman.
THOMAS RITCHIE, Secretary.

THE KNELL.

Died, at Baltimore, on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, at the age of 56, after a lingering illness which he bore with intrepid firmness, Mr. WILLIAM EVANS, proprietor of the Indian Queen Tavern.

See last page.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I intend applying to Baltimore county court at the next October term, or as soon after as I can by law, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed in 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

PETER BUDDY.
July 1st, 1807.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS WOODFIELD, administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, July 4, 1807.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of PRISCILLA FARIS, administratrix de bonis non of Charles Faris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and the American of Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of SAMUEL CHENEY, 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 9th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of June, 1807.

JESSE CHENEY, Executor.

In CHANCERY, JUNE 29, 1807.
John Robertson,

Catharine Elgin, Mary Elgin, Anne Elgin and William Elgin, heirs at law of William Elgin.
THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of William Elgin, deceased, for the payment of his debts, on the ground that the personal estate is insufficient for that purpose; the bill states that the defendants all reside out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 24th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 24th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

For Sale,
MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, on a credit, &c. will be exchanged for wet goods.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the tenth of July next, ALL the personal estate of gen. JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of NEGROES, and a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. The terms of sale will be ready cash—sale to commence at 11 o'clock at my dwelling in Green-street near the dock.

ANN MARIA DAVIDSON, Executrix.
June 17, 1807.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, at the next term, for an act of insolvency passed November session, 1805, and the supplement thereto, passed November session, 1806. Circumstances of peculiar hardship have rendered him unable to discharge his debts.

NATHANIEL HOGAN.
June 22, 1807.

To be sold by private bargain,
THREE TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, two of which lie about half a mile from the cross roads, on Anne-Arundel manor, the other near Elliot's tavern, adjoining col. Harwood's wind-mill. For terms apply to the subscriber living at Doden, near the aforesaid tavern.

DAVID STEUART.
June 22, 1807.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, June 30, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of SUSANNA WYVILL, executrix of the last will and testament of MARMADUKE WYVILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased—it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, 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 7th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of July, 1807.

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, D. B. N.

This is to give notice,
THAT the creditors of ROBERT ISABLE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet on Saturday the 25th instant, 10 o'clock, at the Register of Wills Office, in Annapolis, with their claims properly authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of said claims, according to the amount of assets in the hands of

ELIZABETH ISABLE, Executrix.
July 9th, 1807.

In CHANCERY, June 30, 1807.
ORDERED, that the sale made by JOHN BREWER, and reported by him as trustee of the real estate of SAMUEL GODMAN, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 30th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 31st day of July next. The report states that the whole property, the particulars of which are therein specified, was sold for 371 dollars 94 1/2 cents.

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE YOUNG FLY AND OLD SPIDER.

FRESH was the breath of morn—the busy breeze,
As poets tell us, whisper'd thro' the trees,
And swept the dew-clad blooms with wing so light;
Phœbus got up and made a blazing fire;
That gilded ev'ry country house and spire,
And, smiling, put on his best looks to bright.
On this fair morn, a Spider who had set,
To catch a breakfast, his old waving net,
With curious art, upon a spangled thorn,
At length, with gravely-squinting longing eye,
Near him espied a pretty, plump, young Fly,
Humming her little orisons to morn.
"Good morrow, dear Miss Fly," quoth gallant Grim—
"Good morrow, Sir," reply'd Miss Fly to him—
"Walk in Miss, pray, and see what I'm about."
"I'm much oblig'd 't'ye Sir," Miss Fly rejoind,
"My eyes are both so very good, I find,
"That I can plainly see the whole, without."
"Fine weather, Miss?" "Yes, very, very fine,"
"Quoth Miss—"prodigious fine indeed!"
"But why so coy," quoth Grim, "that you decline
"To put within my bow'r your pretty head?"
"Tis simply this,"
"Quoth cautious Miss,
"I fear you'd like my pretty head so well,
"You'd keep it for yourself, Sir, who can tell?"
"Then let me squeeze your lovely hand, my dear,
"And prove that all your dread is foolish, vain."
"I've a fore finger, Sir; nay more, I fear
"You really would not let it go again."
"Poh, poh, child, pray dismiss your idle dread:
"I would not hurt a hair of that sweet head—
"Well, then, with one kind kiss of friendship meet me!"
"La, Sir, quoth Miss, with seeming artless tongue,
"I fear our salutation would be long:
"So losing too, I fear that you would eat me."
So saying, with a smile she left the rogue,
To weave more lines of death, and plan for prog

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

JUNE 25, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this Bank on the Western Shore; that an election will be held at COOLIDGE'S TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen Directors of said Bank to serve for 12 months from the said day of election.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Charles county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, at the late residence of WILLIAM CHANDLER BRENT, of said county, deceased, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next, on six months credit, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security,

ALL the personal property, except negroes, of William Chandler Brent, deceased, consisting of household furniture, horses, cows and calves, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, a phaeton, &c. &c.

JAMES NEALE, of Bt. Administrator.

In CHANCERY, June 25, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL LUCKETT, made by Clement Dorsey, as trustee, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before that time.

The report states, that the property sold altogether for £110.

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Can.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Charles county, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th of July next, if fair, it not, on the first fair day, at the dwelling of the late SAMUEL JONES, jun.

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, a handsome saddle horse, and stock, among which are hogs, sheep and cattle; and on the same day will be offered all the personal property of John G. Jones and Thomas Jones, minors, their negroes only excepted. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The creditors of the deceased are requested to attend the sale.

THOMAS BLAKISTONE, Administrator and guardian.

June 15, 1807.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CHANDLER BRENT, late of Charles county, deceased; also letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of ELEANOR WALBERT MATTHEWS, late of Charles 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 20th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estates; and all those indebted to the said estates are requested to make payment without delay. Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1807.

JAMES NEALE, (of Bennett,) Admr.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1807.

[Omitted last week for want of room.]

Trial of captain Whitby.

THE witnesses of the United States, namely, capt. Brewster, commander of our revenue cutter, and son; Robert Mitchell and John White, pilots; captain Pierce, master of the sloop Richard, and brother of the deceased; and Elijah Hudson, farmer, a passenger in the Richard when Pierce was killed, returned from London, except Mitchell, on Thursday last. Capt. Brewster has communicated to me what follows in relation to the trial of Whitby, for the murder of Pierce, and brief as it is, it is all that the British government has suffered to transpire on the subject.

The court assembled at Plymouth on the 16th of April, and consisted of
Admiral Montague, President.
Rear-Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart.*
Capts. Lawford, Capts. Irwin,
S. H. Linzee, Graves,
Hon. C. Boyle, J. Brisbane,
H. E. R. Baker, Somerville,
Nesham, Bettsworth,
and D. McLeod.

The trial occupied the court two days. All our witnesses were examined, but examined apart, the one not being permitted to hear what the other testified.

The question of jurisdiction seems to have been the only one before the court—whether Pierce was killed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and as to this all our witnesses testified that when from the Leander, the fatal ball was discharged, she was within two miles and a quarter of the beach at Sandy Hook; the only difference in their testimony was from two to two miles and a quarter. Captain Brewster testified that he saw one ball, fired from the Leander at the sloop Richard, strike the surf, and another the beach above high water mark, at Sandy Hook.

Our witnesses were not suffered to hear the testimony of those for Whitby, who it is understood were Nairns, commander of the Cambrian; Lieutenants Cunningham and Lawrence, and several of the crews of the Leander and Cambrian, who were in company when the murder was committed. It is said that some of these witnesses testified that when Pierce was killed the Leander was in seven fathom water; others that she was in five. Seven fathom water is known to be five, and five fathom to be four miles from the shore.

On the part of the United States no one attended the court but gen. Lyman, our consul at London, and he on the first day only; having on the second business to attend to in London.

Capt. Brewster states that information of the rejection of the proposed treaty by the President, which was conveyed to England by express, occasioned great consternation among commercial men.

* Sir Isaac is a native of Bolton, and a descendant of a Mr. Coffin, who, a partisan of Cromwell, fled to America on the restoration of Charles.

[New-York Citizen.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in London, dated May 10th, 1807.

"I arrived here the 26th of April—had been detained and carried into Portsmouth, but was soon liberated. While at Portsmouth I attended the trial of Henry Whitby, heard the verdict read which acquitted him, and saw his sword returned. A few days after I was in company with him: He told me he expected to be off Sandy Hook again in a few months, to kill another John Pierce."
[American.]

At an election held the 27th June at Mr. Bryden's tavern, Baltimore, the contributors to the Baltimore general dispensary elected doctors John Shaw, George Williamson and Robert Moore, attending physicians for the ensuing year—the votes for the several candidates were as follow:

First and second district:	
Dr. John Shaw,	272.
George Williamson,	247.
John Bacon,	237.
A. Dorsey,	229.
For the third district:	
Dr. Robert Moore,	121.
Watkins,	8.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, (Ohio) dated May 25, 1807.

"A singular occurrence took place here on the 23d inst. The governor pro tem. (Mr. Kirker) from the entreaties of a woman, pardoned a man who had been sentenced to receive ten stripes for robbing gen. Findley, receiver of public monies at this place. The people, who had been waiting to see the fellow whipped, were enraged. They made an effigy of the governor, placed it on the pillory, gave it ten lashes, and then put fire to it; and as it burnt, the air rang with acclamations. This was a scene, which, I believe, has never been witnessed in any country. The former governor (Mr. Tiffin) was elected a senator in congress the last session of the legislature; since which Mr. Kirker, speaker of the senate, has acted in his place."

The eldest son of King Louis of Holland, and the intended successor of Napoleon, is stated to have died lately at the Hague.

FROM A NORFOLK PAPER.

The following letter, the original of which is lodged in the collector's office, was handed us for publication.

"To the commander on board of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, in Hampton Roads.

"On board his B. M. ship Bellona, captain Douglas, June 18.

"SIR,

"We request that you will have the kindness to take us out of this ship, for we are very much against serving the British. It is a nation we do not belong to, being all Americans.—We have no hopes getting clear unless you befriend us. We have all American protections, but they will not look at them; and moreover were all born and brought up in the United States of America; and as we are now in the waters of our own country, hope its laws will protect us.

"We were first taken on board the Melampus, and thence sent on board this ship.

"We are your humble servants,

John Hiel-ridge,	John Hayton,
Wm. Ralerts,	James Tarell,
John Barnes,	Peter White,
Jeremiah Holmes,	James Craig,
John Hertlinan,	George Beams,
Stephen Findeil*,	Emery Griffin,
Conrad Smith,	Charles Wallington,
John Henry,	William Mers,
Henry Leman,	

* Born near Pig-Point, in Anne-Arundel county.

INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

An Italian physician has published a treatise on the Animal Glutine as a cure for intermittents. The national institute have delegated a committee to inquire into the effects of this new remedy, and they found that the common glue of the joiners cured intermittents. A great many of the Italian physicians have tried this remedy, and found it safe and effectual. They tried it in the *febris tertiana duplicata*, *tertiana alba* on the quartan, which had not yielded to bark, &c. likewise in the quotidian remittents. Several patients were restored even by simple jelly of glue. They observed that the fibrical intermittents cured by the glue went over into a *febris continua*, and even in althetical ones; but this continuity lasted only one or two days. The glue is to be given a short time before the paroxysm. Its principal effect consists in taking away the atony of the stomach and the skin. When this is done it is advisable to give some doses at several hours of the day. It ought not to be diluted too much with water. When the solution, made from 11 or 12 drachms of glue in two ounces of water, coagulates and thickens again it may easily be made potable by putting the glutinous mass on a hot surface. Others gave the doses every quarter of every half hour, with equally good effect. The patient should not drink much after having taken the medicine, and especially no acid beverage. Two or three hours after he may drink or eat. The glue operates at the same time as a sudorific. The patient ought to remain two days in bed after the fever has ceased and to avoid the air, (especially if it be cold and moist) for 4 or 5 days. At Berlin these cures have been reiterated in the Charite, and found of indubitable effect.

* Glutine prepared in a Papilion digester, from bones, beef, &c. would produce the same effect, but equally cheap, and without the nauseous taste of the joiner's glue.

SALEM, June 18.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Battle of Dunkers Hill, the Salem light infantry, under captain Derby, and several of the militia companies paraded in this town on the occasion. The appearance of the militia was respectable, and the light infantry displayed their usual elegance and excellent discipline.

A company of young Lads also made their appearance in a handsome uniform, and afforded much gratification by their pleasing appearance, and by their precision in their military exercise. They are styled "The Salem Juvenile Artillery," and commanded by Master Francis Clark. In the forenoon they were presented with a handsome standard, by Miss Harriet Clark, accompanied with the following address:

The Salem Juvenile Artillery Company will please to accept this Standard, from the hand of her who heart glows with the most fervent wishes for their happiness and prosperity. Animated with the spirit of laudable emulation, may they adorn themselves with every virtue and accomplishment which becomes the patriot, the soldier and the citizen; and while never ceasing gratitude for their departed fathers glows in their breasts, may this standard be displayed in the defence of the inestimable privileges purchased by their blood.

To which the Ensign (Master Joseph Henderson) made the following reply:

In behalf of the Salem Juvenile Artillery Company I return the most grateful acknowledgments. Though Juvenile, yet our hearts exult in the hope, that the dawning efforts will rise in superior strength to each rude invader of our peace. The Standard, (respected Miss) we accept, and when we recollect the hand by which it was presented, it shall inspire our bosoms with patriotic zeal to protect our females from the shafts of the enemy.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIIIrd YEAR.)

MAR

ANAPOLIS, TOWNS

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[CIRCUL

HIS day, (July 4),

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, July 16, 1807.

NORFOLK.

[CIRCULAR.]

THIS day, (July 4,) the following letter was received by Richard E. Lee, Esq. mayor of this town, from commodore Douglas:

[COPY.]

His majesty's ship *Bellona*, Hampton Roads, July 3, 1807.

I beg leave to represent to you, that having obtained in the news-papers a resolution, made by a committee, on the 29th ult. prohibiting any communication between his Britannic majesty's consul at Norfolk, his ships lying at anchor in Lynnhaven bay; and being a measure extremely hostile, not only in giving the British consul from discharging the duty of his office, but at the same time preventing me from obtaining that information SO absolutely necessary for his majesty's service, I am therefore determined, if this infringement is not IMMEDIATELY ANULLED, to prohibit every vessel, bound either in or out of Norfolk, to proceed to their destination, until the pleasure of my government, or the commander in chief on this station. You must be perfectly aware that the British flag never has nor never will be insulted with impunity. You must also be aware, that it has been and is still in my power to obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake since the circumstances, which I desisted from, trusting general unanimity would be restored. Respect the circumstance of the deserters lately apprehended from the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, in my opinion, must be decided between the two governments ALONE. It therefore rests with the inhabitants of Norfolk, either to engage in a war, or remain on terms of peace. Agreeable to my intention, I have proceeded to Hampton Roads with the *Bellona* under my command, to await your answer, which I trust you will favour me with without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. E. DOUGLAS.
I enclose you two letters to the British consul at Norfolk, which you will be pleased to forward him.

J. E. D.

which the mayor returned the following answer:
NORFOLK, July 4, 1807.

I have received your menacing letter of yesterday morning. The day on which this answer is written is itself sufficient, to prove to the subjects of our sovereign, that the American people are not intimidated by menace, or induced to adopt any measures, except by a sense of their perfect propriety. They are surprised, and slaughtered while unprepared by a supposed friend. That delusive security, however, is now passed for ever. The late occurrence has not us to confide our safety no longer to any thing but our own force. We do not seek hostility, but we avoid it. We are prepared for the worst you may attempt, and will do whatever shall be proper to repel force whenever your efforts shall render any act of ours necessary. Thus we are exposed to the threats of your letter, which can be considered in no other light than as addressed to the fears of our citizens.

In answer to that part of it which is particularly addressed to me, as the first judicial officer of this borough, I have but to say, that you must be aware, the judiciary of no country possesses any other powers, than those conferred upon them by the laws. The same channels through which you have derived intelligence stated by yourself, must also have answered to you that the act of which you complain, is an act of individuals, and not of the government. This act is wrong and illegal, the judiciary of this country, whenever the case is properly brought before it, will take care to do its duty. At present I have no judicial information of any outrage on laws, and therefore cannot act.

You, Sir, please to consider this act of individuals a measure "extremely hostile," and shall come to hostility, without waiting the decision of our governments, (although you yourself acknowledge it properly belongs to them alone to decide) the inhabitants of Norfolk will conform to your example, protect themselves against any lawless aggression, and may be made upon their persons or property. Therefore leave it with you "either to engage in a war, or to remain on terms of peace," until the sense of our respective governments shall be known.

Your letters to the British consul at this place have been forwarded to him.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RICHARD EVERS LEE, Mayor
of the borough of Norfolk.

To com. J. E. Douglas, commanding
his Britannic majesty's ship the *Bellona*,
now lying in Hampton Roads.

Norfolk, July 5, 1807.

Sir,

In pursuance of your request, I this day went down to the British Squadron, lying in Hampton Roads, for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I was charged to capt. Douglas; on arriving along-side his ship, the *Bellona*, I was invited on board, received by capt. Douglas himself at the gangway, and conducted to his cabin, where I found assembled all the captains of the Squadron. I immediately informed him that you had yesterday received a letter from him, the answer to which I had been requested to deliver, and place it in his hands. He read the letter very attentively, and then handed it to capt. Hardy, from whom it passed to the other captains in succession. When they had perused it, capt. Douglas observed to me, "I presume, Sir, you are acquainted with the contents of this letter;" I told him I was perfectly so. He then stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected, and that it certainly was not his intention to use language which could be construed to convey such ideas; he referred to capt. Hardy, saying that he had shewn him the letter previously to its being sent, and had requested his opinion, as to its sentiments; capt. Hardy concurred with capt. Douglas in the opinion and objects of the communication. I then remarked to them the particular expressions in the letter, which I considered as the language of threat, and adverted to the circumstance of the words "immediately annulled," being underlined. He said that this underlining must have been done by his clerk, without his direction, and had escaped his observation; but again assured me, upon his honour, that if any expression in the letter wore the appearance of threat, it was not intended to be so understood.

Captain Douglas next adverted to the conclusion of the letter, in which the alternative of peace or war is left to himself—he said upon this subject, he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intention or wishes such an object was more remote. That he was anxious to preserve the relations of amity, which had existed between the two governments, and that no act of his should tend to interrupt their harmony, unless he was ordered by his superiors to perform such acts, in which case, as an officer, he must do his duty. He repeated, however, that he had at present no such orders, nor did he expect to receive such. He stated that he had it in charge generally to guard his flag, and those under its protection from insult or assault of any kind, and that this in all situations he must unquestionably do. But that any further measure he was not at present authorized, nor was it his intention to take. I here stated to him the many insulting menaces which had been communicated in Norfolk, as coming from him. He positively denied ever having uttered any such—declared if they had been used by any of his officers, that they were unauthorized, and disapproved of by him, remarking at the same time, that he hoped all who knew him, would do him the justice to believe, that he was not in the habit of using the language of threat—he here too again referred to all the officers to say, if they had ever heard him at any time, even while speaking confidentially to them, utter such expressions, and they united in declaring that they had not.

A desultory conversation then took place between captain Douglas, the other captains, and myself, which continued nearly an hour, in the course of which many remarks were made, which had no reference to the subject of your letter, or were in any way connected with it; these, Sir, I have already communicated to yourself, and to all my fellow-citizens, with whom I have conversed upon this subject; but as they are not connected with the subject of your letter, I presume it would be unnecessary again to detail them here. In the course of this conversation, I described to them as well as I was able the sentiments which universally prevailed through the country at this time, the cause from whence it proceeded, and the effects it would produce, provided any effort on their part should be made to oppose the public resolves, as to intercourse or supplies. I explicitly declared that we had as yet received no authority from our government to proceed to acts of aggression, but that we were authorized, and were prepared for defence, and for the protection of ourselves and our property; to prove which I placed in the hands of

capt. Douglas, an extract from the letter of governor Cabell, to brigadier-general Mathews, which I had made for that purpose; I concluded by warning him again not to send any of his officers or people on shore, for that if he did, the arm of the civil authority, I did not believe, would be able to protect them from the vengeance of an enraged people; that this might lead to consequences which might possibly be yet averted, and if he was sincere in the sentiments he had expressed, he would be anxious to prevent such results. Captain Douglas and all the captains declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to supplies they did not want any at present, but when they did, they should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished to be permitted freely to communicate with the accredited officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognized by our executive, and whose functions he presumed none but the government had the right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him.—He had no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any way which is judged proper, and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open.—To this I stated, that I had no authority from any person to enter into any engagement with him, but that as an individual I would state that the letters he had forwarded under cover to you had been safely delivered, and that therefore, I presumed any other dispatches of a like kind would be treated in the same way—but upon this subject, I could only refer him to you and your associates for information. He then stated that he would to-day write an answer to your letter, which he should forward as before, and I left the ship, captain Douglas again repeating the substance of what I have already stated.

From the moment I approached the *Bellona* to that on which I left her, my treatment from captain Douglas and all his officers, was marked by as much attention, politeness and respect, as any gentleman ever received from others.—My particular friend Mr. James Taylor, junr, accompanied me on board the British ship, for reasons that will at once suggest themselves to you, when you remember the delicate and embarrassing situation in which I might be placed. He remained on board the whole time with me, and was a witness to every thing which passed. I have read to him this communication, Sir, in order to ascertain if my recollection was correct, and he accords with me in every statement here made.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the governor of Virginia, and to the Federal Executive, believing that at this time it is the duty of every citizen to keep his government well informed of every thing which may be useful.

I am respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. W. TAZEWELL.

To Richard E. Lee, Esq. Mayor
of the borough of Norfolk.

His majesty's ship *Bellona*, Hampton Roads,
6th July, 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. in answer to mine of the preceding day, requesting that the British consul might be restored to his powers.

As every circumstance relative to the above communication was so fully discussed in presence of the gentlemen deputed by the magistracy of Norfolk, as bearers of your dispatch, I have only in addition to remark, that as far as I am individually concerned, every exertion shall be used that can, consistent with the honour and dignity of the British flag, tend to an amicable termination.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. E. DOUGLAS.

RICHARD E. LEE, Esq; Mayor of the
borough of Norfolk, Virginia.

A letter from a gentleman in Richmond to his friend here, states, that the express which was sent off on Saturday last in consequence of commodore Douglas's first letter, arrived there on Sunday evening, upon which the Richmond cavalry and artillery received orders to march for this place immediately.

From another source we understand that 1000 militia were ordered to repair for this place.

ANNAPOLIS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Several late arrivals have brought a variety of rumours of battles and diplomatic movements between the Belligerent powers, to which we have not paid attention, because in the first place our own concerns have been of higher moment, and in the next that the European have had nothing of authenticity or serious interest in them.

An arrival at New York brings a London account of the 24th May, gives the rumour of a battle being fought somewhere between 185,000 Russians, and 200,000 French, and that the Russians had a reserve of 20,000 in Lithuania—that the battle terminated like the battle of Eylau, without any decisive advantage to the French.

Such being the outline of the news, every intelligent person must see in it, the hand of a bungler—and that it is totally destitute of credibility on its face.

The position of the hostile armies no doubt affords just reason to expect a very severe and sanguinary conflict; the tongue of rumour will therefore be busy in anticipating events which are to inter-fering and impending.

From the Norfolk Herald of the 9th instant.

One of the 74's and a frigate, which have been for a few days past lying in Hampton Roads, sailed yesterday, and came to anchor off Cape Henry.

Orders have been issued from the war office, to the governors of the several States, making a requisition of one hundred thousand MILITIA, to be ready to take the field at a moment's warning, and authorizing the acceptance of volunteers.

The quota to be furnished by the State of Maryland agreeable to the above order is 5853 men, to be embodied immediately.

The Chevalier de Foronda on Monday presented his credentials as charge des affaires from his Catholic majesty to the United States, succeeding to the diplomatic function of the Marquis Yrujo, and was afterwards in that character received by the president.

Mr. Leina, attached to the legation, was also presented to the president.

A duel took place a short time since, near New Orleans, between governor Claiborne and Mr. D. Clark; the governor was shot through the thigh.

Arrived at Charleston, June 20, sloop Adventure, Alexander, 18 days from Barbadoes. Admiral Cochrane, with his fleet, consisting of 4 74's, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops of war, were lying at Barbadoes when capt. Alexander sailed. No French fleet had arrived in any part of the West-Indies.

Patent Sails.

A person in England has obtained a patent for making vessels sails in a new manner. The principal difference between the new and old mode we believe is, that in the new the sails are made with the canvas crosswise. It is said they last longer, reef better, and stand better upon a wind.

An experiment was yesterday completed of constructing a bow from a main topmast, for a 74 gun ship, on Mr. George Smart's new principles, which at length is about to be tried in his majesty's navy.

[London Paper, May 8.]

An article dated Augsborg, (Germany,) under date of the 3d of May, says, "the 16th regiment has marched here from Brescia. Among them is the sharp shooter who shot lord Nelson. The man is now a sergeant and member of the legion of honour."

French papers say the Seahorse British frigate has been captured in the Mediterranean by a French squadron from Toulon, and carried into Corsica.

NORFOLK, July 9.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday evening the 54th regiment, after a few moments notice, paraded, when general orders were read, directing this corps to be prepared for actual service, and ready to march at a moment's warning, this regiment is composed of 13 companies, viz. one complete troop of horse, two companies of artillery, two of light infantry, and eight of the line.

Early on Monday morning the 7th regiment, 800 strong, paraded at Portsmouth—and on Tuesday the 94th regiment, 750 strong paraded at the marine hospital, and received general orders to be prepared for actual service, and to march at a moment's notice.

Every spark of manly indignation is kindled in the bosoms of our warriors—they are prepared and determined on revenge—the blood of our countrymen is spilt, and the people, so long deluded with expectation of British justice, have their arms in their hands, the sword is drawn, never to be sheathed, until they can appease the manes of their countrymen. This discovers a spirit becoming an injured people—and is the language held by all at the late musters—it was with reluctance the militia retired to their peaceable homes to await the event of further orders.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday last, at South river, by the rev. Mr. BARCLAY, Mr. JEREMIAH HUGHES to the amiable Miss PRISCILLA JACOB.

IN CHANCERY, July 8, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale made of the real estate of DENNIS ENDEY, deceased, made by FRANCIS B. SAPPINGTON, as trustee, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks before the second day of August next.

The report states, that the said estate, composed of two tracts containing together 185½ acres was sold for 4427 Dollars.

True copy.

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, June 30, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale made by JOHN BREWER, and reported by him as trustee of the real estate of SAMUEL GODMAN, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 31st day of July next. The report states that the whole property, the particulars of which are therein specified, was sold for 371 dollars 94½ cents.

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, June 29, 1807.

John Robertson,

Catharine Elgin, Mary Elgin, Anne Elgin and William Elgin, heirs at law of William Elgin.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of William Elgin, deceased, for the payment of his debts, on the ground that the personal estate is insufficient for that purpose; the bill also states that the defendants all refuse out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 24th day of July next, give notice to the absent defendants of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 24th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

Family Medicine.

Just received from RICHARD LEE and SON, and for

Sale by

Gideon White, Church-street,

An Assortment of PATENT MEDICINE.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

RICHARD LEE and SON.

Without which, none are genuine.

Prepared by Richard Lee and Son, Baltimore.

PERSONS wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in inquiring for, Lee's anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes having on the outside wrapper the signature Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are other pills of the same name.

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 relieve and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, 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 celebrated for removing habitual coliciveness—sickness at the stomach and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkable efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Messrs. Richard Lee and Son.

The high opinion I have of your bilious pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and a loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT, Delaney-street, near Columbia Gardens. Balt. Dec 10, 1807.

JACOB'S LAW DICTIONARY.

Subscriptions for this valuable work, now printing in Philadelphia, in two volumes, 4to, price 20 dollars, in boards, received at the printing-office.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the orphans court of Charles county, Maryland, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to all persons having claims against the estate of the late JUSTINIAN SWANN, of said county, to exhibit the same, properly and legally authenticated, on or before the 9th day of January next, to the subscriber, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1807.

JAMES SWANN, Administrator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, at the next term, for an act of insolvency passed November Session, 1805, and the complement thereto, passed November Session, 1805. Circumstances of peculiar hardship have rendered him unable to discharge his debts.

NATHANIEL HOGAN.

June 22, 1807.

This is to give notice,

THAT the creditors of ROBERT ISABLE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet on Saturday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Register of Wills Office, in Annapolis, with their claims properly authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of said claims, according to the amount of assets in the hands of

ELIZABETH ISABLE, Executrix.

July 9th, 1807.

New Grocery and Cash Store,

At the Golden Scales,

Market-street, Annapolis,

Where may be had the following articles, received from different places, viz.

REAL old Cognac

brandy,

Peach ditto,

Apple ditto,

Old Jamaica spirit,

New-England rum,

Cherry bounce,

Holland gin,

Whiskey,

London particular Ma-

deira wine,

Port ditto,

Sherry ditto,

Malaga ditto,

Muscadel ditto, in bottles,

Claret in small boxes of

one dozen each,

Ditto by the bottle,

Cordials in bottles,

Red ditto,

Best vinegar,

Imperial, Hyson, Young

Hyson, Hyson-skin,

Congo and Black tea,

Patent Hyson, in small

chests of 3½ lbs. each,

Brown sugars, different

qualities,

Alexandria loaf sugar,

Baltimore ditto,

Molasses,

English cheese,

Goshen ditto,

1st & 2d quality butter,

Hog's lard,

Best melfs pork,

Fine & superfine flour, in

barrels and half barrels,

Spinning cotton,

Powder in canisters,

Battle powder,

F & FF, ditto,

Patent shot, assorted,

Gun flints,

Cinnamon, Cloves, and

Mace,

Nutmegs,

Alspice,

Black pepper,

Cayenne ditto,

Rice,

Sago,

Pearl barley,

Scotch ditto,

Race ginger,

Ground ditto,

Ealt & West-Inda sweet-

meats,

Confectionary of all kinds,

Shell'd & soft almonds,

Filberts,

Shell barks,

With a variety of articles too tedious to

tion.

To BE LET,

MY HOUSE and LOT in Annapolis, in a fence from town application may be made to Mr. John Randall. JAMES MURRAY. March 23, 1807.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A few copies of the LAWS of last session had at the Printing-Office.

Public

virtue of an order from Anne-Arundel county, sale, on SATURDAY, the late dwelling of WILLIAM tapco,

A VARIETY of perf negroes, some stock the property will be sold, with security, will on the day of sale. The clock, and continue until

July 11, 1807.

Land

in pursuance of an order of the subscribers will sell the court-house in said county, day of September next, day, all the real estate, WRENS, consisting of land:

THE tract on which is situated, lying about 600, and containing 600 and is well calculated for tobacco; there are meadow ground upon it, but can be put to use. A considerable quantity of superfluous land, a large two room and six rooms and a cellar under the house, one of which is intended to be fixed as such a house, and other c

One other tract of land containing 450½ acres, small but very convenient for a kitchen, and other uses, and produces extremely meadow land upon it, for fencing and firewood, possession of Mrs. W. and James Weems, commissioners as her property, sold encumbered with

Two other tracts of land, one of 62 acres; upon the small wooden dwelling, excellent wood and timber, several wooden dwellings, also a sufficient road. It is thought a purchase without first to Dr. Nathaniel the first mentioned tracts.

These different tracts, or in parcels, as purchase; the purchase security, for the purchase, and a full payment of conveyance, agreeable to an order and provided.

FREDERICK JAMES DUNPARKER M. July 11, 1807.

Notice

THAT the subscription in writing Baltimore county court, at the court-house, first Tuesday in October, and bound by the FOREST, being in Baltimore, persons concerned are

June 29, 1807.

IN CHA

THE object of a decree for DAY SCOTT for the ground, that that purpose. In the defendants a moved out of the order that the this order to be in Maryland Gazette next, give notice application, and of that he may be by a solicitor of December next, a decree should True co

NICHOLAS

ICE.

der of the orphans court
and, THIS IS TO GIVE
having claims against
NATHANIEL SWANN, of
ne, properly and legally
the 9th day of June
otherwise they will be
of said estate; and all
are requested to make
under my hand this 9th
SWANN, Administrator.

Notice.
given, that the subscriber
the judges of Prince-Geor-
term, for an act of
Teffion, 1805, and the
d November session, the
lar hardship have re-
his debts.

Notice.
to give notice,
of ROBERT ISABLE,
del county, deceased, on
aturday the 25th inst.,
of Wills Office, in An-
properly authenticated, in
of said claims, according
hands of
ETH ISABLE, Executor.

Notice.
ry and Cash Store,
Golden Scales,
street, Annapolis,
the following articles,
different places, viz,
gnac

Saltpetre,
Copperas,
Alum,
White and brown
Mould candles,
Dipped ditto,
Spermaceti ditto,
Lamp black,
Flumbs,
Bloom raisins,
Muscadel ditto,
Cavants,
Capers,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Flask oil,
Castor oil in bottles,
Poland starch in
Fig blue,
Indigo ditto,
Leiper's snuff,
Rappee ditto,
James river tobacco,
Cabinet ditto,
Smoking ditto,
Best Spanish segars,
Common ditto,
Pipes,
Fine salt,
Basket ditto,
Chocolate,
Patent ditto,
Jameison's crackers,
Pilot bread,
Glass saltcellars,
Jelly glasses,
Quart, pint, and
tumblers,
Quart cut decanters,
Queen's ware, also
Stone ware, ditto,
China bowls,
Demijohns,
Granberries,
Best playing cards,
Henry, 8th, ditto,
Highlander's ditto,
Bian,
Sifters,
Nests of wooden
buckets,
Catnip and soy,
Pruins,
Figs,
Lemons,
Limes & Orange,
Hair-brooms,
Clamps,
Scrubbing-bristles,
Hearth ditto,
Bannister ditto,
Shoe ditto.

Young
n-skin,
tea,
small
each,
different
gar,
utter,
hour, in
barrels,
rted,
es, and

da sweet-
f all kinds,
lmonds,
ty of articles too tedious
WILLIAM CATV

To be let.
SE and LOT in Annapolis. In
from town application may be
adall. 10
1807. JAMES MURRA
WS OF MARYLAND.
es of the LAWS of last session
nting-Office.

Public Sale.

by virtue of an order from the orphans court of
Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public
sale, on SATURDAY, the first day of August, at the
late dwelling of WILLIAM GAMBREL, near Pa-
tuxent,
A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of
negroes, some stock and household furniture.—
The property will be sold on a credit of three months.
The property, with security, will be required, with interest
from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11
o'clock, and continue until the whole is sold.
RICHARD FISH, Adm'r. A.
July 11, 1807.

Land for Sale.

pursuant to an order of the court of Calvert county
the subscribers will sell, by public auction, at the
court-house in said county, on MONDAY, the 28th
day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair
day, all the real estate of the late Mr. JAMES
WEEMS, consisting of the following tracts of
land:

THE tract on which the said James Weems re-
sided, lying about two miles from Patuxent
river, and containing 640 acres. The soil of this
land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat
and tobacco; there are about 30 acres of excellent
meadow ground upon it, not now in an improved
state, but can be put so with very little labour or ex-
pense. A considerable part of this land is very hea-
vily covered with wood, among which there is a
great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon
this tract a large two story brick dwelling-house, con-
taining four rooms and a passage on the first floor,
and six rooms and a passage in the second story, also
a cellar under the house divided into five apartments,
one of which is intended for a kitchen, and most con-
veniently fixed as such; there is also a barn, stable,
corn-house, and other convenient out buildings.

One other tract of land lying near the court-house,
containing 450½ acres; upon this tract there is a
small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with
kitchen, and other necessary out buildings. This
land produces extremely well, there is some excellent
meadow land upon it, and an ample quantity of wood
for fencing and firewood. This tract is now in the
possession of Mrs. Weems, (the widow of the afore-
said James Weems,) to whom it was laid off by the
commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will
be sold encumbered with her life estate.

Two other tracts of land lying very near the last
mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres, the other
62 acres; upon the first of these two tracts there is
a small wooden dwelling-house; also a quantity of ex-
cellent wood and timber; on the other tract there
are several wooden dwelling-houses, and one tobacco
house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and fire-
wood. It is thought needless to give a more full de-
scription of these lands, as it is presumed no one will
purchase without first viewing them, and on applica-
tion to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems, who lives adjacent
to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the differ-
ent tracts.

These different tracts of land will be sold in a bo-
dy, or in parcels, as may best suit those who wish to
purchase; the purchasers to give bond, with approved
security, for the purchase money, to be paid in three
equal annual payments, the whole interest to be paid
yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the
court, and a full payment of the purchase money, a
deed of conveyance will be executed to the purcha-
sers agreeable to an act of assembly in such case
made and provided.

FREDERICK SKINNER,
JAMES DUKE,
PARKER BOWEN,
Commissioners.
July 11, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply, by peti-
tion in writing, to the honourable the judges of
Baltimore county court, at the next term, to be held
at the court-house in the city of Baltimore on the
first Tuesday in October next, for a commission to
mark and bound part of a tract of land called Bur-
man's FOREST, of which he is seized, lying and
being in Baltimore county aforesaid, of which all per-
sons concerned are hereby desired to take notice.

June 29, 1807. 10
JOEL GREEN.

In CHANCERY, July 11, 1807.

Francis W. Sheid,
vs.
Joseph Scott, and others.
THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain
a decree for the sale of the real estate of JOHN
DAY SCOTT for the purpose of paying his debts, on
the ground, that the personal estate is insufficient for
that purpose. It is stated that Joseph Scott, one of
the defendants and heirs of the deceased, hath re-
moved out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and
ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the
Maryland Gazette before the seventh day of August
next, give notice to the absent defendant of this ap-
plication, and of the substance and object of the bill,
that he may be warned to appear here in person, or
by a solicitor of this court, on the seventh day of
December next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why
a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 10, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL DEALE,
one of the securities on the estate of JOHN
YOUNG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and
who by an order of this court took the estate out of
the hands of Elizabeth Young, (now Knight,) exe-
cutrix of the said John, it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the same
be published once in each week for the space of six
successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained an order from the orphans court of An-
ne-Arundel county, Maryland, to take the personal
estate out of the hands of Elizabeth Young, (now
Knight,) executrix of the last will and testament of
JOHN YOUNG, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased; all persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th
day of December next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 10th day of June, 1807.
SAMUEL DEALE.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of ELIZABETH
TAYMAN, administratrix of HENRY TAYMAN,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered
that she give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-
zette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of HENRY TAYMAN, 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 7th day of December
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this
7th day of July, 1807.
ELIZABETH TAYMAN, Administratrix.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of EDWARD HALL,
administrator de bonis non, with the will an-
nexed, of LOCH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration de
bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal es-
tate of LOCH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, 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 seventh day of December next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day
of July, 1807.
EDWARD HALL, Administrator D. B. N. W. A.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 30, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of JAMES SIM-
MONS, administrator of Abraham Simmons, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that
he give the notice required by law for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-
zette, and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of ABRAHAM SIMMONS,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons
having claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the thirtieth day of
December next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 30th day of June, 1807.

JAMES SIMMONS, Administrator.

R A G S.

* Cash given for clean linen and cotton
RAGS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend applying to Baltimore county
court at the next October term, or as soon af-
ter as I can by law, for the benefit of an act of the
general assembly of Maryland, passed in 1805, for
the relief of insolvent debtors.

July 1st, 1807. 2
PETER BUDDY.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of
administration on the personal estate of JO-
SHUA HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased; all persons having claims against the estate
are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated,
and all persons indebted to make immediate payment
to

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, July 4, 1807.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of PRISCILLA FARIS,
administratrix de bonis non of Charles Faris,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,
that she give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette, and the American of Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration de
bonis non on the personal estate of CHARLES FA-
RIS, 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 7th day of
December next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 7th day of July, 1807.

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, D. B. N.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, June 30, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of SUSANNA WY-
VILL, executrix of the last will and testament
of MARMADUKE WYVILL, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased—it is ordered, that she give the no-
tice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the same be
published once in each week for the space of six suc-
cessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of MARMADUKE WYVILL, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the seventeenth day of
December next, they may otherwise, by law, be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 30th day of June, 1807.

SUSANNA WYVILL, Executrix.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 9, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of Jesse Cheney,
executor of Samuel Cheney, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased, and that
the same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal
estate of SAMUEL CHENEY, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased. All persons having claims a-
gainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
at or before the 9th day of December next, they may
otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand, this 9th day of
June, 1807.

JESSE CHENEY, Executor.

To be sold by private bargain,

THREE TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND,
lying in Anne-Arundel county, two of which
lie about half a mile from the cross roads, on Anne-
Arundel manor, the other near Elliot's tavern, adjoining
col. Harwood's wind-mill. For terms apply to the
subscriber living at Doden, near the aforesaid tavern.

DAVID STEUART.

LEWIS DUVAL,

HAS received his supply of seasonable and
fashionable GOODS, together with a general
assortment of GROCERIES, all which he will sell
low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual cus-
tomers.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

TO A SLEEPING INFANT.

BY RICHARD B. DAVIS.

SWEET are thy slumbers, innocence reclin'd
On the fond bosom of maternal love;
Calm as the lake whose waters gently move,
Waiting the spirit of the dying wind.
For thee affection wakes with pleasing care,
Delighted smiles and breathes the fervent prayer.
Far different is sleep, when labour faints
On his hard couch when restless avarice quakes;
When from the scene of dread that conscience paints,
Affrighted guilt with sudden horror wakes;
When from the eye of day misfortune shrinks,
And on his bed of thorns despondent sinks.
When night recalls the toilful day of care,
When hopeless love catches in short repose
Scenes that alike his aching bosom tear,
Visions of shadowy bliss or real woes.
For dreams like these, and nights of anxious pain,
Manhood thy peaceful slumbers must resign,
And all his boasted wisdom sigh in vain
For the calm blessings of a sleep like thine.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

JUNE 25, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this Bank on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at COOLIDGE'S TAVERN, in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen Directors of said Bank to serve for 12 months from the said day of election.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Public Sale.

By order of the orphans court of Charles county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, at the late residence of WILLIAM CHANDLER BRENT, of said county, deceased, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next, on six months credit, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security,

ALL the personal property, except negroes, of William Chandler Brent, deceased, consisting of household furniture, horses, cows and calves, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, a phaeton, &c. &c.

JAMES NEALE, of Bt. Administrator.

IN CHANCERY, June 25, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL LUCKETT, made by Clement Dorsey, as trustee, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before that time.

The report states, that the property sold altogether for \$110. True copy.

Tell NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. An.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CHANDLER BRENT, late of Charles county, deceased; also letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of ELEANOR WALBERT MATTHEWS, late of Charles 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 20th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estates; and all those indebted to the said estates are requested to make payment without delay. Given under my hand this 13th day of June, 1807.

JAMES NEALE, (of Bennet,) Admr.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

May 29, 1807.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of SMITH PRICE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in agreeable to law, to Leonard Scott, who is authorized to receive and settle the same, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to him.

ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

June 24, 1807.

For Sale,

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, on a credit, or will be exchanged for wares goods.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1807.

NORFOLK, July 7.

BRITISH AMITY.

The following is copied verbatim from a paper lodged in the collector's office last evening.

THE schooner Cynthia Ann, from Folly Landing, captain Harrison, was fired at in Hampton Roads by a boat belonging to the British Squadron; but not thinking proper to stop, continued his way up to Norfolk; they continued firing from the boat to the number of 14 or 16 guns. But on a sudden found he was fired at from the tender just ahead of him, he immediately rounded to, was boarded and asked why a damned rascal, he did not heave to for the boat? — to which he answered, he did not know why he was to be stopped in his own harbour; the boat then came up, and the crew on board of her also abused him, and said they wished they had sunk him, and that they aimed to hit him, which he thinks they did, as their shot seemed very well aimed; they ordered him to tow them back, which he did, and was dismissed.

Last evening three seamen who made their escape from the British line of battle ship the Triumph, arrived here. On being examined, they gave the following account; that on Wednesday they in company with three other seamen, under the command of a lieutenant and three midshipmen, were sent ashore on Cape Henry in the tender, having on board an 18 pound carronade, cutlasses and small arms, for the purpose of getting fresh provisions, of which the ship is in much want. That on landing the officers went in pursuit of a bullock near the beach, when these three poor men gave them the "double," and got into a forest, where they remained all night, and meeting with some hospitable country people, were able to get to this borough.

Captain Davis, of the barque Petersburg, arrived yesterday from Madeira, was boarded from Commodore Douglas's Squadron from Hampton Roads, and treated very politely. The brig Ruby, captain Chapman, from Guadalupe, was also boarded, treated rudely, but permitted to pass. If the British commander is disposed for peace, he should cease to stop vessels in the waters of the United States.

A letter from Richmond was received by the last mail which says, that the governor had received advices from the president of the United States. — The tenor of those advices were it is said, more pacific than had been expected, when measured with the extent of the outrage. The next mail will probably inform us of the contents of those dispatches, as far as can with propriety be communicated.

RICHMOND, July 8.

The executive of Virginia have been in almost constant session since Monday morning nine o'clock, occasioned by an arrival of an express from Norfolk, who brought the letter from Richard Evers Lee, mayor of that borough, enclosing copies of the insolent letter of the British commodore, J. E. Douglas, and of his firm and magnanimous answer.

Many important and interesting measures have been adopted by the council to repel the invasion which they have unanimously declared to be actually existing, and to enforce the president's proclamation; but we are not permitted in the present crisis to publish a full account of their proceedings. We are authorized to say, however, that a detachment of militia, well armed and equipped, is ordered to march to Norfolk immediately; and another to be stationed at Hampton and its vicinity; and that the commanders of all the regiments on the sea coast, on the bay and on the shores below the falls of the rivers, James, York, Rappahannock and Patowmack, are ordered to hold the troops under their command in readiness to oppose any attempt by the crew of any British armed vessel to obtain supplies of water or provisions; and to call them out to resist and repel any such attempt. Capt. William Richardson's and captain Peyton Randolph's companies of infantry and captain Benjamin Sheppard's troop of cavalry are to march to Norfolk immediately, from the city of Richmond; captain Thomas Bouling Robertson's company of light infantry, another company of infantry, and captain Bowden's troop of cavalry, from the town of Petersburg; major John Ambler commands the infantry, and major John M'Rae the cavalry; and the whole, on arriving at the place of their destination, are to be under the command of brigadier general Mathews.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 8.

In the course of a very short time, between sixty and eighty GUN-BOATS, fully equipped, will be stationed at the most exposed points of the U. States, to repel any aggression that may be offered.

All the lieutenants in the navy and midshipmen are ordered to repair immediately to Norfolk. Those who were in this neighbourhood have already set off. A schooner freighted with arms and ammunition left the navy yard two days since for Norfolk.

July 10.

Mr. Erskine, the British minister, arrived here on Tuesday night. On Wednesday the express from Norfolk to our government returned to that place, and carried, we are advised, dispatches from Mr. Erskine to the British commodore.

Jonathan Dayton arrived in this city the day before yesterday. He continued here yesterday. It is said that the process of the court has not yet been served upon him; but that he is on his way to Richmond.

UNION TAVERN, CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from Upper-Mariboro' to this city, where he has opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in that well known stand formerly occupied by GEORGE MANN, and hopes his endeavours to please will give satisfaction to gentlemen who may favour him with their custom. SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

April 14, 1807.

Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stage.

THE Baltimore and Annapolis MAIL STAGE will leave Mr. EVANS'S Tavern, in Baltimore, every Monday and Friday at 8 A. M. and arrive in Annapolis at 5 P. M. — Returning, leaves the Post Office, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 5 P. M. Fare of passengers, and allowance of baggage, as usual. Seats to be taken and paid for at the Postoffice.

Annapolis, June 16, 1807.

By Anne-Arundel County court,

APRIL TERM, 1807.

RULED by the court, that after this term, no ordinary licence be granted unless the person applying for the same, produce to the court a certificate from three at least of his or her neighbours, stating that a tavern is necessary where the person applying for the same resides, and that he is a fit and proper character to keep a tavern.

By order, NICHOLAS HAWWOOD, Clk.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CEPHAS CHILDS, of William, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to SARAH CHILDS, Adm'r.

June 17, 1807.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MICHAEL CANE, late of Prince-George's 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 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1807.

OSBORN WILLIAMS, Administrator.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES SMOOT, late of Charles 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 20th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

CHLOE SMOOT, Administrator.

Ground Plaster of Paris and Plaster in the stone.

FOR sale at the Plaster mills of the subscriber, corner of Franklin and Paca streets, near the New-Market and the road leading to Reister's town.

ALSO at their warehouse adjoining,

Ground Allum and fine Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, French Brandy, Wine, Holland Gin, Rum, &c. &c.

They continue to purchase,

Flour, Butter, Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, and country produce generally.

KENT & BROWN.

Baltimore, March 24, 1807.

The editors of the Eastern Star, Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; Republican Advocate, Frederick-town; Kline's paper, Carlisle, and Grober's German paper, Hager's town, will please to insert the above once a week ten times, and forward their accounts to the office of the American.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN CURTIS WOOD, appears to be about thirty years of age, and says he was free born, and came from Binyard county, state of North-Carolina, he is black and spare make, about five feet 6 inches high, a small scar on his forehead, limps as he walks, occasioned by a fall from a horse; his clothing is a dark coloured round jacket, gray cloth pantaloons, coarse hat and shirt, old shoes. The owner is desired to take him away or he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOHN M'WILLIAMS, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

LXIIIrd YEAR.)

MAR

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY

IN COUNCIL, Anno DOMINI 1807, That the following resolution be passed, to wit: That the President of the United States be and he is to be, in and for the State of Maryland, together with the members of the Federal Gazette, at Annapolis; the Advocate, at Fredericktown; Hager's town, and the By Order, N

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 23, 1807.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 23, 1807.

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, July 16, 1807.

ORDERED, That the letter of the secretary at war containing the president's requisition for the Maryland Militia, together with the laws of congress referred to, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the American, Evening Post, at Baltimore; the Republican, at Fredericktown; the Maryland Herald, at Hagerstown, and the Star, at Easton.

By Order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6th, 1807.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND.

THE President of the United States has directed me to call upon the executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress, passed on the 18th day of April, 1806, entitled, "An act authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States." This, therefore, is to require your Excellency to take effectual measures for organizing five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three of the militia of Maryland, (being her quota,) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, viz. one twentieth part Artillery; one tenth Cavalry, and the residue Infantry. There shall, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of Riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the States respectively.

Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

Any Companies of Volunteers, who previous to orders for taking the field, may tender their services conformably to the second section of the aforesaid act, or to an act of congress, (a copy of which is enclosed,) passed on the 24th day of February, 1807, entitled, "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of a number of Volunteer Companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men," will be considered as a part of the aforesaid quota of five thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, according to their numbers. And from the well known patriotism of our fellow-citizens, it must be presumed, that under the existing circumstances of our country, a large proportion of such Volunteer corps, especially as they will undoubtedly meet with every encouragement from your Excellency, and from all other patriotic influential characters.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered as in actual service, until, by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your Excellency will please to direct, that correct Muster-rolls and inspection Returns be made of the several Corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this Department as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Very respectfully,

Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,
H. DEARBORN.

An Act authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at such time as he shall deem necessary, to require of the executives of the several States, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included; to be apportioned by the President of the United States, by the militia returns of the last year, in cases where such returns were made, and in cases where such returns were not made the last year, by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President may, if he shall judge it expedient, authorize the executives of the several States, to accept, as part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers, who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and direction of the constitutional authority in each State, respectively; the President of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective States as he may deem proper.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous; and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowance for cloathing, that are established by law, as the pay, rations and allowance for cloathing of the army of the United States.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of the said detachment, when he shall judge the exigencies of the United States require it; if a part of the said detachment only shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof as the President in his discretion shall deem most proper.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That two millions of dollars be, and are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay and subsistence of such part of the said detachment as may be called into service.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue, and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 18, 1806.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies, not exceeding thirty thousand men.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expence, and armed and equipped at the expence of the U. States, after they shall be called into service, except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and territories to which such companies shall respectively belong: Provided, that where any company, battalion, regiment or brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the United States, such company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the State or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division, shall have been originally raised.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division, thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emolument of every kind, bounty, and cloathing excepted, with the regular troops of the United States:—Provided, that in lieu of cloathing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company, who may

thus offer themselves shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money, a sum equal to the cost of cloathing of a non-commissioned officer, or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize the companies, so tendering their service as aforesaid, into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expence, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer for each and every such damage or loss.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying any expence incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

February 24, 1807.

Approved,

TH: JEFFERSON.

From a late London Paper.

WEEKLY ANALYSIS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE progress made in the arrangement of the new administration, enables us to judge with tolerable accuracy of the talents of which it will be composed. The rumours of the past week have also thrown a considerable degree of light on the causes of the expulsion of the late ministry. We lament that it has fallen to our lot to record these causes, for we had hopes that whatever venal and dishonourable practices had disgraced foreign princes—we had hopes that the royal blood of Britain had escaped the pollution, and that integrity and honour were not unknown among our princes. We have been deceived—we have now reason to join in the general malediction—"cursed is he that putteth his trust in princes."

It is stated that the actual cause of the removal of the ministry, was the rapid progress of the commission appointed by them to investigate the abuses in the military department of this country. In the regular course of its procedure, it was on the point of extending its investigation to a certain high and mighty department, when it was found absolutely necessary to check their progress, lest they should bring to light abuses and peculations which would raise the blush of shame even in the cheek of royalty itself. To prevent this discovery, it was resolved to remove the then administration, and the Catholic question afforded a specious pretext for this measure.

The blood of every Englishman must boil within him, when he reflects on this nefarious line of conduct. If the embezzlement of his majesty's property, by a servant, be punished with a marked severity, how much greater ignominy ought he to be loaded with, who, while in a public situation and receiving the most munificent remuneration for his services, the most munificent remuneration for his services, squanders the money intrusted to his honour, in private gratification and illicit pleasures. Such is the fact, and if means are not adopted to check the progress of investigation, and prevent open detection and public punishment, it becomes the imperative duty of every public journalist to hold up the delinquent, however exalted, to public indignation; to designate the crimes which are attempted to be iniquitously shielded from inquiring justice; and to deprecate that sordid meaness, not to say vice, which would have held up an individual of meaner birth to public and private execration and contempt.

We cannot but lament that the honest career of so independent an inquiry has thus been impeded—for with veneration to our constitution be it spoken, the people would have learned that such delinquency would have emphatically called upon the insulted jurisdiction of the country, to avenge in the most signal manner so atrocious a violation of the unsuspicious confidence too willingly reposed in the yet hitherto unprostituted name of a British prince.

Annapolis:
THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1807.

By the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the
State of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WHEREAS the president of the United States, by his proclamation, dated at Washington, the second day of July, 1807, issued in consequence of the late outrage committed on our national honour, by the attack of the British ship Leopard on the Chesapeake, "for the avowed purpose of taking, by force, four seamen, previously ascertained to be native Americans," has required all the armed vessels, bearing commissions under the government of Great-Britain, to depart immediately, and without delay, from the harbours and waters of the United States; and has interdicted the entrance of them, or any ships bearing commissions under the authority of the British government, into the said harbours or waters; and has forbid all intercourse with them, their officers or crews; and has prohibited all supplies, or aid, to be furnished them; and enjoined it on all persons bearing office, civil or military, under the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, with vigilance and promptitude, to exert their authorities, and be aiding and assisting, to carry the same proclamation into full effect; whereby it fully appears, that the president has determined to use all the means intrusted to him to enforce obedience to the same. I have therefore thought proper to issue the following

ORDER.

THE commanding officers of divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, residing in the vicinity of the Chesapeake and its waters, in the State of Maryland, will be vigilant in guarding against the violation of said proclamation, and prompt to repel every attempt to violate the same, within its limits, by the exercise of so much of the force under their respective commands as may be necessary for the occasion.

Given at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Commander in Chief of the Militia of the
State of Maryland.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE officers of the different corps commanding divisions, brigades, regiments and extra battalions, in this State, are hereby directed to make returns of the militia under their respective commands to the adjutant-general, that he may be enabled to make his general return to the commander in chief, agreeably to the law in such case provided, as soon as may be, that the necessary information may be had to enable the commander to direct a draught, (should such a step be necessary,) but from the zeal and ardour of all our citizens on this occasion, under the existing circumstances of our country, it is confidently hoped, that all parties will drop the curtain of oblivion over the unpleasant scenes of recrimination, which have too long agitated the public mind, as the zeal of all attests, that neither were wanting in patriotism, when a fit occasion should present itself to call it forth, and that, as a band of brothers, all will unite in the cause of their common country, in promoting volunteer corps, as the pride of the citizens of Maryland would be highly gratified in having it in their power to present their quota, consisting of 5863 troops of that description, to the president of the United States, under the acts of congress by which the requisition is authorized, and in the promotion of which we have no doubt of your co-operation to the utmost of your power.

Given at the city of Annapolis, this 20th day of July, 1807.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

SAMUEL TURBUT WRIGHT, Esq; has been appointed by the governor and council adjutant-general of the militia of the State of Maryland.

IMPRESSEMENTS.

It appears from a custom-house advertisement, that John Barnes, of Baltimore county, William Mears, Accomac, Va. and Thomas Malone, New-York, are now confined on board the British ship Bellona, where they will be kept until their friends furnish the proper documents for their relief.

Arrived at Philadelphia, ship Martha, Kingston, 50 days from Newry, with passengers, to Mr. Brown. Off the capes the Martha was boarded by the Squirrel floop of war, and had thirteen passengers pressed.

In Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of the 19th of April, we find the following paragraph:

"From North America, the news is of no pleasant quality. It appears that our treaty of commerce with the United States has been rejected, and that the president has refused to ratify the act of his minister. The matter of this treaty has not hitherto transpired; but if we may surmise any thing from the conduct and intentions of the late ministry, it was not wanting in indulgence and favour to the American claims—all is not to be conceded in an overstrained fondness for peace. The usurpations of America upon the British flag are notorious; her hollow neutrality; her predatory commerce; her whole mercantile system founded on a subtle species of contraband and smuggling, which for its baseness and extent has had no parallel in the history of nations, has long demanded a check." [American.]

To the Editor of the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

A publication of the following letter which has been presented to the mayor may be gratifying to our fellow-citizens. I take the liberty to send it to you for that purpose.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN PINTARD.

City inspector's office,
July 16th, 1807.

New-York, July 16th, 1807.

To Maturin Livingston, Esq.

SIR,

I have arranged with the secretary of marine, and war, that my submarine experiment for destroying a brig of two hundred tons shall commence on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, for which purpose the brig will be anchored between Governor and Ellis's island.

The operations of Saturday will be to exhibit with dumb Torpedoes, the various modes, by which vessels may be assailed and destroyed, while at anchor or under sail; and on Monday next between the hours of 12 and 2, it will be shewn how an enemy's vessel or vessels on entering our ports may be annihilated; to prove which the brig shall be blown up.

As the success of such experiments may become of some importance to those who are interested in the safety of New-York, I beg leave, through you, to invite the governor, mayor and members of the corporation, with such other persons as you may think proper. Those gentlemen what may think proper to attend will have the goodness to provide themselves with row-boats and meet me at Governor's island on Saturday morning between the hours of 10 and 11, that I may exhibit to them the machinery, before the engines are put into the water. I am, Sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

ROBERT FULTON.

The United States' Schooner Revenge passed this port last night bound for England.

By the politeness of a gentleman, lately arrived from London, which place he left on the morning of the 27th of May, we have been favoured with the following important intelligence. The source from which it is derived entitles it to the highest credit.

Official intelligence was received in London on the evening of the 26th May, that a fortie had been made from Dantzic by the combined Russian and Prussian armies, while 5000 men from Königsberg, had effected a landing on the Haaff, which led to a very bloody and long contested conflict, which, by the French bulletin, is said to have cost the allies 16,000 men—the whole 5000 from Königsberg were either killed or taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the French is not mentioned. The names of several of the officers were given, and the allies demanded a suspension of hostilities for three days to bury their dead, a part of which was only granted. The same account, with the exception of 2 or 3000 fewer killed, was also received from Denmark. The next arrival from England will probably bring us the official details of this event. [Peoples Friend.]

From the Belfast Chronicle, of May 20.

Mutiny.—It has been stated in accounts brought from the Mediterranean, that the crew of the American ship Eliza Ann, mutined against the captain. They first tied his mats to a gun on the quarter-deck, and used him most cruelly. They then pricked him with the cook's tormentors, beat him over the ribs with staves in the most shocking manner, and left him for dead. They also treated the supercargo in the most cruel manner. They then attacked the master, whom they struck a dreadful blow. His wife with an infant in her arms followed him, he fell back, and the caught him, crying "You have murdered my husband. The Russians answered, we will do for you by-and-by." The wife gave her husband some liquor to drink and he somewhat recovered from the stunning blow he received. When he recovered a little more, he sallied forth with pistols and sabre to disarm the villains. The mate and supercargo had by this time recovered sufficiently to aid him in this courageous attempt. They knew they had to contend with cowards at heart, and by stratagem and determined bravery, they succeeded in driving the mutiners forward, after wounding them, except the two ring-leaders. The Niger frigate, captain Hillyar, luckily, soon after fell in with the ship off Cadiz, in a gale of wind, boarded her, and then took the ring-leaders out. The master was then lying dangerously ill. The Niger then sent an officer and four men on board to navigate her to Gibraltar, where the mutiners will be brought to trial. The two ring-leaders are English born; their names are, John Crofs, alias Daniel Crofswright, and Robert Warrington. The former has since given himself up as a deserter from his majesty's ship Warrior. The ship had a great many dollars on board, with other treasure, of which they intended to plunder her.

On the 14th June, in lat. 5, long. 22, 30, was spoken, by a ship from Canton, arrived at New-York, a British floop of war and 12 transports with troops, on a secret expedition. [Fed. Gaz.]

We understand, that application being made to the secretary of the treasury, on the subject of the president's proclamation, he has advised, that its prohibitions are not meant to include British merchant vessels, although armed, and bearing letters of marque. [Rel.]

We have before mentioned a SALEM, July 7. Lilliputian body also appeared on Saturday in the arms adapted to their age and size. Their military exercises, march with uncommon correctness and perform all their evolutions with great ease and propriety. This little body marched into Beverly where their beautiful appearance caught the attention of the inhabitants; and it happening to be at the moment when the procession was about moving out of the meeting-house, they were requested to form part perfectly well and without any embarrassment. They also accepted an invitation to the public dinner, but it should be mentioned, to the honour of the commander, (Master E. Clarke) that he strictly prohibited their taking any wine, or spirituous liquor. The attention bestowed upon them by the gentlemen of Beverly was highly gratifying to their friends.

BOSTON, July 14. By a vessel from Halifax, we learn that one of the four men had arrived; that orders had been given to deliver up all impressed Americans, and that several had been discharged. That a cutter had been dispatched with intelligence to England. A gentleman from Halifax says, two of the men were certainly Irishmen.

A letter of a recent date from Halifax, observes, it is said to be a standing regulation from the navy board, that in case of deserters from any neutral man of war, being on board any of his majesty's ships, they shall be given up on being demanded. Captain Humphries of the Leopard, has here the reputation of a man of moderation.

We may have some erroneous reports respecting the alarming affair in the Chesapeake; but we believe they exceed us at Halifax. One story there was, that the American frigate fired first—another, that the gunner of the Melampus, a deserter, was among the persons killed on board the Chesapeake.

The intelligence of the attack on the Chesapeake was sent express to Halifax, in his majesty's ship Columbine, and from thence to England, in the Silvia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Helvetius left Canton the 7th March; ten days previous to her departure from thence an affray between some Chinese and some of the crew of the English East India company's ship, had taken place, during which the latter unfortunately killed a Chinese, for whom the Mandarin demanded a man, who, being refused, the loading of the company's ship was stopped; the chief of the English factory had the Mandarines made acquainted, that unless they were permitted to proceed with the loading of their ships, he would, on account of the approach of the south west monsoon, dispatch them as they were, and render the Chinese responsible for the loss that would occur thereon.

Captain Rolls, of his majesty's ship Lion, of 64 guns, demanded at the same time, that an officer and six men, who had been taken by the Ladrões about one month since, when attempting to land at Macao to procure provisions, should be restored; that if they were not, he would proceed to obtain redress.

The Chinese Mandarines gave three days notice to the English factory, that, should they obstinately persist in not giving them a man, their supply of provisions should be stopped; the English had prepared themselves in case of any further disturbance, as the ship Lion of 64 guns, a brig, and a discovery ship then at Macao, were held in readiness to proceed at a moment's notice up the river: The Chinese had scaled the guns in their forts; and some very severe consequences were apprehended by the gentlemen of the East India company.

Extract of a letter from an American capt. to a gentleman in this city, dated Canton, March 6, 1807.

"There has been a very disagreeable fracas taken place here, a few days since, owing to the improper conduct of some of the crews belonging to the English East India company's ships, who were up at Canton on liberty, by getting into riots with the Chinese, which continued for three or four days, some lives have been lost on both sides, a Mandarin chop boat hauled up on the shore, and the chop house & breast of the factories was burnt to the ground, the consequence has been strict orders are issued that no sailors shall come to Canton, only barely enough to man a small boat.

"Yesterday all chops (boats) of every description were stopped from the companies ships, and some of the security merchants were put in chains. A very heavy demand has been made by the government, and only three days allowed the company's servants to consider it. What the end will be we cannot judge, but the opinion is that of its being serious. Thank God the American seamen (although a good many of them were in Canton at the time of disturbance) not one of them has had any thing to do with it. A very favourable circumstance to the Americans!" [Phil. Gaz.]

NORFOLK, July 13.

Official notification of the President's proclamation, was yesterday sent down to commodore Douglas, by lieutenant Ham, in the Revenue cutter. And this morning the Bellona and Leopard, the two ships that were in the roads, got under weigh and went down.

As a prelude to the and at the same time to the British government, BULL adorned with all city, and with appropriate public sentiment. At principal streets, accompanied by people, the effigy was and feather'd, and com the huzzas of the multitu

POST

BY YESTERDAY

Mr. George Newton the president's proclamation, delivered it to him on S verbal answer, "that storage, and in other conduct." Yesterday Hampton Roads, but w left the waters of the

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FROM PAPER

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Counterfeit Bank (in this seen one, whic in this city. pronounced ge of the person erroneously R cashier's signa and are very Arrived, Amsterdam. British ship B that a midship before to get and detained great sorrow

SALEM, July 7.
A corps called the
composed of boys
dressed on Saturday in
uniform, and handsome
and gle. Their number
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with uncommon cordial
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Boston, July 14.
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made no attempt on that place—not intending to un
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reinforcements. General Whitelock had landed at
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that sailed from England with him were parted with
at sea, but were momentarily expected. Gen. Caldwell
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orders to proceed to La Plata. When the whole force
is collected, the British will have about 16,000 sol
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well satisfied with being under the English—a pretty
brisk trade was carried on with the natives. The Bri
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than had been expected. The British were civil and
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pendence appeared to be pervading the Spaniards and
Portuguese in South-America—and it was thought
that Spain would certainly lose her colonies whether
they submitted to the English or not. Gen. Beresford
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NORFOLK, July 15.
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to commodore Douglas, by
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reigh and went down.

PETERSBURG, (Va.) July 7.
As a prelude to the celebration of independence,
and at the same time to express their detestation of
the British government, a number of citizens of this
town, prepared on Friday last, an EFFIGY of JOHN
BULL adorned with all the gaudy trappings of roy
alty, and with appropriate labels evincive of the
public sentiment. After parading it through the
principal streets, accompanied by a large concourse
of people, the effigy was carried to Centre-hill, tar'd
and feather'd, and committed to the flames, amidst
the huzzas of the multitude.

POSTSCRIPT.
BY YESTERDAY'S SOUTHERN MAIL.

NORFOLK, July 14.
Mr. George Newton was the official messenger of
the president's proclamation to com. Douglas. He de
livered it to him on Sunday evening, and received a
verbal answer, "that he would next day quit his an
chorage, and in other respects would control his own
conduct." Yesterday the British ships of war left
Hampton Roads, but we cannot vouch for their having
left the waters of the United States.

July 16.
The French frigate got under way this morning,
and anchored in the bite of Crany island.
Yesterday afternoon a detachment from the batta
lion of cavalry, under the command of major M-Rea,
set off for the eastern shore of Princess-Anne, where
we are informed the Squadron under the command of
com. Douglas rides snug at anchor close into the
shore. If these haughty veterans, Douglas, Hardy,
Humphries, &c. are disposed to try the spirit of Vir
ginia, they will have an opportunity, and we have
no doubt but they will require all the victories they
ever gained on the ocean to wash away the disgrace
they will meet with on the land from the energy of
these patriotic sons of Virginia.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 20.
It is said that the scurvy prevails to a considera
ble extent on board the British ships lately before
Hampton. If so, it is very probable that they will repair
to Halifax, in order to land their men, which they
will assuredly find it a very difficult thing to do in the
United States.

Rumour says the British commodore held a very rude
and undignified language to the person who commu
nicated the president's proclamation to him. It is
also said, on the authority of letters from Hampton,
that menacing verbal messages had been sent to the
inhabitants of that place, notifying the intention of
the British to effect a landing by force, and recom
mending the removal of their women and children,
to avoid the spilling of innocent blood.
Information from the Mobile, early in June, gave
rise to serious apprehensions that the Creek nation of
Indians would be hostile to the U. States. But by
letters of later date, we learn, that the present in
dications of their disposition are entirely pacific.

FROM PAPERS BY WEDNESDAY'S PACKET.

Boston, July 18.
On Wednesday arrived in town Mr. Morris, who
was a passenger in the Swift, arrived at Newport, and
left Monte-Video on the 1st of June. The British
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BALTIMORE, July 20.
Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills, of the Hager's-town
Bank (in this state,) are in circulation. We have
seen one, which was offered at the Mechanic's Bank
in this city. This note is, by a competent judge,
pronounced genuine in paper and plate; but the name
of the person to whom payable, (Rezin Davis,) is
erroneously Rezin Davis; this and the president's and
cashier's signatures are all written with the same pen,
and are very poor imitations.

Arrived, ship Rising Sun, West, 58 days from
Amsterdam. On the 7th inst. was boarded by the
British ship Bellona, the officer informed the captain
that a midshipman and 5 men in attempting the day
before to get something from shore had been seized
and detained by the people ashore; they expressed
great sorrow at what had had penced.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, after returning his sincere
thanks to his friends and the public for their
past favours, and being extremely anxious to bring
his business to a close, requests all those indebted to
come and settle their respective accounts, by giving
their notes (if not convenient to pay the same;) and
all those who are indebted by bond or note are also
earnestly requested to discharge the same. The pre
carious state of the subscriber's health renders this
absolutely necessary. In my absence my son HENRY
GRAMMER is fully authorized to settle and pass re
ceipts for me.
FREDERICK GRAMMER.
Annapolis, July 17, 1807.

HENRY GRAMMER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public, that his father having declined business
in his favour, he carries on the same at the OLD STAND,
and requests a continuance of their custom.
HE HAS FOR SALE,
MADEIRA, }
Sherry, }
Lisbon, }
Teneriffe, }
Malaga, and }
Port }
Old Cognac, }
Bordeaux, }
Peach, and }
Apple }
Jamaica Spirit, }
West India and New- }
England Rum, }
Holland Gin, }
Whiskey, }
Bounce, }
Alexandria Loaf Sugar, }
Brown do. }
Old Hylon, }
Young Hylon and }
Congo }
Coffee, }
Treacle, }
Butter, }
Allspice, }
Pepper, }
Rice, }
Barley, }
Cheese, }
Mustard, }
Potash, }
Salt Petre, }
Soap, }
Candles, }
Jugs, }
Flasks, &c. }

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Pepper, }
Rice, }
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Mustard, }
Potash, }
Salt Petre, }
Soap, }
Candles, }
Jugs, }
Flasks, &c. }

Flour by the barrel or half barrel.
Annapolis, July 20, 1807.
This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of
administration de bonis non on the estate of
THOMAS ROCKHOLD, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, therefore all persons having claims against
said estate are requested to bring them in, legally au
thenticated, to JOSEPH EVANS, merchant, in An
napolis, whom I have authorized to receive the same;
and I do hereby further authorize the said JOSEPH
EVANS to receive all monies that may be due from
persons who purchased property at the sale of the
said Thomas Rockhold, made by George Conaway,
the late administrator, and that unless the money is
paid before the middle of August next, suits will be
commenced.
J. Evans
AREA ROCKHOLD, (now CROSS.)
Administratrix, D. B. N.
July 22, 1807.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and
house servant, from 20 to 30 years of age,
one that can come well recommended, for whom a
liberal price will be given. Inquire of
JAMES WILLIAMSON.
Annapolis, July 21, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me di
rected out of Anne-Arundel court, will be exposed
to Public Sale, on Tuesday, the fourth of August
next, at the house of Mrs. Margaret Conaway,
near P. H. Hopkins, on South river,
THE life estate of the said MARGARET
CONAWAY in a tract or parcel of land
called Bright Seat, containing one hundred acres, one
negro woman named Bett, one negro boy named
Osborn, one girl named Mim, one ox cart, a yoke
of oxen, two horses, and two cows, taken as the
property of John Conaway and Margaret Conaway,
at the suit of Solomon Groves. Sale to commence
at 11 o'clock, A. M. for cash.
JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
July 21, 1807.

State of Maryland, &c.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 11, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of Benjamin Carr,
administrator of George Brashears, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors to ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased, and that
the same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga
zette.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

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 BRASHEARS, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there
of, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of
December next, they may otherwise, by law, be ex
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un
der my hand, this 11th day of July, 1807.
BENJAMIN CARR, Administrator.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
JUNE 25, 1807.
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in
this Bank on the Western Shore, that an elec
tion will be held at COOLIDGE'S TAVERN, in the
city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3
o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen
Directors of said Bank to serve for 12 months from
the said day of election.
By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
July 22, 1807.
NOTICE to Stockholders, that the third in
stalment of ten dollars a share, on their stock,
becomes due and payable on the 13th August next,
any stockholder failing to make regular payment of
any instalment, such stockholders money in bank will
remain free from interest, and not entitled to di
vidend until such instalment or call shall be made
good; and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such
stockholder, as well upon the money by him regularly
paid as upon the money paid after default, will be
calculated only from the time when said last instal
ment was made good.
By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

ANNAPOLIS, 22d July, 1807.
To the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank
of MARYLAND.
FINDING it inconvenient to serve for the ensuing
year as a director of the Farmers Bank, I beg
leave to decline a poll at the next election.
WILLIAM STEUART.

An Overseer wanted.
ONE hundred pounds a year (with provision for
his family) will be given to a man well recom
mended as a person capable of managing fifteen
hands, and a farm of about 800 acres. For further
particulars apply to
J. C. WEEMS, West river.
July 1, 1807.

Public Sale.
In pursuance of an order from Anne-Arundel county
court, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on
the premises, on FRIDAY, 21st August next,
ALL that tract or parcel of land situate and ly
ing in Anne-Arundel county, containing of a
bout sixty acres, and known by the name of Hum
lings's tavern. The improvements are an excellent
dwelling-house, with three rooms and a passage on
the lower floor with fire places in each room, several
convenient rooms up stairs, a kitchen adjoining the
house, a pailed garden, and a most excellent spring
of water within a few steps of the door.
This property is well calculated for a tavern, hav
ing been occupied as such for a number of years, and
may be truly said to be as good a stand as any in the
county. It is presumable a further description of
this property is unnecessary, as those inclined to pur
chase will view the premises previous to the day of
sale. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, on the purchaser's giving bond, with ap
proved security, with interest from the day of sale;
and on payment of the purchase money an indispu
table title be given by
SAML. C. WATKINS,
JAMES IGLEHEART,
THOMAS SELLMAN,
LEONARD SELLMAN,
July 22, 1807.

In CHANCERY, July 8, 1807.
ORDERED, that the sale made of the real estate
of DENNIS ENDEY, deceased, made by
FRANCIS B. SAPPINGTON, as trustee, and reported
by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to
the contrary be shewn on or before the second day of
September next, provided a copy of this order be in
serted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks
before the second day of August next.
The report states, that the said estate, composed of
two tracts containing together 185 1/2 acres was sold
for 4427 Dollars.
True copy.
Test.
NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in
tends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's
county court, at the next term, for an act of in
folvency passed November session, 1805, and the sup
plement thereto, passed November session, 1806.
Circumstances of peculiar hardship have rendered
him unable to discharge his debts.
NATHANIEL HOGAN.
June 22, 1807.

This is to give notice,
THAT the creditors of ROBERT ISABLE,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are re
quested to meet on Saturday the 25th instant, 10
o'clock, at the Register of Wills Office, in Annapo
lis, with their claims properly authenticated, in order
to receive a dividend of said claims, according to the
amount of assets in the hands of
ELIZABETH ISABLE, Executrix.
July 9th 1807.

R A G S.
Cash given for clean linen and cotton
RAGS.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE DISCOVERY.

MY landlady knock'd at my chamber this morning—
Who's there? 'I have come, Sir, to give you the warning,
' That the ladies have sent for you over the way.'
The ladies have sent! what the devil's to pay!
' I know not,' (said she,) 'but may-hap there's a ball,
' A book or a party—I know not at all.'
Send compliments back—tell them I'll be in,
When I've sever'd the bristles that sprout on my chin—
To a man who has liv'd to see thirty long years,
And would marry whenever the right one appears,
To be sent for by ladies when just out of bed,
'Tis no wonder food fancies should fly in his head.
How a fellow in such a predicament feels!
Notwithstanding, I dress'd me from head to my heels:
Then in cap-a-pee order tripp'd over the way,
To hear what these nymphs of Kentucky might say.
My reception (so early,) was rather too cool;
I talk'd some, I walk'd some, but felt like a fool.
After waiting an hour in awful suspense,
I took up my hat and was coming out thence,
When one of the ladies sent out for a beau,
Who instantly waited her orders to know:
' I have only to tell you,' (said she,) 'tis my rule
' On the first day of April to—gaze on a fool!'
How they laugh'd at the fellow! He turn'd to retire,
Swore he'd not call again should the house be on fire.
Then I, like a ninny, discover'd my case,
And the laugh was reit'rd five times in a place.
But the wit of it was, that the ladies for me
Never sent!—'twas the trick of my landlady D.
So that when I return'd she was laughing all high,
To think what a fool she had made of POOR I.

APRIL 1.

KENTUCKY GAZ.

From a London paper.

A MOST solemn event took place on Thursday last in the Collegiate church of Southwell. A young man of the name of Cock had been for sometime attached to a young woman of the same place, but peculiar circumstances, joined to his ill state of health, had retarded their union. Cock was in the last stage of a consumption, had been confined within doors five weeks and to his bed several days; his speedy dissolution appeared certain; nevertheless, on Wednesday evening he determined on being united to the object of his affection on the ensuing morning. Accordingly about 9 o'clock he was with difficulty dressed, and the house standing on the verge of the church-yard, assisted by the arm of his intended brother-in-law, performed his walk to the sacred edifice with a firmness which astonished the numerous spectators who were assembled at such an unusual scene. Through-out the whole of the ceremony his efforts still supported him. The minister closed the book; exhausted nature could do no more;—the bridegroom sunk lifeless at the altar! He was immediately conveyed home and every restorative medical aid could suggest was ineffectually administered—the vital spark was totally extinguished.

Public sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the first day of August, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM GAMBRIL, near Patuxent,

A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of negroes, some stock and household furniture.—The property will be sold on a credit of three months. Bond, with security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until the whole is sold.

RICHARD FISH, Adm'r. w. A.

July 11, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

May 29, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend applying to Baltimore county court at the next October term, or as soon after as I can by law, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed in 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

PETER BUDDY.

July 1st, 1807.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of JO SHUA HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS WOODFIELD, administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, July 4, 1807.

IN CHANCERY, June 29, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale made by JOHN BREWER, and reported by him as trustee of the real estate of SAMUEL GODMAN, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 30th day of August next, provided a copy of this order be published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 31st day of July next. The report states that the whole property, the particulars of which are therein specified, was sold for 371 dollars 94 3/4 cents.

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 10, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL DEALE, one of the securities on the estate of JOHN YOUNG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and who by an order of this court took the estate out of the hands of Elizabeth Young, (now Knight,) executrix of the said John, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, to take the personal estate out of the hands of Elizabeth Young, (now Knight,) executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN YOUNG, 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 10th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June, 1807.

SAMUEL DEALE.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of ELIZABETH TAYMAN, administratrix of HENRY TAYMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

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 HENRY TAYMAN, 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 7th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of July, 1807.

ELIZABETH TAYMAN, Administratrix.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of EDWARD HALL, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of LOCH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

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 de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of LOCH CHEW, 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 seventh day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of July, 1807.

EDWARD HALL, Administrator
D. B. N. W. A.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of PRISCILLA FARIS, administratrix de bonis non of Charles Faris, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and the American at Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

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 de bonis non on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, 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 7th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 7th day of July, 1807.

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, D. B. N.

For Sale,

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Annapolis, on a credit, or will be exchanged for wet goods.

SAMUEL MACGUBBIN.

Land for Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the court of Calvert county the subscribers will sell, by public auction, at the court-house in said county, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the real estate of the late Mr. JAMES WEEMS, consisting of the following tracts of land:

THE tract on which the said James Weems resided, lying about two miles from Patuxent river, and containing 640 acres. The soil of this land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; there are about 30 acres of excellent meadow ground upon it, not now in an improved state, but can be put so with very little labour or expence. A considerable part of this land is very heavily covered with wood, among which there is a great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon this tract a large two story brick dwelling-house, containing four rooms and a passage on the first floor, and six rooms and a passage in the second story, also a cellar under the house divided into five apartments, one of which is intended for a kitchen, and most conveniently fixed as such; there is also a barn, stable, corn-house, and other convenient out-buildings.

One other tract of land lying near the court-house, containing 450 1/2 acres; upon this tract there is a small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with a kitchen, and other necessary out-buildings. This land produces extremely well, there is some excellent meadow land upon it, and an ample quantity of wood for fencing and firewood. This tract is now in the possession of Mrs. Weems, (the widow of the said James Weems,) to whom it was laid off by the commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will be sold encumbered with her life estate.

Two other tracts of land lying very near the last mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres, the other 162 acres; upon the first of these two tracts there is a small wooden dwelling-house, also a quantity of excellent wood and timber; on the other tract there are several wooden dwelling-houses, and one tobacco house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and firewood. It is thought needless to give a more full description of these lands, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing them, and on application to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems, who lives adjacent to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the different tracts.

These different tracts of land will be sold in a body, or in parcels, as may best suit those who wish to purchase; the purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid in three equal annual payments, the whole interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court, and a full payment of the purchase money, a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchasers agreeable to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

FREDERICK SKINNER,
JAMES DUKE,
PARKER BOWEN,
July 11, 1807. } Commissioners.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the honourable the judges of Baltimore county court, at the next term, to be held at the court-house in the city of Baltimore on the first Tuesday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called BUSHMAN'S FOREST, of which he is seized, lying and being in Baltimore county aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are hereby desired to take notice.

JOEL GREEN.

June 29, 1807.

IN CHANCERY, July 11, 1807.

Francis W. Sheid,

vs. Joseph Scott, and others.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of JOHN DAY SCOTT for the purpose of paying his debts, on the ground, that the personal estate is insufficient for that purpose. It is stated that Joseph Scott, one of the defendants and heirs of the deceased, hath removed out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the seventh day of August next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on the seventh day of December next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.

Test.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of SMITH PRICE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in agreeable to law, to Leonard Scott, who is authorized to receive and settle the same, and those in any manner indebted to make payment to him.

ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

June 24, 1807.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIIIrd YEAR.

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court of Calvert county by public auction, at the day, on MONDAY, the 28th of fair, if not the next fair of the late Mr. JAMES the following tracts of

he said James Weems two miles from Patuxent acres. The soil of this the growth of corn, wheat out 30 acres of excellent not now in an improved ch very little labour or ex- of this land is very be- among which there is a timber; there is also upon brick dwelling-house, con- passage on the first floor, in the second story, also divided into five apartments, or a kitchen, and most con- here is also a barn, stable, convenient out-buildings, lying near the court-house, upon this tract there is a framed dwelling-house with flary out buildings. This ell, there is some excellent an ample quantity of wood. This tract is now in the (the widow of the admo- whom it was laid off by the ion of the land, and it will her life estate. and lying very near the lat- taining 100 acres, the other of these two tracts there is ouse, also a quantity of es; on the other tract there ng-houses, and one tobacco f. wood for fencing and fuel- less to give a more full de- it is presumed no one will wing them, and on applica- Weems, who lives adjacent, he will shew all the differ-

f land will be sold in a bo- best suit those who wish to to give bond, with approved money, to be paid in three the whole interest to be paid lication of the sale by the t of the purchase money, a be executed to the purcha- of assembly in such case

KINNER, }
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Commissioners.

hereby given,
er intends to apply, by peti- the honourable the judges of at the next term, to be held the city of Baltimore on the next, for a commission to a tract of land called Bra- which he is seized, lying and yoreforesaid, of which all per- y desired to take notice.

JOEL GREEN.

RY, July 11, 1807.

W. Sheid,

vs.

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REWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

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Anne-Arundel county, letters

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ANNE PRICE, Executrix.

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A POLIS:

DERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(LXIIIrd YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3159.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 30, 1807.

American Intelligence.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, June 26.

WE learn by the arrival of capt. Bettsworth, of his majesty's frigate Crocodile, that orders had been received, by the king's ships on the Halifax station, to board the American frigate now at sea, and by force every British seaman that may be found board her. The force of the American ship is said to be 52 guns.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.

We learn by the master of an eastern sloop, which arrived here on Monday, the following particulars; for their correctness we cannot vouch—the eastern papers are silent on the subject. That an English privateer of 15 guns, from St. Johns, had come into the jurisdiction of the U. S. at a place called Snug Cove, near Passamaquaddy, where a coasting vessel belonging to Harpswell, captain Perryman. An officer and men from the privateer came on board capt. M. and in an insolent manner ordered him to call his people on deck, (they being slow, fearing the intention of the privateersmen) which capt. M. refused. The officer said he would be damned if he did not have some of them; he then proceeded to open the hatches, at which instant the Americans below told him if he attempted to descend they would shoot him. Not regarding the caution, he was about to effect his purpose, when the men below, as good as their word, let drive, and shot three balls through him, when he fell instantaneously dead. Now the affair terminated our informant does not know.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3, an immense concourse of people assembled on the battery, to witness Mr. Fulton's experiment in blowing up ships of war by machinery. The experiment was made on a brig of two hundred tons, but failed; it was repeated again about 5 o'clock; the explosion took place, but not near enough, to do any damage. The 3d experiment was made 10 minutes before 7, and took effect. To a spectator on the battery, the most object discernible was a volume of smoke which rose from the middle of the vessel, the mainmast was blown up, and in less than a minute the sunk to the bottom.

With respect to the utility of Mr. Fulton's plan, we are extremely doubtful. We understand that Mr. Fulton sometime since submitted his plan to the English government, and afterwards to Buonaparte, but without success.

The British armed brig Fox.

This vessel some ten or twelve days ago was the cause of a fracas at Philadelphia. The Fox was originally a merchantman, owned by a citizen of the United States; was captured by the British about two years ago, carried into Halifax, condemned, and then converted into an armed brig carrying 17 guns; she arrived at Philadelphia from Halifax. The attack made upon the Fox at Philadelphia was occasioned by a report that she was taking in arms and ammunition for the squadron on our coast; her muskets, swords and guns, were taken from her by the citizens of Philadelphia, and deposited in the state-house on the 2d of July, where they remained until the 6th, when they were returned, except seven of her guns.

The following facts are mentioned to me by one of the crew of the Fox who has just left her.

The Fox sailed from Philadelphia the 11th instant, with a first and second mate and eight hands; at the Lazaretto in the Delaware the mates and four of the hands left her. With the remaining four, the Fox has found her way into our port and is now at anchor in the stream off the battery. My informant adds that the object of the captain of the Fox (Wainwright) in coming into our port is to procure sixty men! she is loaded with flour, tobacco, soap, powder and grape-shot. She carries now but ten guns, having lost seven at Philadelphia. What can be done legally in this case, for violence should be avoided, does the Fox come within the meaning of the Proclamation? Can the captain be prevented from engaging hands among us?

July 22.

A political friend of great respectability assures me that the statement published in the Citizen of yesterday respecting the brig Fox, communicated to me verbally by one of the hands, is materially incorrect; that she has neither powder nor shot on board, that she does indeed want her complement of men for Jamaica whether she is bound, but that she ought not to be considered as in an interest hostile to that of the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

We have reason to believe, that dispatches from government, to our minister at London relative to the attack on the Chesapeake, were transmitted in vessels from this port and Baltimore, by the secretary of war.

July 23.

We have received the following interesting particulars from Mr. Miller one of the seamen belonging to the schr. Juliet of this port.

Sometime since the schr. Juliet, from hence to La Guira, off Bermuda was boarded by the British tender schr. Vesper, then in company with the Indian sloop of war. After breaking open the hatches and plundering her, permitted her to proceed, not however without impressing one man, (Mr. Miller,) an American citizen whose family resides in this city.

On the 15th instant, the Vesper tender, went into the Chesapeake with dispatches from the Indian sloop of war now off Charleston, for the commodore on board the Bellona. The Bellona immediately got under way, ordered the Vesper to follow her to Halifax. At 8 o'clock on that evening the tender lost sight of the Bellona, when several impressed Americans joined seventeen other impressed seamen, rose upon the officers and remainder of the crew, amounting to 23 in number, confined them in the hold, and took possession of the schooner.

On Thursday they came in under Cape Henlopen, and brought too, within two musket shot of a coasting schooner, and then taking on board the boat two of the officers they all reached the coasting schooner. They kept possession of the officers until they were out of reach of the Vesper, and then suffered them to return. These 24 spirited and injured men reached New-Castle on Tuesday last.

The Melampus frigate has left the Chesapeake and gone to Bermuda for water. The Triumph and Leopard were the only British vessels there on the 15th instant.

The Vesper is one of the seven vessels built in Bermuda and rigged as schooner and cutter by the British marine officers, and fitted out particularly for the purpose of pressing men and harrying the American trade.

One of the above people late belonging to the Vesper, says, the Melampus had sailed from Lynhaven bay for Bermuda, for a supply of water, and that part of the business of the Bellona to Halifax was for water.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, we have been favoured with papers of that place to the 28th of May. They appear to contain nothing interesting except a very minute and detailed account of the progress of the siege of Dantzick, from which the following is an abstract. Under a Paris date of the 19th May, it appears that after several attacks, the French at last succeeded in taking the island formed by the Vistula and the canal, in the night of the 6th to the 7th May.

The French made that day 900 prisoners, three fourths being Russians, 20 officers with 17 cannons. The enemy left 300 dead in the entrenchments, among whom is the Russian major, the commander of the island; the loss of the French was not great, 30 wounded, 9 killed, among whom is an officer, the capt. of the 2d light infantry.

On the night of the 7th to the 8th May, attacked Hakelsberg, where the troops showed a courage which rendered them masters of the galleries of the enemy, expelled them from the covered way of the half moon, and enabled the French to erect two important batteries.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA.

MONTE-VIDEO, May 10.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of his majesty's ship Thisbe, having on board general Whitelocke, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in South America, and staff; to be followed by large reinforcements of troops of every description, which the general left at sea. A company of artillery has disembarked this afternoon from the Thisbe.

May 23.

His excellency gov. Whitelocke has, by proclamation, ordered, that all persons who are not Spaniards, or South American subjects, who resided in Montevideo previous to its capture, or who do not belong to merchant ships, do give in their names and residence at the Cavildo's office, before the 28th, under penalty of forfeiting the protection of the British government.

The following is a list of the gen. military staff here, viz. lieutenant gen. John Whitelocke, commander in chief; major general Levison Gower, second in command; brig. general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, brig. general Wm. Lumley, and brig. general Ackland; Lt. col. Torrens, 89th regiment, military secretary, Lt. col. Cadogan, captains J. Brown, J. R. Foster, and ens. Freemantle, aids-de-camp to the commander in

chief; Lt. col. Bradford, 87th, D. A. G. Lt. col. Bourke, D. Q. M. G.; col. Browne, 40th, commandant of the town.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, July 13.

On Friday evening last, the effigies of capt. Whiteby, of the Leander, and captain Humphries, of the Leopard, were burnt before the court-house, in this city amidst the acclamations of the people.

July 18.

Capt. Silliman, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, left that city on the 1st of June, at which time no information had been received of a general battle: many skirmishes had taken place but nothing decisive.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, July 17.

It has been stated in several papers that Mr. Erskine was at Washington, when a discussion relative to the seamen took place between Mr. Madison and that minister, who had consented to waive all claim to them. Mr. Erskine, we are well informed, denies that his opinion was ever asked, or that he ever gave any upon the subject, and we moreover understand that he has expressed a wish that the report should be contradicted.

We notice this merely with a view to present a correct statement of facts, for we never look to but one point in this case, and which is, that under no circumstance whatever should a national ship be visited, or her crew mulctured but by her own officers. The ship like our territory must be sacred, or we are not independent.

July 21.

Our last noticed that a detachment of cavalry had been sent to Cape Henry and its vicinity to prevent the boats from the British ships coming on shore.

On Thursday night about 9 o'clock, a boat came on shore near Lynhaven, where a party of militia under capt. Reed was stationed. Upon the firing from the militia, the persons left their boat and ran into the woods; in the morning they surrendered themselves to captain Shepherd of the cavalry, and consisted of a master's mate, a midshipman, and three seamen, belonging to the Triumph. They were informed that they were not considered as prisoners of war, but as offenders against the law. They came on shore for water, and had only a musket and a fowling piece in the boat. We may say with confidence, that these persons have been treated with every mark of politeness and attention. They are not yet disposed of, the orders of the government being thought necessary on that head.

On Saturday morning another boat was on shore with fifteen men, but put off on the moment that captain Taylor's cavalry appeared in sight.

Another boat has been, we understand on shore, bearing a flag of truce; but as the officer who came had no written communication to prove the character he appeared in, he was ordered on board, without inquiring into the object of his mission, which we believe was to ascertain the fate of the persons who were detained.

The Catharine Shepherd, capt. Webb, from Antigua, arrived here this morning in 13 days. By a paper which he has favoured us with, we observe that the May packet has arrived from Falmouth, having failed from that port the 29th May. As no movement upon our commerce was observed in the West-Indies, it is presumed that no general system of hostility was contemplated when she failed, and further induces an expectation that admiral Berkeley's movements originated with himself.

It is stated that the Cleopatra, British frigate, has joined the British ships below. The ships that have remained were the Triumph and Leopard, so that Sir Thomas Hardie now commands on the station.

RICHMOND, July 21.

We are informed that the Executive have determined to direct gen. Mathews to retain the five British prisoners in custody, until the pleasure of the President of the United States relative to the disposal of them, shall be known.

MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22.

Among the other military movements and preparations, which have been adopted by our executive with the approbation of an unanimous people, we hear that a fort or battery is determined on at the point of Warburton, or Digge's landing, about 11 miles below this city, and six from Alexandria. The proximity of a deep, narrow channel to its shore, and a highly-favourable bend of the river at that point for the annoyance of ships as they pass, and which general Washington had fixed on as the most proper one for a fort, which the banks of this lengthy and magnificent river affords, seems to point out as a most eligible situation for the purpose.

Georgetown, (Col.) July 22. SPANISH AGGRESSION.

Accounts have reached the city, dated late in June, that the Spaniards at Mobile have seized 200 stand of arms, and a quantity of ammunition, belonging to the United States, destined from New-Orleans to Fort Stoddert. This seizure was made by the Spanish commandant at Mobile, and afterwards approved by the governor-general of the Floridas.

The above information may be relied on as correct. It comes from unquestionable authority—the letter containing it is from an officer in the army of the United States who was a witness to the act.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Arrived, brig American, Houston, 46 days from Malta. Capt. H. informs that the British cruisers in the Mediterranean captured every American vessel they fell in with.

A number of American vessels were to sail from Smyrna and Gallipoli, during the month of June which were expected to be taken and carried into Malta, as it was impossible to escape the privateers in that part of the Mediterranean.

Captain H. informs that about a fortnight before he left Malta, accounts were received of the English having been defeated at some village in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, in Egypt, with the loss of 1500 killed and wounded. That while at Malta two of the bodies of their generals killed in the action were brought there. It was reported that the British admiral Louis was dead.

The following information was politely handed by Capt. B. Houston, of the brig American.

The American was bound from this port, to Trieste, a neutral port in the Adriatic, but captured by the English and carried into Malta, and the cargo detained—vessel cleared by giving security to bring proof.

A decisive victory was gained by the forces of Algiers over the troops of the Bey of Tunis, about the 15th of May, in the neighbourhood of Constantine—the news of which occasioned great rejoicing at Algiers.

Sidi Soliman Mili Mili was at Gibraltar, and part of his business appeared to be the purchasing of military stores for his master, one cargo of which he had sent for Tunis.

All the Portuguese squadron that was stationed at Gibraltar, with the exception of a sloop of war, one brig and a schooner had gone off Algiers, probably with a view of co-operating with Tunis.

Palermo, 25th May, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose you herewith for your government, copy of an official notification sent me by H. E. the marquis de Circelle, his Sicilian majesty's minister for foreign affairs, where all the ports of the kingdom of Naples occupied by his majesty's enemies, are declared in a state of blockade.

You will of course do what is needful with the same for the information of the American flag.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ABRAHAM GIBBS.

John Gavino, Esq. U. S. consul, Gibraltar.

By Mr. James Powers, a passenger in a sch. Fun-gars, Northampton county, Virginia, we learn that a boat's crew of the British landed on Smith's Island, on Monday last, they took a quantity of poultry, for which they paid; after which they shot the flock of cattle and sheep for which they offered fifty cent per head; but the owner refused receiving it; and they took them without giving anything. They then proceeded to sink casks for the purpose of obtaining water; and as it is calculated they will land for the water, the militia of the neighbourhood have put themselves in readiness to receive them.

Admiral Duckworth, in detailing the operations of the British fleet in repassing the Dardanelles, mentions that the mainmast of the Windfor Castle was nearly cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight. This appears to have excited doubts in many persons of the possibility of ordinance being cast of sufficient calibre to throw a ball of such an immense size. But in referring to De Tott's memoirs (on the fortifications, &c. of the Dardanelles) we find an account of an enormous piece of ordinance which would carry a marble ball of eleven hundred pounds weight. This piece, cast in brass in the reign of Amurath, was composed of two parts, joined together by a screw, where the charge is contained, after the manner of an English pistol. Its breach rested against a masonry stone work; and it was placed upon timbers, cut and disposed for that purpose, under a small arch which served as an embrasure. To load this formidable piece of artillery no less than three hundred and thirty pounds of powder was required—and the explosion is described as resembling the shock of an earthquake. "At the distance of three hundred fathoms (says De Tott) I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the Strait, rebounded from the water to the opposite mountain, and left the surface of the sea all in a foam through the whole breadth of the channel."

DIED, at Martinique, 2d June, Madame DELA-PAGERIE, mother of her majesty the empress and queen of France and Italy, aged 71. Her remains were interred with great pomp, in which all the civil, ecclesiastical and military bodies assisted. On the 17th the funeral service was celebrated throughout the colony on the event.

Bayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 30, 1807.

APPOINTMENTS,

By the governor and council of Maryland.

William Hayward, lieutenant-colonel-commandant 4th regiment, Talbot county.

Perry Spencer, do. 26th do. do.

Samuel Thomas, do. 38th Q. Anne's.

Philip Reed, do. 21st Kent.

Robert Orrel, do. 19th Caroline.

Joseph Blake, do. 31st Calvert.

Roger Nelson, do. 16th Frederick.

Samuel C. Watkins, do. 2d Anne-Arundel.

Joshua C. Higgins, major. 2d do.

Gaffaway Watkins, do. do. do.

Zachariah Duvall, do. 22d do.

Gaffaway Watkins, do. 32d do.

Philip Chaplin, do. 21st Kent.

Edward Wright, do. 33d do.

Thomas Harris, do. 35th Q. Anne's.

Thomas Wright, of Ths. do. 38th do.

Henry Johnson, do. 4th Talbot.

William Smith, do. do. do.

William B. Barney, captain of a volunteer troop of horse, called by themselves the First Baltimore

Hussars; Charles Stierret Ridgely 1st lieutenant. Alexander Rogers 2d do. John S. Smith, cornet.

John Ragan, junior, captain of a volunteer rifle company, Thomas Post, 1st lieutenant, and William B. Rochester, 2d lieutenant.

Jonathan Pinkney, 2d lieutenant of captain John Muir's artillery company attached to the 8th brigade.

Daniel Stanbury major 46th regiment Balt. county, Alexis Lemmon, captain, vice D. Stanbury promoted, Isaac Raven, lieutenant, and William Oram, ensign.

James Ramfay, second lieutenant of James Biays's troop of horse, Robert Moore cornet.

Alexander Nesbit, captain 27th regiment Balt. county.

John McClure, ensign, captain Thos. Rickard's comp. 27th reg.

Edward Scott, captain, 33d reg. Kent county.

James Houston, do. 21st do. do.

Edward Hall, of Edward, quarter master, 2d reg. Anne-Arundel.

Thomas W. Hall, pay master, do. do.

Cornelius Mills, adjutant, 22d reg. do.

Richard G. Stocker, surgeon 32d reg. do.

John Owen, surgeon, 5th reg. Balt. county.

IN compliance with general orders received from the commander in chief of the militia of the state of Maryland, the officers commanding companies belonging to the 22d regiment are ordered to enrol all able bodied men from the age of 18 to 45 years, and to make returns with all convenient dispatch.

The patriotism and zeal of officers, roused by the late British aggression, will, no doubt, urge them to use every necessary exertion towards a speedy compliance with the above orders, and enable the commanding officer of the 22d regiment to be among the first to hand in his return to the adjutant-general.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,

your obedient servant,
HENRY MAYNADIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d regiment.

We heard a report yesterday, that letters had been received in town from Halifax, which states that two regiments in addition to those sent thither some months since, were expected at that place; and that a considerable force was also expected at Quebec, among which were three regiments of Scots Highlanders.

[Aurora.]

A number of English officers from Canada are said to be now in different parts of the United States; on what business we have not heard, but we certainly suspect; and as we see none of them in their uniforms, we cannot but ask why and wherefore are they here.

[Ibid.]

BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR

Upon the American coast, exclusive of Newfoundland and the West-Indies.

Leopard, 50 Vice-Adm. Hon. G. Berkeley,

Bellona, 74 capt. Humphries,

Triumph, 74 commodore Douglas,

Chichester, 44 captain Hardy,

Cambrian, 38 ——— Stopford,

Milan, 38 ——— Beresford,

Melampus, 36 ——— Lawrie,

Cleopatra, 32 ——— Hawker,

Mermaid, 32 ——— Simpson,

Indian, 24 ——— Hoiles,

Squirrel, 24 ——— Austen,

Hereux, 22 ——— Shortland,

Bermuda, 18 ——— Morrison,

Buly, 18 ——— Byam,

Halifax, 18 ——— Reilly,

Observer, 18 ——— Lord Townsend,

Driver, 16 ——— Croton,

Ballahou, 4 ——— Love,

Lieut. Murray.

Died, on the 17th inst. at Rippon Lodge, his seat in Virginia, col. THOMAS BLACKBURN, an old revolutionary patriot.

—, on the 18th inst. at the city of Washington, URIAH TRACEY, Esq. a senator in the senate of the United States from the state of Connecticut.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM PAPERS BY WEDNESDAY'S PACKET.

From a Halifax paper of July 7.

ORDER OF ADMIRAL BERKELEY.

By the hon. George Cranfield Berkeley, vice-admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and at and about the island of Bermuda, or Summers' Islands.

WHEREAS many seamen, subjects of his Britannic majesty, and in his majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin [Belleisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, Zenobia cutter] while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate Chesapeake, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above mentioned American frigate, which magistrates and naval officer refused giving them up, although demanded by his Britannic majesty's consul, as well as the captains of the ships from which the said men had deserted. The captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are therefore hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to shew to the captain of her this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the below mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand shall be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the custom and usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, the 1st day of June, 1807.

(Signed) J. C. BERKELEY.

To the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels on the N. American station.

Accounts from Halifax state, that admiral Berkeley was fitting out the Ville de Milan frigate, and intended to go in her to the Chesapeake.

It is reported that orders have been sent to Gibraltar calling home the American squadron from the Mediterranean.

A paragraph under the Norfolk head of July 1st states that the British squadron were then at anchor in the Capes...they had been joined by another ship of war.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 21, 1807.

MRS. Bowzer. William Coe. Lewis Crayford. Clement Dorsey. Jane Ennis. Henry Farrell. Frederick & Samuel Green. Nicholas Howard. Samuel Harvey Howard (5). John E. Howard, jun. Richard Hall. Solomon Hall. David Hanks. William Kilty (2). Moderator of the General Associate Synod of North-America. Mr. M'Sena. Richard Owings (2). Ann Pris. Benjamin Potts. John Quinn. Kelleis Richardson. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Mary Stockett, Jacob Stelmans. Peggy Shorter. William Wells, Annapolis.

William Brogden. William Bryan. John Ches. Isaac & Thomas Dorsey. Elizabeth Duvall. Charles Drury. Mary Davis. Thomas Elliott. Henry Johnson. Artidge Phipps. Charles C. Stuart. John Sinclair. Thomas Tucker. Major Tiley. Joseph Watkins. Anne R. Worthington. Nicholas Worthington. Lloyd Warfield. Jesse Wheat. Anne-Arundel county.

FRENCH LETTERS

Mons. Baillet (2). Mathurimé Vincent Cals. Mr. Delacolle. Honon K. Daniel. Jeta La Melloc. Jean Baptiste Lolicchon. Francois Lebans. Claude Rene Lefcalet. Durest Lebrin. Julien De Vienne. S. GREEN, P. M.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO girl, about 14 or 16 years of age of a good disposition—she is wanted for a person in Baltimore, principally to attend children—such a one a liberal price will be given. Inquire of the printers. *W. G. G. G.* Annapolis, July 28, 1807.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in te ds to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.

July 27th, 1807. ZACHARIAH RASTON.

A STRAY.

TAKEN up as trespassing on the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the governor's bridge, a BAY GELDING, about twelve years old, thirteen hands high, a star on his forehead, and a white spot on each side of his neck, paces, trots and canters, and has been worked at gears. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

July 27th, 1807. ISAAC LANSDALE.

To be FOR A TERM MULATTO boy a Inquire of

July 29th, 1807.

Farmers Bank

NOTICE is hereby

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By order, JON

Farmers Bank

NOTICE to Stockh

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Annapolis, July 1

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July 27,

RIPT.
DNESTAY'S PACKET.
paper of July 7.
RAL BERKELEY.
eld Berkeley, vice-admini-
ander in chief of his sta-
employed in the river
oast of Nova-Scotia, the
Cape Breton, the Bay of
ut the island of Bermuda
n, subjects of his Britannic
s ships and vessels, as per
Triumph, Chichester, Har-
ile at anchor in the Ches-
ered on board the United
t of their officers, under the
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g officer belonging to the
in frigate, which magistrates
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ic majesty's consul, as well
ains from which the said con-
s under my command, and
d and directed, in case of
ican frigate Chesapeake at
its of the United States, to
er this order, and to require
e delinquents from the becom-
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demand shall be made by the
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ations, on terms of peace and
and at Halifax, Nova-Scotia,
June, 1807.
J. C. BERKELEY.
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s and vessels on the
ax state, that admiral Berkeley
le de Milan frigate, and inter-
Chesapeake.
orders have been sent to Com-
American Squadron from the
the Norfolk head of July 23,
Squadron were then at anchor
en joined by another ship of war
of Letters,
ft-Office, Annapolis, June 24,
1807.
William Coe, Lewis Grayson,
ey, Jane Ennis, Henry F.
amuel Green, Nicholas B.
ey Howard (5), John E. H.
Solomon Hall, David H.
Moderator of the General As-
h-America. Mr. M'Sena, E.
Ann Pris, Benjamin P.
s Richardson. Sheriff of An-
ary Stockett, Jacob Slen-
liam Wells, Annapolis.
William Bryan, John C.
ey, Elizabeth Duvall, Char-
Thomas Elliott, Henry A.
hipps, Charles C. Stuart, J.
ucker, Major Tiley, J.
Worthington, Nicholas W.
Farfield, Jesse Wheat, An-

To be Sold,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MULATTO boy about sixteen years of age.
Inquire of
JOHN MUNROE.
July 29th, 1807.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
JUNE 25, 1807.
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in
this Bank on the Western Shore, that an elec-
tion will be held at COOLIDGE'S TAVERN, in the
city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3
o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing seventeen
directors of said Bank to serve for 12 months from
the said day of election.
By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
July 22, 1807.
NOTICE to Stockholders, that the third in-
stalment of ten dollars a share, on their stock,
comes due and payable on the 13th August next,
by stockholder failing to make regular payment of
such instalment, such stockholders money in bank will
remain free from interest, and not entitled to di-
vidend until such instalment or call shall be made
good; and the dividend thereafter to be paid to such
stockholder, as well upon the money by him regularly
paid as upon the money paid after default, will be
calculated only from the time when said last instal-
ment was made good.
By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

ANNAPOLIS, 22d July, 1807.
to the Stockholders in the Farmers Bank
of MARYLAND.
FINDING it inconvenient to serve for the ensuing
year as a director of the Farmers Bank, I beg
leave to decline a poll at the next election.
WILLIAM STEUART.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, after returning his sincere
thanks to his friends and the public for their
favours, and being extremely anxious to bring
his business to a close, requests all those indebted to
him and settle their respective accounts, by giving
their notes (if not convenient to pay the same;) and
those who are indebted by bond or note are also
promptly requested to discharge the same. The pre-
sents state of the subscriber's health renders this
absolutely necessary. In my absence my son HENRY
GRAMMER is fully authorized to settle and pay re-
quests for me.
FREDERICK GRAMMER.
Annapolis, July 17, 1807.

HENRY GRAMMER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public, that his father having declined business
in his favour, he carries on the same at the OLD STAND,
and requests a continuance of their custom.
HE HAS FOR SALE,
MADEIRA, Old Hyson,
Cherry, Young Hyson and
Black, Congo
WINE. Coffee,
Brandy. Treacle,
Butter,
Allspice,
Pepper,
Rice,
Barley,
Cheese,
Mustard,
Potato,
Salt Petre,
Soap,
Candles,
Jugs,
Flasks, &c.
2
FLOUR by the barrel or half barrel.
Annapolis, July 20, 1807.

Public Sale.
In pursuance of an order from Anne-Arundel county
court, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on
the premises, on FRIDAY, 21st August next,
ALL that tract or parcel of land situate and ly-
ing in Anne-Arundel county, containing of a-
bout sixty acres, and known by the name of Raw-
lings's tavern. The improvements are an excellent
dwelling-house, with three rooms and a passage on
the lower floor with fire places in each room, several
convenient rooms up stairs, a kitchen adjoining the
house, a pailed garden, and a most excellent spring
of water within a few steps of the door.
This property is well calculated for a tavern, hav-
ing been occupied as such for a number of years, and
may be truly said to be as good a stand as any in the
county. It is presumable a further description of
this property is unnecessary, as those inclined to pur-
chase will view the premises previous to the day of
sale. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve
months, on the purchaser's giving bond, with ap-
proved security, with interest from the day of sale;
and on payment of the purchase money an indispu-
table title be given by
SAML. C. WATKINS,
JAMES IGLEHEART,
THOMAS SELLMAN,
LEONARD SELLMAN,
July 22, 1807.

NOTICE.
reby given, that the subscriber
y to the judges of Anne-Arundel
e next term, for the benefit of the
entitled, An act for the relief of
ctors, passed at November session,
supplement the act, passed at Ju-
1806.
ZACHARIAH RISTON.

STRAY.
as trespassing on the enclosure of
er, living in Prince-George's com-
nor's bridge, a BAY GELDING,
old, thirteen hands high, a star on
white spot on each side of his neck,
canters, and has been worked in
or may have him on proving prop-
erty.
ISAAC LANSDALE
07/16

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, June 10, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of SAMUEL DEALE,
one of the securities on the estate of JOHN
YOUNG, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, and
who by an order of this court took the estate out of
the hands of Elizabeth Young, (now Knight,) ex-
ecutrix of the said John, it is ordered that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased, and that the same
be published once in each week for the space of six
successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained an order from the orphans court of An-
ne-Arundel county, Maryland, to take the personal
estate out of the hands of Elizabeth Young, (now
Knight,) executrix of the last will and testament of
JOHN YOUNG, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased; all persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th
day of December next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 10th day of June, 1807.
SAMUEL DEALE.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of ELIZABETH
TAYMAN, administratrix of HENRY TAYMAN,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered
that she give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Ga-
zette.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of HENRY TAYMAN, 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 7th day of December
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this
7th day of July, 1807.
ELIZABETH TAYMAN, Administratrix.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of EDWARD HALL,
administrator de bonis non, with the will an-
nexed, of LOCH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims
against the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of six succe-
ssive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration de
bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal es-
tate of LOCH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, 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 seventh day of December next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of
the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day
of July, 1807.
EDWARD HALL, Administrator
D. B. N. W. A.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 7, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of PRISCILLA FARIS,
administratrix de bonis non of Charles Faris,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,
that the give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and
that the same be published once in each week for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette, and the American of Baltimore.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arun-
del county, in Maryland, letters of administration de
bonis non on the personal estate of CHARLES FA-
RIS, 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 7th day of
December next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 7th day of July, 1807.
PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, D. B. N.

For Sale,
MY HOUSE and LOT, in the city of Anna-
polis, on a credit, or will be exchanged for
wet goods.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Land for Sale.
Pursuant to an order of the court of Calvert county
the subscribers will sell, by public auction, at the
court-house in said county, on MONDAY, the 28th
day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair
day, all the real estate of the late Mr. JAMES
WEEMS, consisting of the following tracts of land:

THE tract on which the said James Weems re-
sided, lying about two miles from Patuxent
river, and containing 640 acres. The soil of this
land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat
and tobacco; there are about 30 acres of excellent
meadow ground upon it, not now in an improved
state, but can be put so with very little labour or ex-
pence. A considerable part of this land is very heav-
ily covered with wood, among which there is a
great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon
this tract a large two story brick dwelling-house, con-
taining four rooms and a passage on the first floor,
and six rooms and a passage in the second story, also
a cellar under the house divided into five apartments,
one of which is intended for a kitchen, and most con-
veniently fixed as such; there is also a barn, stable,
corn-house, and other convenient out buildings.

One other tract of land lying near the court-house,
containing 450 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; upon this tract there is a
small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with
a kitchen, and other necessary out buildings. This
land produces extremely well, there is some excellent
meadow land upon it, and an ample quantity of wood
for fencing and firewood. This tract is now in the
possession of Mrs. Weems, (the widow of the afore-
said James Weems,) to whom it was laid off by the
commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will
be sold encumbered with her life estate.

Two other tracts of land lying very near the last
mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres, the other
162 acres; upon the first of these two tracts there is
a small wooden dwelling-house, also a quantity of ex-
cellent wood and timber; on the other tract there
are several wooden dwelling-houses, and one tobacco
house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and fire-
wood. It is thought needless to give a more full de-
scription of these lands, as it is presumed no one will
purchase without first viewing them, and on applica-
tion to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems, who lives adjacent
to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the differ-
ent tracts.

These different tracts of land will be sold in a bo-
dy, or in parcels, as may best suit those who wish to
purchase; the purchasers to give bond, with approved
security, for the purchase money, to be paid in three
equal annual payments, the whole interest to be paid
yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the
court, and a full payment of the purchase money, a
deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchas-
ers agreeable to an act of assembly in such case
made and provided.

FREDERICK SKINNER,
JAMES DUKE,
PARKER BOWEN, } Commissioners.
July 11, 1807.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans court, July 11, 1807.
ON application, by petition, of Benjamin Carr,
administrator of George Brashears, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased, and that
the same be published once in each week, for the
space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
zette.
JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for
Anne-Arundel county.

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 BRASHEARS, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of
December next, they may otherwise, by law, be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 11th day of July, 1807.
BENJAMIN CARR, Administrator.

NOTICE.
In pursuance of an order of the orphans court of
Charles county, Maryland, THIS IS TO GIVE
NOTICE to all persons having claims against the
estate of the late JUSTINIAN SWANN, of said
county, to exhibit the same, properly and legally au-
thenticated, on or before the 9th day of January
next, to the subscriber, otherwise they will be ex-
cluded from all benefit of said estate; and all those
indebted to said estate are requested to make imme-
diate payment. Given under my hand this 9th day
of July, 1807.
JAMES SWANN, Administrator.

This is to give notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the or-
phans court of Charles county, in Maryland,
letters of administration on the personal estate of
JAMES SMOOT, late of Charles 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 third
Monday in December next, they may otherwise, by
law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand, this 15th day of June, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.
CHLOE SMOOT, Administratrix.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE PILGRIM OF SORROW.

BY SUMMERSETT.

• OH, art not, old Hermit, why hither I stray;
• But grant, gentle father, my lowly request;
• See the beauties of summer—they soon will away,
• And e'er long shall the Pilgrim of Sorrow find rest.
• In the vale I espied thee: I saw thee in prayer,
• While the sun in the west illum'd thy pale face;
• I mark'd thy bright cross, and thy thin breezy hair,
• And now in thy aspect mild pity I trace.
• Here let me dwell with thee, reside in thy cell,
• Make thy rushes my death bed, and under thine eye,
• Ere I rise with kind angels, low murmur Farewell!
• O 'tis happy, most happy for wretches to die!
• But, man of the forest, religion's mild son,
• Why I mourn, start and tremble, seek never to know;
• For swift-footed plagues at my heels long have run,
• Deriding the tears of the fountain of woe.
• The fands of the sea, and distresses of life
• No mortal can number, no language declare;
• In the morn we have joy: noon's molested by strife;
• And evening imposes vexation and care.
• Our sons turn from duty, our daughters to shame;
• And the tongue that vows deeply is often forewarn;
• Truth proves a thin vision; false, false is her name;
• And she takes the vile garb which e'en Slander has worn.
• Oh, my heart's sorely burthen'd! dear Father thine aid;
• Fierce thoughts of distraction are filling my mind!
• He enter'd the cell, on his knees lowly pray'd,
• And to heaven his devotions were borne by the wind.
• In silence and sadness he waited each day,
• His eye often moisten'd, and oft heav'd his breast,
• And ere Summer's beauties were swept all away,
• In a grave near yon willows the Pilgrim found rest.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the first day of August, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM GAMBRIL, near Patuxco,

A VARIETY of personal property, consisting of negroes, some stock and household furniture.—The property will be sold on a credit of three months. Bond, with security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until the whole is sold.

RICHARD FISH, Adm'r. w. A.

July 11, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to Calvert county court, or to some one of the judges thereof in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1805, entitled, 'An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1806.'

JAMES D. PATTERSON.

May 29, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend applying to Baltimore county court at the next October term, or as soon after as I can by law, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed in 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

PETER BUDDY.

July 1st, 1807.

IN CHANCERY, July 8, 1807.

ORDERED, that the sale made of the real estate of DENNIS ENDEY, deceased, made by FRANCIS B. SAPPINGTON, as trustee, and reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the second day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at least three weeks before the second day of August next.

The report states, that the said estate, composed of two tracts containing together 185 1/2 acres was sold for 4427 Dollars.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, at the next term, for an act of insolvency passed November session, 1805, and the supplement thereto, passed November session, 1806. Circumstances of peculiar hardship have rendered him unable to discharge his debts.

June 22, 1807.

An Overseer wanted.

ONE hundred pounds a year (with provision for his family) will be given to a man well recommended as a person capable of managing fifteen hands, and a farm of about 800 acres. For further particulars apply to

J. C. WEEMS, West river,

July 1, 1807.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and house servant, from 20 to 30 years of age, one that can come well recommended, for whom a liberal price will be given. Inquire of

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

Annapolis, July 21, 1807.

Annapolis:

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1807.

[Omitted last week for want of room.]

NORFOLK, July 11.

The ADDRESS of the Committee to their Fellow-Citizens of the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their Vicinities, on the cessation of their functions.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE select committee, previous to their dissolution, beg leave to recur to the causes which gave existence to your resolutions; and to attract your notice to the principles, which presided over their conduct, in the execution of them. The late outrage committed in light of your shores, on the National Flag, by a British ship of war, which was previously prepared for that act of atrocity, by instructions and signals given by order of the commandant of the Squadron, at that time anchored within the Capes of Virginia, and the deliberate slaughter of your countrymen, who fell unsuspecting victims, at the very moment the human voice was prostituted and prophane, in articulating professions of peace and amity—rouled and excited your indignation and resentment to a degree never before felt.

This last deed of savage ferocity, unparalleled in the naval annals of Britain, awakened the sentiment of abhorrence in every breast. Every voice was loud in its call for reparations commensurate to the insult; British insolence and barbarity had reached the ne plus ultra. They had the unassuming effrontery to claim the rights of hospitality, while their hands were crimsoned and smoking with the blood of your countrymen. Even at the instant they had declared war, in light of those shores from which not many years past, their discomfited and recreant myrmidons were driven with disgrace—in light of those monuments—which fill your breast with a holy and inspiring admiration for the valour and triumphs of your forefathers. The nation was unexpectedly plunged into war, and yourselves the first exposed to its ruthless blait. The choice of tame submission, or resistance was forced on your consideration; with one voice you declared that your ancestors had wrenched their rights, their liberties and independence from the suffocating grasp of British tyranny, by the sword, and that you—their posterity, had resolved with it to defend and to perpetuate the hallowed patrimony.

Remote, in this crisis of eminent danger and alarm, from the government of the United States, whose decision could not be immediately had, and knowing this portion of the Union to be within striking distance of a savage and insidious enemy, the deliberate violators of all those just principles and usages which religion, law and time have sanctified; you assembled for the purpose of concerting the best possible means for the immediate protection of all that was dear to you—your wives, your children, and the sacred honour of your country. The resolutions unanimously adopted by this august assembly, in which the sublime majesty of the people presided, are spread before the world; in all places, they receive the pure and sincere homage of elevated patriotism. To enforce obedience to your resolutions, you appointed a committee of citizens from your body, whom you made depositaries of your power; but whose existence, as your organ, should cease and determine the instant the voice of government pronounced its decision. This fellow-citizens, is a concise history of the outrage, and of your proceedings.

Your committee, though deriving no powers from the constitutions and laws of the land, yet feel an honourable and just pride in the recollection, that the appointment conferred on them, flowed from the only pure and legitimate source of all power—the people—the fountain from which branches, as so many streams, the constitutions and the laws.

They were deeply impressed with a sense of the delicate situation in which they were placed, and filled with anxious solicitude for the right performance of the solemn duties confided to them. All eyes were directed to them—they were regarded as the rallying point. The public sentiment placed in their hands the lever which was to raise—to poise—and to communicate momentum to the public force.

The course the committee was to hold, could not be accurately delineated; the eye had in prospect, whenever it directed its vision, dangers threatening and awful. They were imperiously called on to take no step without deliberation; to sanction no measure that might compromise the honour and reputation of their countrymen. They endeavoured, in all their proceedings, to respect the demarcations of civil and political powers; and by their acts, so to direct the current of opinion, as to communicate to the complex machinery of government—accession of force. The committee kept in view the alarming state of affairs, and their consultations were incessantly employed to promote the public good, by endeavouring to separate from it—the evils that are often blended—with it.

They were taught by the pages of American history, how much the magic enthusiasm of public sentiment ought to be appreciated—A sentiment to which the magisterial arm is indebted for the far greater portion of its strength. They were sensible that if this divine, and all powerful impetus could be confined to its appropriate orbit, that it would diffuse around, like the sun, the centre of our system, health, vigour, and splendour. A constant effort was therefore exerted by a judicious direction of this impetus, to prevent these schisms and collisions whose invariable tendency, is to destroy the harmony of the political

sphere.—Your committee have endeavoured by vigilance and attention to every subject embraced by your resolutions, to realize your expectations.—Their zeal and ardour were never remitted, no duty, however hazardous or difficult to perform, arrested the steady movement of the hand that was entrusted with the executive power. That they have erred they are not so presumptuous as to deny. It is the fortunate lot of humanity to boast of exemption from error.

To attain perfection is not permitted by the laws of our nature. We are allowed to progress towards it, but never to reach it. If they are chargeable with deficiency in judgment, suffer them in extenuation to say, that their intentions were pure and honest. Permit them to declare, that next to the smiles and approbation of their consciences, they prize and value the esteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens. The exercise of their functions is no longer required. The government of the United States has decided on the course that is to be pursued.

The outrage committed has roused into action the energies. You, fellow-citizens, have anticipated the wife and salutary measures which it has taken; you have the glory of performing spontaneous acts of patriotism; you need not the promptings of authority; the festus of government to remind you of the relation, in which you stand to the republic; your acts are approved by the executive magistrate of the U. States; they have his sanction. Your committee express a lively satisfaction in the great respect rendered to your authority. Few are the instances in which it has been questioned, because its foundation was not systematically laid in the constitutions and laws of the land. You have the merit by wise precaution, and the temper and firmness discernible in all your proceedings, of securing to this portion of your country—unanimity.

We now, fellow-citizens, re-deliver to you the powers you entrusted to us, to promote the public good—we flatter ourselves that they flow back—impoluted to the source, from which they emanated.

We exhort you to feed—to keep alive the red fire—we exhort you, never to forget, that in unity there is strength, and that the best safeguard is preparation and sleepless vigilance.

We salute you with friendship, and pray God to bestow on you countless blessings.

Thomas Mathews,
Thomas Blanchard,
Daniel Bedinger,
Theo. Armistead,
William Newsum,
Seth Foster,
Richard Blow,

Moses Myers,
J. W. Murdaugh,
Luke Wheeler,
William Pennock,
Francis S. Taylor,
Thomas Newton, jun.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of THOMAS ROCKHOLD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, to JOSEPH EVANS, merchant, in Annapolis, whom I have authorized to receive the same; and I do hereby further authorize the said JOSEPH EVANS to receive all monies that may be due from persons who purchased property at the sale of the said Thomas Rockhold, made by George Conway, the late administrator, and that unless the money is paid before the middle of August next, suits will be commenced.

AREA ROCKHOLD, (now CROSS.)
Administratrix, D. B. N.

July 22, 1807.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the honourable the judges of Baltimore county court, at the next term, to be held at the court-house in the city of Baltimore on the first Tuesday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called BUSHMAN'S FOREST, of which he is seized, lying and being in Baltimore county aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are hereby desired to take notice.

June 29, 1807.

JOEL GREEN.

IN CHANCERY, July 1, 1807.

Francis W. Sheid,

vs.

Joseph Scott, and others.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of JOSEPH DAY SCOTT for the purpose of paying his debts, on the ground, that the personal estate is insufficient for that purpose. It is stated that Joseph Scott, one of the defendants and heirs of the deceased, hath removed out of the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the seventh day of August next, give notice to the absent defendant of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on the seventh day of December next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNAPOLIS

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIIIrd YEAR

MAI

Foreign

BY LATE ARRIV

DIFFERENT reports confirm that the British in Egypt, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, have received considerable reinforcements, and that they are to be succour the troops on

It is still rumoured a figure, composed of the statue; Stohelberg, for and Stadion for A

The letters from this encourage hopes of a peace in Austria, and of an assembly in Bohemia; Germany are, however

A new treaty of commerce between Russia and England, by letters from Smyrna, the islands of the Aegean Sea are obliged to return, by Russian vessels

of the Bosphorus, at Alexandria, with vessels—the re-union of intercourse between different ports from letters from Servia, that the fortress of this action, so

it reported that a campaign by millions.

THE GREAT time when the actually sail, dependent from the present—but we are able in their difficulties has been employed in 14 days from an immense number, military and naval, large body of troops of embarking, of expected, troops will be hurried, delay.

addition to the transports, 30,000 from a host

Tonningen mail letters and papers 24th inst.

at peace, no ground daily.

June, May 16

The public journals from Vienna

reached Vienna, arrival of which

with these present to accede

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Vienna, May

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