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(LVIIIth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2051.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 4, 1803.

L O N D O N, May 28.

THE following is an outline of Mr. Fox's speech in the house of commons, on Tuesday (24th May) on his majesty's message:

Mr. Fox, in a speech which occupied three hours and a half in the delivery, went over the different points of complaint in detail, and contended, that upon none of them had he brought the discussion with France to that clear and unequivocal issue which could constitute a legitimate cause of war. If France had unjustly seized and confiscated British vessels, satisfaction ought to have been demanded in a firm and decided tone; and if that was refused there would then have been an undoubted act of aggression on the part of France. There was no nation more exposed to complaint, for restraints on the commerce of other countries, than Great-Britain—When we concluded the treaty of Amiens we were aware that Europe was far from being in a comfortable state; we had, however, acquiesced in that imperfect security. This was the condition of man in society. If we had always aimed at substantial and absolute security, we should have had nothing but unremitted war for the last century. The situation of Italy we knew at the time of our signing the definitive treaty. As to Piedmont, it was a mere difference of name, and it was a matter of complete insignificance whether it was called the 27th military division or the department of the Po. Adverting to the situation of Holland, filled with French troops, and to the late revolution in Switzerland, he argued, that our ministers, from all that had appeared, had never properly remonstrated on these important points, and had therefore no right to make them a part of his majesty's declaration. If they had remonstrated, it was at least probable that redress might have been obtained. If it were contended that every aggrandisement on the part of France should be a cause of jealousy on our part, this, in his opinion, would be pushing the principle too far. Every improvement in the interior of France might, in that case, be considered as offensive; and war between the two countries might be regarded as eternal. The affairs of Holland and Switzerland seemed, however, to be inferred in the declaration, only to avoid the perpetual repetition of "the first consul," and "Malta," and this was pretty evident from our omitting all mention of the Swiss in our ultimatum. The treatment of the Dutch by France could not be too strongly condemned; but our ministers, who did not remonstrate, had no right to complain. It formed as nearly as black a stain however on the conduct of the French government as their proceedings with respect to St. Domingo. The idea of re-establishing the French government in that island was as absurd and ruinous as its conduct to Touissant had been false and treacherous. In all these proceedings, in the affair of German indemnities, in the occupation of Parma and Placentia, he saw no legitimate cause of quarrel on the part of England, and particularly as our ministers had failed to remonstrate at the proper seasons. With respect to the attack made by the consular government on the liberty of the press in this country, it betrayed only a gross ignorance of the forms and essence of our constitution; and if their demands had been resisted in a manly way, it could never, in his opinion, have furnished a ground for dispute. The reciprocal abuse and mutual irritation arising from this source, were certainly matters of regret; but no person could say that they offered a ground for war.—He did not profess to entertain much respect for the members of the Bourbon family, but if it was insisted pre-emptorily that one of them was to be sent out of the kingdom, he should refuse it on the point of honour, though at the expense of a war. This, however, had not been demanded. Much reliance had been placed on the language of the *Exposé*, "That England could no longer contend single handed with France." This was an impertinent phrase, but, as was usual in society, it should either have been noticed at the time, or confined to utter contempt. With respect to the report of Sebastiani, of which so much had been said, it was in many respects highly indecorous. The attack upon general Stuart was indecent, but from every thing that had been heard, the character of that officer stood too high to be affected by so pitiable a calumny. He regretted that so much had been said of the verbal intercourse between lord Whitworth and Buonaparte. Conversations of such a kind were subject to different representations, but all that could be inferred from them, was this, that lord Whitworth should not have gone again to the palace of the Thuilleries until the matter was properly explained.

Alarming as the extended dominion of France was to this country and the continental powers, if we took into comparison all our acquisitions in India, it would be found that, as between us and France, the charge of aggrandisement applied to this country. But when this view of the question was taken, misad-

ters seemed to intimate the conduct of those ladies who, on their return from India, were accused of some irregularities, and whose answer always was "never upon my honour, on this side the Cape of Good Hope." He thought Malta ought to be placed under the protection of Russia, which it appeared was disposed to accept the guaranty under certain modifications. He begged the house to pause before they had plunged the country into all the horrors of war, and to recollect the situation it was in during the last five years of the preceding war. They were told not by a novice, but by a very distinguished artist, that the dangers they were then exposed to, and the burdens they then had borne, were nothing compared to what now awaited them. As they had then paid a tenth, they would now be compelled to pay a fifth, or a third of their income. He would vote for the amendment, because, while it pledged the house to support his majesty, it manifested an anxiety for the speediest possible restoration of peace.

The house then divided on the amendment. For the amendment, 67—Against it, 398. The original question was then put and carried. The house adjourned at half past four on Wednesday morning.

The circumstances which prevented the early part of the very important debate in the house of commons on Monday the 23d of May, from appearing before the public have occasioned a strong feeling of general disappointment, and will occasion a curious chasm in the parliamentary history of the country. The speech of Mr. Pitt, which is said to have outdone all his former efforts, is lost for ever. We can, however, gather from some allusions to it in the remaining part of the debate, that the eloquence of that speech was, in a very high degree, vehement, impressive, and argumentative. Among other very striking, figurative allusions, he compared Buonaparte to a torrent of volcanic lava, which, in its destructive course, blights the fairest production of nature, demolishes the most splendid cities, and lays waste every region with which it comes in contact. The reply of Mr. Fox was almost wholly argumentative, and the amendment differed so little from the address, and especially from his majesty's declaration, that it was calculated to answer little other purpose, except that of organising and determining the new opposition, by which the future measures of government will probably be encountered.

We have the liveliest satisfaction in congratulating the public on the liberal and patriotic offer which has been made to government at the present momentous crisis, by John Bolton, Esq; of Duke-street. This gentleman has proposed to raise and cloath a regiment of volunteers, (to consist of 600 men,) his own individual expense, for the protection of this town and the neighbourhood, an offer which has been accepted by his majesty in the most gracious manner. This loyal and spirited effort in defence of our national independence, it is not doubted, will excite other gentlemen of fortune to follow so distinguished an example, not only in this neighbourhood, but in various parts of the kingdom.

May 28.

FRENCH MEMORIAL.

We this day present to our readers a most curious paper, which was presented by Talleyrand to Buonaparte in the month of December last, advising him against going to war with this country. It proves two very interesting facts.—It shews, in the first place, that Buonaparte's mind, as long ago as December last, was bent upon war, and it demonstrates to us the dangers we have escaped by the war which is now begun. It proves besides, how well acquainted Talleyrand seemed to be, not only with our national character, but with the policy which our government was likely to pursue. How unfortunate that has been, in the naval department more especially, we believe is now pretty obvious to the most unobservant of our countrymen.

Extract from a memorial presented to the chief consul, by Talleyrand, the 13th Frimaire, year 11, December 4, 1802.

Talleyrand begins by telling the first consul that the present memorial is merely a copy of one presented to the ministers of Louis XV. after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, to dissuade them from that fatal and dishonourable war to France which ended in 1762. He says, "By the ignorance of the ministers, the bribes of Austria, the intrigues of Bernis, the influence of Pompadour, and the weakness of Louis XV. those strong reasons for peace were not listened to; the consequence is known, but it is not known that this impolitic war alone prevented the total ruin of England during the following or American war, and preserved that country from being what, if we are prudent, it sooner or later must be, an inviolable

naval and military station of France, and which shall secure us the empire of the world."

Talleyrand then enters into the particulars of the many and irresistible means, France during the peace, possesses "to foment troubles, to spread discontent, to tarnish the honour, to undermine the resources, to weaken the strength, to lull asleep the public spirit, and to cool the patriotism of the inhabitants of the British empire, and by a gradual train of intrigues, insults, demands, insurrections, vexations, murmurs, alarms and bankruptcy, prepare even the warmest English patriot, to see with indifference, if not with approbation, an union with France, which will put an end to all difficulties, and procure Englishmen the same tranquillity, honour and happiness, Frenchmen enjoy under the mild but firm government of the chief consul."

"But," says he, "powerful as France is upon the continent by its conquests, by its influence, by the vigour of its government, and by the victories of its armies; in regard to England it is not in a better position of strength than in 1755, because with the knowledge of our means, and with the great abilities of our ruler, we are unable directly to injure England, our navy being more reduced, and our naval officers more ignorant than in 1755, but indirectly, and in a time of peace to lay the insupportable foundation for the future subjection of England, France at no former period had so many certain and undoubted under-hand methods. A war at present may lessen, if not destroy them, but every year's continuance of peace shall preserve, augment, and fix them."

"Ought we not to wait, at least ten years, before we renew the war with England? till we are in a condition effectually to support our claims, our views and our plans? The English will do our business, if we permit them. Their religion is pleasure, and their pleasure debauchery. They have plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. They have begun to neglect their navy, and to disband their artificers, who go to France, Spain and Holland for maintenance."

"While their individuals squander their riches, the state grows parsimonious, and begins to save in those articles on which it cannot be too profuse."

"They are even near reducing their trivial army, and their patriots speak of entrusting, what they call their liberty and property, to the valour of a militia. What a field is this for our policy? Is it our business to awaken or arouse them from their lethargy? If we do, the consequence is obvious.—We teach them to believe a real truth, 'That they cannot strengthen themselves too much by sea or land.' Then an army ceases to be the object of public complaint, of public dislike—and the people begin to think, that, as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English, than of Frenchmen. Then their young nobility will continue to apply themselves to the military profession, and think themselves honored by that profession in which alone consists the defence and security of their country."

"This may be fatal to us, for the sooner we go to war, the sooner their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not then become more wealthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military virtues and the manly exercises may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery and corruption, may yet think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition—they easily glide from one extreme to another—it is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it."

"The ashes of La Vendee still smoke; it requires only a spark to kindle a civil war in the bosom of our country. The returned emigrants are as yet quiet, but they have not forgotten their former principles, and the wrongs they have suffered from the revolution. Let not a new war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The most dangerous of the Bourbons reside in England; let not the renewal of a war permit England to use them, their names and influence, to trouble and invade France."

"We command at present all the continental powers; but we know they carry, with disgust and complaint, the fetters we have imposed. Let not a war with England give them occasion to shake them off, and to command us in their return."

"The general weakness and supineness that forever attend immoderate wealth and luxury hide from the English the knowledge of their own strength, real power, and true interest. Suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom."

"We have already isolated them from the continental politics—leave them in peace—and the isolation of their trade shall soon follow. We have already made them feared, envied, and hated every where in

the continent—leave them in peace, and they shall soon be despised, neglected, and unpitied.

"Leave them in peace, and they will soon return to their amusement of elections, races, party, and factions—Leave them in peace, and their ministers must be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite and encourage. Leave them in peace, and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artificers once more turned over to us, to Spain, and to Holland!—Leave them in peace, and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains will soon become a mere militia in pay. Leave them in peace, and we shall not fear the defection of Russia or Prussia, or any of our present allies, which otherwise would much hurt, and perhaps ruin our present system. Leave them in peace, and they will never think of schemes for increasing their population, or for making every part of their dominions of real use to every other. Leave them in peace, and most of their nobility and gentry will continue to squander away amongst us their great riches, and augment our resources, to enslave their country. Leave them in peace, and before the year 25, France shall command the departments of the Thames, and of the Tweed, as it already does the departments of the Rhine and of the Po.

Pursue, citizen consul, this plan steadily, for ten or fifteen years, constantly directing the riches of the country to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the blow we have for above one hundred and fifty years been meditating, the conquest of the British islands.

(Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Bar.) July 9. Surrender of Tobago.

This important event has just been announced to the public by royal salutes from Pilgrim and Charles fort, his excellency lord Seaforth having received official information of the same from lieutenant-gen. Grinfield.

Extract of a letter from his excellency lieutenant-general Grinfield, to the right honourable lord Seaforth, dated Centaur, Courland Bay, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

"I have again the satisfaction of addressing myself to you, and to announce to you the surrender of this island by capitulation, with no loss on our side, and very little on that of the French.

"Immediately on our landing on the 30th of June, the two leading columns pushed into Mount Grace, in sight and within little more than two miles of Fort Scarborough; the summons was then sent to the French general, who returned answer by offer of capitulation. The terms were finally settled about four in the morning of the 1st, and at eleven we took possession of Fort Scarborough, and the French, consisting, sailors and all, of 228, laid down their arms.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD."

Private Correspondence.

The surrender, by capitulation, took place on the 30th June, and at eleven o'clock on the following day the British flag was hoisted at Fort Scarborough.

The number of French, including 120 sailors, was 228. The island seems to be in a high state of cultivation, and most abundant crops of sugar expected. The inhabitants testify no small joy on the occasion.

The Centaur sails on the 5th instant for Barbadoes; and the same morning with dispatches for England.

The 2d battalion royals, and one company of the 7th West-India regiment, remain to garrison Tobago.

We are now enabled to add the following particulars to this event, contained in an Extract of a letter dated head-quarters, Tobago, July 3, 1803.

"We embarked again the 24th, leaving the 68th and three companies of the West-India in garrison at St. Lucia. On the 25th we got under way, and saw Tobago on the morning of the 30th ultimo. A small fort near the bay of Courland fired a few shots, but was soon silenced by the Venus frigate and a brig of war (the Port Mahon) which had just joined us. Possession was immediately taken of the fort by a party of seamen with cutlasses, who soon substituted the English Jack for the tricoloured flag. The French had only a corporal's party and eight men, one of whom was killed and two wounded. As landing was immediately effected without the smallest opposition, and the whole of the troops and stores were on the shore by eight in the evening, when we advanced about four miles into the interior towards Port Scarborough, situated about eight miles from Courland where we landed. A summons was sent as before, with an offer of reasonable conditions, which was accepted by general Berthier, and the articles of capitulation were signed at four o'clock in the morning of the 1st July. At eleven we took quiet possession of the fort and island, the French garrison marching out with the honours of war, &c.

"We have established the head quarters at Mr. Balfour's, father-in-law of colonel Campbell, who is likewise here. We were joyfully received by all the inhabitants, who have suffered much from contributions, &c. Here we are treated in a very hospitable manner, and live like princes. We expected to sail again on the 5th, on our return to Barbadoes. We have

all suffered not a little from heat and fatigue, though continued in good health.

"Among the late arrangements, lieutenant Hazen, 2d battalion 60th regiment, is appointed acting quarter and barrack master-general here. Brigadier-general Maitland is still at Trinidad. Brigadier-gen. Picton remained here in command.

In the course of yesterday his excellency lord Seaforth, was pleased to issue the following orders to the garrison at St Anne's.

GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

Pilgrim, 8th July, 1803.

PAROLE—TOBAGO.

The governor has again to congratulate the garrison on the success of the army and squadron under the conduct of lieutenant-gen. Grinfield and commodore Hood, in the acquisition of the island of Tobago, without the loss of a man on the side of the British.

The commandant will please to order an extra allowance of rum to each man this forenoon, to enable them to drink the health of their gallant commander and their brother soldiers, and their speedy return to head quarters.

(Signed)

SEAFORTH.

Upon the arrival of the armament at Tobago, the following

PROCLAMATION

By their excellencies lieutenant-gen. Wm. Grinfield and commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of the forces by land and sea, of his Britannic majesty, in the leeward and windward islands, and the island of Trinidad.

The forces of his Britannic majesty are come immediately on the breaking out of the war, to relieve the English inhabitants of Tobago from the galling yoke of France; it is impossible they can so soon forget the mild government of the mother country to which only it is the design of this armament to restore them.

It cannot enter into the minds of the British commanders, that the people of Tobago will take arms with the enemies of their mother country, against their friends and perhaps their relations; nor can it be believed but that they will join the British forces, for their future security, happiness and prosperity.

Given on board his majesty's ship Centaur, this 30th day of June, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore, &c.
E. DRAPER,
Mil. Sec.

A summons being sent to the French commandant, a capitulation was entered into, of which the following is a copy:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Brigadier-general Cesar Berthier, captain-general of the island of Tobago, stipulates in the name of the French republic.

Article I. To deliver up to the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces, Fort Scarborough in the state in which it now is, with all the artillery and ammunition of war.

Answer. Agreed to.

Art. II. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war, drums beating, and shall carry with them their arms and ammunition and one field piece.

Answer. Agreed to; the British troops being permitted at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning to have possession of the Fort Scarborough, and the French garrison at the same time is to march out with the honours of war, drums beating, arms and baggage, and one piece of field artillery, but the arms are to be laid down, and the field piece given up, as soon as they shall have passed the Glacis.

Art. III. The captain-general, his brigade-major, all the officers, all departments military and civil, also all soldiers, seamen, servants, and in short all Frenchmen attached to the service of the republic, and their wives and children, shall be embarked within one month from this date and conveyed to France at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

Answer. Agreed to; and shall be sent within the time, or as soon as possible.

Art. IV. A vessel shall be furnished as soon as possible for the conveyance of the captain-general, his family, brigade-major and other persons of his suite, and the baggage and effects to them belonging.

Answer. Agreed to.

Art. V. The sick and wounded shall be attended at the military hospital at the expence of his Britannic majesty, and when cured be sent to France.

Answer. Agreed to; and they shall be sent to France as soon as they may be recovered.

VI. All property of the proprietors of this colony, of whatever nature it may be, shall be respected, their laws and customs shall be maintained as they have been to this day by the French government.

Answer. Agreed to; the colony will have the laws existing when under the British government previous to its last cession to the French republic.

Art. VII. The captain-general Cesar Berthier, shall dispatch immediately the republican brig Le Souffleur, now in the road of Scarborough, to give advice to his government of the present capitulation.

For this purpose, the necessary passports shall be furnished by the commander of his Britannic majesty's naval forces.

Answer. Agreed; an unarmed vessel may be sent to France; and if the Souffleur is disabled, she may be sent to France.

Art. VIII. It shall be permitted to the French merchant ships now in the road of Scarborough, under the batteries, to sail for any part of Europe or America, which they shall think proper.

Answer. Provided the property does not belong to persons who have come to the island since its cession to the French republic.

Art. IX. No person shall be inconvenienced or examined for the opinion which he has manifested under the French government.

Answer. Agreed to.

The 11th Messidor, and 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed)

CAESAR BERTHIER, Captain-general
of the island of Tobago.

Agreed to by order of general Berthier, by virtue of his full powers to us conferred.

(Signed)

L'ARNAULT, 1st Aid-de-camp,
B. GENTIL, Aid-de-camp.

Providence House, June 30, 1803.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore, &c.

Agreeable to these stipulations, the island was then surrendered to his majesty's arms, and the commanders issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By their excellencies lieutenant-general W. Grinfield and commodore Samuel Hood, commanders in chief of his majesty's land and sea forces in the leeward and windward islands, and island of Trinidad.

The island of Tobago having surrendered to his majesty's arms, by a capitulation dated the 30th day of June, 1803, their excellencies the commanders in chief have great satisfaction in communicating to the inhabitants, &c. that they had received orders for placing this island under the king's government, and that the same is provided for by the sixth article of the capitulation; and also that the property of the island, belonging to such bona fide English and French subjects as had been settled in the said island previous to its cession, has been effectually protected by the 8th article of the same capitulation.

Given under our hands and seals at Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, this 7th day of July, 1803, and in the 43d year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed)

W. GRINFIELD,
Lieut. Gen. &c.
SAMUEL HOOD,
Commodore, &c.

By Command, E. Draper, Mil. Sec.

BOSTON, July 25.

On Thursday the old state-house was leased at auction for 20 years, at 4900 dollars per annum.

The Suffolk Insurance Company have purchased the house, corner of Congress-street, for 27,000 dollars.

The Boston bank have also purchased a house in State-street, for 12,000 dollars.

A letter from an officer of the United States troops, at Michillimackinac, dated 15th May, says, "The Indians in this quarter appear to be quite pacific, though there are reports in circulation which look as if something were brewing among them. We have had the severest winter ever known in this country. The thermometer has stood at 24 below 0. To give you an idea of the commercial importance of our little 'sea port,' I may inform you that the duties paid at the custom-house, in three months, last summer, amounted to 19,000 dollars."

NEW-YORK; July 27.

Late from Cape-Francois.

By the schooner New-York, in 11 days from Cape-Francois, we have received the following information: There were four British line of battle ships and smaller vessels off that harbour. The Cape appears not to be blockaded, as neutral vessels were permitted to pass and repass, after undergoing a strict examination by the British cruisers. They had not yet heard of a declaration of war, but the event was hourly expected. The brigades were encamped within five miles of the town. The French troops, in consequence of the great mortality which prevailed amongst them, were obliged to encamp outside of the town, where they daily died in great numbers. Two French seventy-four gun ships, one of which had on board 300 passengers, were ready to sail for France but were prevented from putting to sea by the British squadron off that port. The remainder of the French maritime force there consisted of four frigates.

The schooner New-York was boarded by an English 74 off the Cape, and although there were a number of French passengers on board, suffered her to proceed. The conclusion was, that the news of war had not reached her.

From Martinique.

The schooner Lion, capt. Rice, in 17 days from Martinique, arrived last night at quarantine. Capt. Rice informs us that Port Royal and St. Pierre were closely blockaded by British squadrons. The Lion, escaped from that port by putting to sea

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July 27.
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in 11 days from Cape
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Rice, in 12 days from
at quarantine. Cap
Royal and St. Pierre
British squadrons. T
by putting to sea

night. Little or no opposition was expected to be made to the landing of the English troops. The greater part of the principal inhabitants had retired into the interior of the island, to avoid the danger which might arise in case of those places being taken by assault. Great impositions were practised against the Americans, by the officers of the customs; as one third of the amount of their cargoes were consumed by additional fees and duties; and the only excuse offered for this conduct was, that they daily expected the English, and were determined (to make use of their own language) "to make hay while the sun shone."

The British cruisers had detained a number of American vessels bound to and from Martinique.

A French passenger on board the Lion, on a British cruiser's chasing the schooner, threw 300 letters overboard.

July 28.

CAPE FRANCOIS.

We are indebted to a respectable commercial house of this city, for the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Cape Francois, dated July 14th.

Our port is blockaded by several British ships of war, the commanders of which have declared the island in a state of siege, and order the American vessels not to enter our port. They have taken two French frigates, a corvette, two armed brigs, and most of the boats round the island; also have cut several French vessels out of the port of Jeremie. In consequence of the arrival of a number of American vessels flour has fallen much, and will command no more than ten dollars per barrel.

The following arrette has just been issued:

ARRETTE.

In the name of the French government, the general in chief, captain-general of the colony of St. Domingue, decrees:

Article 1. The duties established by the tariff of the 10th Nivose last (31 December) on the commodities herein after enumerated, are suppressed, to wit: on grain, biscuit, rice, and all kind of salt provisions whatever.

2. These articles will be admitted to entry free of duty. The importer will be subjected only to the fees of the custom-house, and other duties established by regulations.

3. This exemption from duty shall continue during the war, to commence from the date of this arrette in all the ports of the colony, which are henceforward open to foreign commerce.

4. The colonial prefect is charged with the execution of this decree, which will be inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the quarters of the general of the Cape, the 16 Messidor, 11th year (July 5th).

DR. ROCHAMBEAU,

Pour copie conforme.

Par ordre le secretaire general de la refection.

MERCERON.

* By all kinds of salt provisions, is to be understood only the following articles:—Beef, pork, butter, lard, salmon, mackerel, herrings, and codfish.

Captain Zuill, of the schooner Maries, from Kingston, (Jama.) in 26 days, informs, that June 22d his majesty's brig Hunter sent into Kingston the French ship Messenger, from Guadaloupe for Bourdeaux. The Maries spoke the schooner Sophia and Caroline from Barbadoes for Newberh, the captain of which informed, that a 74 and 2 transports, with 700 troops, had been taken and sent into Barbadoes. She also learnt from the Union, from Kingston for Baltimore, that on the 2d July a French frigate, a transport brig, and a schooner with troops, had been taken off St. Domingo by one of the English cruisers and sent into Port Royal.

Captain Zuill has handed us a file of papers from the 11th to the 28th June, from which we have made some extracts for our marine list.

KINGSTON, June 27.

The English ship Anne arrived from London in 41 days. She touched at St. Kitt's, where information had been received that one of the ships of the line under commodore Hood, had fallen in with two French frigates and two transports with troops, and sent them to Barbadoes, where they had arrived.

The Spanish brig Alert and schooner Alpordere; from Carthagena, bound to Wallington, with dispatches respecting the differences between Spain and the United States, arrived at Port Royal yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived the ship Maria, capt. Calvert, 31 days from Lisbon, and informs, that the ship Cleopatra, Blackiston, for this port, failed on the 9th June; that the Tace, Thomas, also for this port, was to fail on the 26th of June; that the ship Maria, for New-York failed in company with him on the 25th of June; and the schooner —, Hayward, for Baltimore, failed the day before.

The ship Delaware, Smith, for this port was to fail in ten days after captain Calvert.

Captain C. informs that a day or two before he failed, a British packet arrived, the captain of which mentioned the loss of two British frigates, one by capture, the other being driven ashore in a gale. He also mentioned the capture of a French frigate by the British, but the names of either is not remembered.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, that the French had taken and held possession of Bremen.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Dispatches from London arrived in Wallington last Monday or Tuesday. They were immediately for-

warded by express to the president now at Monticello. It is rumoured in the city, that they bring official notice from the British government, that they intend to take possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana, and warning our government against paying the fifteen millions purchase money. It is waiting time to make comments on a report so vague and uncertain as the above, although it appears to have gained considerable credit. Should it be true our government will be involved in much perplexity.

Among the various effects of lightning, which have lately been published from various parts, none appear to have been more tremendous than the following, which happened in Charles county, Md. at an estate of John Tayloe, Esq. As a negro was driving four oxen, with a load of wheat, from the field to the stack-yard, the negro and oxen were all killed by a stroke of lightning, and the wheat and waggon set on fire and destroyed. The overseer was at no great distance, and witnessed the scene.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

Governor Claiborne, of the Mississippi territory, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for apprehending Sampson Mason and his associates, who have for sometime infested that territory, and have committed unparalleled outrages upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States.

From the Boston Palladium.

Spanish Navy.—As Spain will probably soon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the list of her navy will, at this time, be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occasions to refer thereto. This list is from one published by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favoured by a respected friend:

	AGGREGATE.			Total.
	Cadiz.	Ferrol.	Carthagena.	
Navois	14	28	19	61
Frigates	22	11	9	42
Corbetas	6	2	1	9
Xabeques			7	7
Urcas	2	8	3	13
Bergantines	11	20	10	41
Paquebotes	5	3		8
Balandras	9	3		12
Goletas	8	6	7	21
Lugres	1		1	2
Galeras			2	2
Total				220

From the Sciota Gazette.

Pleasant Township, state of Ohio,

May 7, 1803.

On Monday last, about sunset, a horrid murder was committed on the body of Polly Malony, a girl about 9 years of age, the circumstances of which are as follow: A certain John Rowe, late from Kentucky, and uncle by marriage to the girl; had obtained leave from her step-father, William Thomas, to let her go to his house and stay all night. They set out a little before sunset; they were both on foot—Rowe had an ax on his shoulder and a rope in his hand. About three quarters of a mile from where they set out, an aged woman met Rowe, and the girl was not with him; he spoke to the woman and passed on; he was on his way home on the country road, and had got about 20 rods beyond where the body was found, but the woman is confident that the body was not there then.

It appeared that soon after he met the woman he returned back to Thomas's fence and began to shout and smite the trees with his axe, crying out "Polly is killed and I am undone; I never shall get over it; &c." The distressed mother, almost frantic, took the road and out-ran her husband, who carried one of the children. Rowe kept with him: Thomas asked him how she got killed—Rowe said she fell off the horse across a log—Thomas knowing he had no horse, asked what horse? Rowe said he did not know, he could not tell how she got killed. The out-cries of the mother drew a number of the neighbours together; about the same time that Thomas and Rowe came to the body, the mother said, oh John you have killed my child! On which he drew his knife and swore he would cut his own throat if she accused him; he; however, suffered her quietly to take the knife out of his hand. It was thought expedient to take Rowe into custody, and he was bound and kept beside the corpse in the woods, during the night.

After he was taken into custody he denied having any knowledge of the girl's having been with him, or of his going back to Thomas to tell of her death. When asked what induced him to turn back again, he said he knew nothing about it. The woman who met him on the road asked him if he remembered meeting her; he said he did but sometime after said he forgot it. When asked if he touched the girl, he said he did not. When asked what he thought when he found her, he said he was much surprised; but could give no account how he came to return. It is certain that he had been drinking, but it was not perceived upon him. Several circumstances concurred to prevent an inquest from being called. A number of respectable matrons were called to examine the body; they agreed that a rape had been committed or attempted upon her. To satisfy the numerous spectators, twelve men were sworn to examine her wounds and other circumstances relating to her death. It appeared to have been occasioned by a blow upon her right temple; there was an orifice which would have admitted a large penknife out of which it is supposed about a quart of blood issued; the wound seemed

rather a contusion than a puncture, as the continuity was destroyed on all sides of the orifice, though the skin remained whole. It was supposed that she was not killed where she was found, but the place could not be ascertained—there was some blood on the handle of his axe and some on his trousers.

He was committed to the goal at Williamsburg, by Alexander Martin and Amos Ellis, justices of the peace. It was with regret we saw him led up to touch the body upon the stake, a ridiculous notion, that dead bodies and even dry bones would bleed afresh, if touched by the murderer. The event was as any wife man in his senses would expect. Let us not, however, be too severe in censuring their credulity—our progress from ignorance to knowledge is but slow. Let the benevolent drop a tear of compassion over suffering innocence. Let the sons of Jewdoes take a timely warning, and learn to check the first motions of inordinate desire, and remember that lust, when it is conceived, bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. Let those who are given to drunkenness, reflect upon the danger and misery to which they frequently expose themselves and connexions, by such acts of intemperance. Let us all attend to the administrations of our Divine Teacher, to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation. And finally let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.

Annapolis, August 4.

On Saturday the 23d of July last, at 3 o'clock P. M. three persons were employed to repair the walling of a well about nine miles from this city, one of whom, a black man, having descended about 35 feet, informed the others that the well could be repaired, and upon striking one of the stones about 20 feet of the wall fell in upon him, and a short time afterwards at least 10 feet more. The persons above naturally concluding the man must be dead, set out for Annapolis, intending to return on Monday to get him out. After their departure, the man in the well, on being called, was heard to answer. A messenger was immediately sent off for his comrades, to assist in removing the stones that had fallen in—they returned on Sunday morning about day-light, and, with great exertion and assistance, about half after one the man was taken out unhurt, complaining only of a little soreness.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

THE ladies and gentlemen of UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and its environs, are hereby respectfully informed, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians, now performing at Annapolis, intend to offer them a few evenings entertainments. The pieces will be select, and every exertion made to render the undertaking worthy their patronage. The first performance will be

On Friday, August 12, 1803;
at the Assembly-room, Upper-Marlborough,
when will be presented a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION:

OR,

THE BIRTH DAY.

[Translated from the German, of Kotzebue.]

After which the musical entertainment of the

LOCK AND KEY.

The doors will be open at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

No postponement on account of the weather.

Dissolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patuxent, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked loose, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE, COLT, 3 or 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears to be unbroke.

1803/6 RICH. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,
of Elk-Ridge Landing.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of August next,

THE personal estate of JOHN WELLS, deceased. A credit of three months will be given to those who purchase to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceased.

P. SHERWOOD, }
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.
Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of August next, and those who stand indebted are requested to settle the same immediately.

P. SHERWOOD, }
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.
Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Isaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderlon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joseph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidson, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obadiah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Christopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, West river; James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, Sheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurst, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Galloway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joseph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watson, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENTYNE, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISIDORE HARDEY.
July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.
Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, }
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling the real estate of Henry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the said Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforesaid plantation, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the same, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

The creditors of the said deceased who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the same into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of sale, properly authenticated.

FRANCIS CROMWELL.
July 13, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto; of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new osnabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.
July 16, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1802.
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown; and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation thereof.

To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.
N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(LVIIIth)

M

V

It is confirmed himself made the whole count for. His Arab 150,000 men. Arabian Scheik have joined him experienced violence but surmounted which, his adherents in his favours and Arabians. From Semlin of the Sheriff of he himself has treachery, and is order to solicit or. Abdul We to be proclaimed

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In pursuance don, every man ing arms, is to country, without vided they do n however, shall try. We hear himself at the their country.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1803.

VIENNA, May 12.

IT is confirmed, that the rebel A. Wechab has made himself master of Mecca, after having subdued the whole country between Medina, Mecca and Basora. His Arabian adherents are already estimated at 150,000 men. Among his counsellors are numbers of Arabian Scheiks, most of whom are needy, and who have joined him with all their dependents. He experienced violent opposition on the side of Aleppo, but surmounted every difficulty; in consequence of which, his adherents in Egypt are striving to make advances in his favour, particularly towards getting the beys and Arabian tribes on his side.

From Semlin we have information, that the troops of the sheriff of Mecca are nearly exterminated; that he himself has fled, after being reduced to the last extremity, and is now on his way to Constantinople, in order to solicit assistance in person of the grand signior. Abdul Wechab, it is added, has caused himself to be proclaimed sheriff of Mecca.

HANOVER, May 21.

In pursuance of a royal order received from London, every man in our whole country capable of bearing arms, is to be required to act in defence of the country, without reference to rank or condition, provided they do not fill civil or military posts; no one, however, shall be compelled to serve out of the country. We hear that the duke of Cambridge will place himself at the head of these patriotic defenders of their country.

In several districts, particularly in that of Calenberg, an astonishing enthusiasm prevails for the defence of our territory. Several of our students at Gottingen, have voluntarily offered to take up arms in defence of their country.

Our regular militia, exclusive of the life-guards, consists of ten regiments of cavalry and dragoons, and twelve regiments of infantry, besides the artillery and the corps of engineers. The generals who command the joint royal electoral troops, are, his excellency the field-marshal imperial count of Wallmoden-Gimborn, and his royal highness prince Adolphus of Cambridge, who at the same time is as lieutenant-general, inspector of the cavalry and infantry.

HANAU, May 24.

It is said, that one of the northern courts has represented to the French government, that the appearance of a foreign army on the German territory, particularly on the north side of Germany, might give cause for an opposition, which could not be reconciled with the recent peace concluded between the French republic and the German empire, nor with the good understanding which at present exists.

HAMBURG, May 20.

Private letters from La Vendee mention, that the spirit of the inhabitants of that lately unhappy province, seems to be again rising from its ashes, and the republican armed force, which is to be stationed there, will be raised to 80,000 men.

MILAN, May 19.

In pursuance of a decree of the vice-president, issued to-day, the army of our republic must be completed within the period of six weeks, the gens d'armes in all the departments being charged to employ force, in case of necessity, to raise the respective contingent of young men. This measure is to be carried into execution by what is termed a Jury, consisting of the prefect of the department, the head officer who is charged with the conscription, and the captain of the gens d'armes. Each conscript is ordered not to leave his place of abode before the termination of said six weeks.

GENOA, May 19.

A vessel just arrived here, brings the unpleasant intelligence that the plague has broken out at Malta. It has already made the most alarming progress, more than 60 persons of the garrison dying of it in a day, and it has now communicated itself to the inhabitants: the king of Sardinia has in consequence been obliged to establish a line of troops in order to prevent any communication between Malta and Sicily.

HAGUE, June 4.

We hear that general Victot is appointed commander in chief of the French troops which are destined to remain in this republic during the war. This general has added to the number of the commanders of his nation who have taken comforts in Holland. On the 2d, he was affianced to Miss Wilhelmina Juliana Von Avesaat.

It is no less strange than true, that the French government wish to extend to this country the rigid measure adopted in France, of declaring all the English residents there, prisoners of war. It is at any rate asserted, that citizen Semonville has

delivered a note to this effect to the government of state.

SALEM, July 29.

Captain George Nichols, of the ship *Active*, sailed from Rotterdam the 9th of June, and yesterday arrived here, and has favoured us with a file of "*The Merchant*," a paper printed at Rotterdam, to the 8th of June; from which we have extracted a number of articles as below.

Captain N. informs, that the ships employed by the French to carry troops to Louisiana, had been given up, and the troops stationed at Helvoet, Goree and the Brill, the French having taken possession of the fortifications at those places:—That two French and several Dutch frigates were lying at Helvoetduys, but the latter were dismantled:—That two British frigates were cruising off that port to watch the motions of the French, and to intercept the Dutch merchant ships bound in: That at the declaration of war, only one British vessel was lying at Rotterdam, but several packets arrived a few days after, and were taken possession of by the French:—That it was said that Mr. Liffon, the British ambassador, was to depart for England on the 10th of June; and that the Dutch, with the greatest reluctance, saw that they must once more be plunged into war.

Petersburg, May 12.

A contra-order for our troops not to hold themselves in readiness to march, has been suddenly given, accompanied with these expressive words, That it was occasioned by a change of circumstances. It is not known if this unexpected step has a reference to our late preparations against Sweden, or by the equipments going forward in our ports.

Berlin, May 28.

Monday next his excellency the count Van Haugwitz is expected to return hither, when it is thought we shall be made acquainted with the measures which will be taken by our court, in case the French should enter the north of Germany, since it is known that these measures were to be concerted and settled at Magdeburg, in conjunction with another German prince. It is also extremely probable that though Hanover should be resigned to its fate, Prussia will, however, cover the remainder of the north of Germany, particularly the Weser and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. There is also a talk of a cordon under general Bludher.

Hanover, May 27.

A successful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen.—The most spirited exertions are making to increase our forces. The force destined to the frontiers, exclusive of the cavalry, consists of three trains of artillery of the line and two of riding artillery, and 24 battalions of infantry. An advantageous position will be taken, for the purpose of stopping the progress of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 500 to 900 men.

Hague, June 4.

IMPORTANT!

The bishopric of Osnaburg has surrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garrison evacuated the country. The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of fifty pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liffon has demanded his passports. He will leave a charge des affaires.

Rotterdam, June 7.

The number of French troops who entered Quakenburg, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, amounted to 6000.

The territory of Bremen is provided with barriers, in which are painted *Neutrality*.

The latter end of May a deputation left Hanover, charged with a mission of importance, and supposed to be destined for the French quarters.

BOSTON, July 29.

From Halifax.

By captain Huxford we received the papers of that place to the 16th instant. A proclamation had been issued for continuing the usual intercourse between Nova-Scotia and the United States. The Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the West-Indies. On her outward passage she met with a French national brig, bound home, war had not then commenced.—The sloop of war *Lily* had arrived from New-York. The sloop of war *Pheasant*, capt. Carew, from which the French corvette *Berceau* escaped, was ordered to England.

Halifax, July 9.

By a gentleman who left Picton on Wednesday last, we are informed, that there are now loading with lumber—eight ships (one of 900 tons) and two brigs, at that place—four ships and one brig at Merigomish.—(One brig has lately sailed from thence with a car-

go)—one brig at Tatmagouche—and several more are daily expected to arrive.

July 30.

From GIBRALTAR.

We yesterday received, by the *Pembroke*, the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 16th June. It is principally filled with the English state papers which have been published here. It however contains the following paragraphs:

"Gibraltar, June 16, 1803.

"The *Victory* came in on Sunday. She has taken, on her passage from home, the French frigate *L'Ambuscade*, and two West-Indiamen; but these prizes, which she left behind, are not yet arrived."

"The Danish brig *Buonaparte*, from Cetta for Hamburg; the Two Brothers, from Cetta for Bremen; and the Swedish ship *Hoppet*, from Cetta for Stockholm, have been sent in here for examination, on suspicion of the cargoes being French property."

From LISBON.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great-Britain and France, the French ambassador at Lisbon required the government to declare war against England within 48 hours; We have not learnt the result.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

Captain Wanton, of the schooner *William* and *Margaret* from Martinique, informs us, that on the 12th July (the day on which he sailed) a British sloop of war, notwithstanding an incessant and heavy fire from the fort, cut out a French merchant ship, of 300 tons burthen, last from Guadeloupe, the crew of which escaped in their boat. American produce high at Martinique; and the political situation of the island nearly the same as at the date of our last advices.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Beesly, proprietor of the *American coffee house*, at Cape-Francois, to the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, dated July 14th, 1803.

"Every thing here is in a state of suspense respecting war or peace. Three English 74's and six frigates blockade this port. They capture all French vessels, and order them for Jamaica. Not less than 20 sail have been taken and sent thither within the last 15 days. Some few Americans have escaped; but those which have arrived were chased close in with the harbour. We understand the English commander on this station has orders to capture all French vessels bound in or out of this port. The government appears to be much alarmed. In consequence, the duty is taken off all American produce."

"A census of the inhabitants was taken yesterday, that the provisions may be equally distributed. A number of French vessels have been cut out of *Jeremie* by the English. We have two 74's and four frigates in this port, which are preparing for France with all possible dispatch. A hot press of French seamen has taken place both in the harbour and on shore. You may expect to hear of an engagement before long."

"All kinds of American produce have taken an uncommon rise. Flour is 21 dollars per barrel by the cargo, pork 25, beef 16, rice 10 cents, lard 18, butter 25, lumber 38 dollars per 1000."

"The schooner *Fair Trader*, Gardiner, arrived this day from Philadelphia; and the brig *Three Brothers*, O'Neil, from Baltimore."

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 10th June, writes as follows:

"Markets here are very dull for all kinds of provisions. Flour has not even a nominal price; between 18 and 20,000 barrels are now afloat in the bay, and fresh cargoes arrive almost daily. There are likewise in the port of Lisbon 60,000 barrels, in Barcelona 30,000, and 30,000 in Leghorn; making together, in only 4 ports in this neighbourhood, 140,000 barrels of American flour."

"Lord Nelson arrived here on the 4th instant, in the *Amphion* frigate. He had given the command of his ship (the *Victory*, a three decker) to admiral Cornwallis, whom he left at sea in chase of some of "the enemy's" vessels, and came in the *Amphion*, bringing with him the official declaration of war and three French prizes."

"It is reported here that the Frigate *Juno* and a brig of war are captured off Toulon by a French squadron. There is a French 74 in Cetta. Two sloops of war went from this port to watch her; and on the 7th inst. a tremendous cannonading was distinctly heard, so that we believe an engagement has taken place between them."

"Same day a French barque was brought in a prize. The crew rose on the prize-master, as the English sailors were towing the vessel round Europa Point; tied him to the main rigging, and secured the men as they came up the ship's sides. They would have carried her off, but had left their colours flying."

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of August next,

THE personal estate of JOHN WELLS, deceased. A credit of three months will be given to those who purchase to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceased.

P. SHERWOOD,

JOHN B. WATKINS,

Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th day of August next, and those who stand indebted are requested to settle the same immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,

JOHN B. WATKINS,

Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderson, care of Edward Whitman, Isaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderson, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joseph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidson, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obadiah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folke, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mrs. Ellery, Annapolis.

Christopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, West river; James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, Sheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurst, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Low, Annapolis; Thos. Linscum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Gallaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joseph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watson, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENT, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,

JOHN F. HARDEY,

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 8th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN,

JOSEPH EVANS,

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

G. MILLS.

THE subscribers being appointed trustee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling the real estate of Henry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the said Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforesaid plantation, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the same, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

The creditors of the said deceased who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the same into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of sale, properly authenticated.

FRANCIS CROMWELL.

July 13, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVERN'S FARM, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324 1/2 acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold; and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto; of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

Mr. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COLEMAN, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new osabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of clothing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duval's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any goal so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new; a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1803, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort to a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHAN SEAR, Jun.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown, and Mr. Griever's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation thereof.

To be RENTED.

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of EXETER.

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

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIIIth YEAR.

MAR

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1803.

VIENNA, May 12.

It is confirmed, that the rebel A. Wechab has made himself master of Mecca, after having subdued the whole country between Medina, Mecca and Baffora. His Arabian adherents are already estimated at 150,000 men. Among his counsellors are numbers of Arabian Scheiks, most of whom are needy, and who have joined him with all their dependents. He experienced violent opposition on the side of Aleppo, but surmounted every difficulty; in consequence of which, his adherents in Egypt are striving to make advances in his favour, particularly towards getting the boys and Arabian tribes on his side.

From Semlin we have information, that the troops of the Sheriff of Mecca are nearly exterminated; that he himself has fled, after being reduced to the last extremity, and is now on his way to Constantinople, in order to solicit assistance in person of the grand signior. Abdul Wechab, it is added, has caused himself to be proclaimed Sheriff of Mecca.

HANOVER, May 21.

In pursuance of a royal order received from London, every man in our whole country capable of bearing arms, is to be required to act in defence of the country, without reference to rank or condition, provided they do not fill civil or military posts; no one, however, shall be compelled to serve out of the country. We hear that the duke of Cambridge will place himself at the head of these patriotic defenders of their country.

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delivered a note to this effect to the government of state.

S A L E M, July 29.

From Rotterdam.

Captain George Nichols, of the ship *Active*, failed from Rotterdam the 9th of June, and yesterday arrived here, and has favoured us with a file of "The Merchant," a paper printed at Rotterdam, to the 8th of June; from which we have extracted a number of articles as below.

Captain N. informs, that the ships employed by the French to carry troops to Louisiana, had been given up, and the troops stationed at Helvoet, Goree and the Brill, the French having taken possession of the fortifications at those places. That two French and several Dutch frigates were lying at Helvoetsluys, but the latter were dismantled. That two British frigates were cruising off that port to watch the motions of the French, and to intercept the Dutch merchant ships bound in. That at the declaration of war, only one British vessel was lying at Rotterdam, but several packets arrived a few days after, and were taken possession of by the French. That it was said that Mr. Liston, the British ambassador, was to depart for England on the 10th of June; and that the Dutch, with the greatest reluctance, saw that they must once more be plunged into war.

Petersburg, May 12.

A contra-order for our troops not to hold themselves in readiness to march, has been suddenly given, accompanied with these expressive words, That it was occasioned by a change of circumstances. It is not known if this unexpected step has a reference to our late preparations against Sweden, or by the equipments going forward in our ports.

Berlin, May 28.

Monday next his excellency the count Van Haugwitz is expected to return hither, when it is thought we shall be made acquainted with the measures which will be taken by our court, in case the French should enter the north of Germany, since it is known that these measures were to be concerted and settled at Magdeburg, in conjunction with another German prince. It is also extremely probable that though Hanover should be resigned to its fate, Prussia will, however, cover the remainder of the north of Germany, particularly the Wefer and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen. There is also a talk of a cordon under general Bludher.

Hanover, May 27.

A successful experiment has been made to inundate the environs of Hamelen. The most spirited exertions are making to increase our forces. The force destined to the frontiers, exclusive of the cavalry, consists of three trains of artillery of the line and two of riding artillery, and 24 battalions of infantry. An advantageous position will be taken, for the purpose of stopping the progress of the French. All the battalions of infantry are augmented from 300 to 900 men.

Hague, June 4.

IMPORTANT!

The bishopric of Osnaburg has surrendered to the French by capitulation. On their approach, the Hanoverian garrison evacuated the country. The French, in three columns, are in full march for Hanover. They have a park of fifty pieces of artillery.

Mr. Liston has demanded his passports. He will leave a charge des affaires.

Rotterdam, June 7.

The number of French troops who entered Quakenburg, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, amounted to 6000.

The territory of Bremen is provided with barriers, in which are painted *Neutrality*.

The latter end of May a deputation left Hanover, charged with a mission of importance, and supposed to be destined for the French quarters.

BOSTON, July 29.

From Halifax.

By captain Huxford we received the papers of that place to the 16th instant. A proclamation had been issued for continuing the usual intercourse between Nova-Scotia and the United States. The Cambrian frigate had arrived there from the West-Indies. On her outward passage she met with a French national brig, bound home, war had not then commenced. The sloop of war *Lily* had arrived from New-York. The sloop of war *Pheasant*, capt. Carew, from which the French corvette *Berceau* escaped, was ordered to England.

Halifax, July 9.

By a gentleman who left Picou on Wednesday last, we are informed, that there are now loading with lumber—eight ships (one of 900 tons) and two brigs, at that place—four ships and one brig at Merigotish. (One brig has lately failed from thence with a cargo)

go)—one brig at Tatmagouche—and several more are daily expected to arrive.

July 30.

From GIBRALTAR.

We yesterday received, by the *Pembroke*, the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 16th June. It is principally filled with the English state papers which have been published here. It however contains the following paragraphs:

"Gibraltar, June 16, 1803.

"The *Victory* came in on Sunday. She has taken, on her passage from home, the French frigate *L'Ambuscade*, and two West-Indiamen; but these prizes, which she left behind, are not yet arrived.

"The Danish brig *Buonaparte*, from Cetta for Hamburg; the Two Brothers, from Cetta for Bremen; and the Swedish ship *Hoppet*, from Cetta for Stockholm; have been sent in here for examination, on suspicion of the cargoes being French property."

From LISBON.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great-Britain and France, the French ambassador at Lisbon required the government to declare war against England within 48 hours. We have not learnt the result.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

Captain Wanton, of the schooner *William* and *Margaret* from Martinique, informs us, that on the 12th July (the day on which he failed) a British sloop of war, notwithstanding an incessant and heavy fire from the fort, cut out a French merchant ship, of 300 tons burthen, last from Guadaloupe, the crew of which escaped in their boat. American produce high at Martinique; and the political situation of the island nearly the same as at the date of our last advices.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Beesly, proprietor of the American coffee house, at Cape-Francois, to the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, dated July 14th, 1803.

"Every thing here is in a state of suspense respecting war or peace. Three English 74's and six frigates blockade this port. They capture all French vessels, and order them for Jamaica. Not less than 20 sail have been taken and sent thither within the last 15 days. Some few Americans have escaped; but those which have arrived were chased close in with the harbour. We understand the English commander on this station has orders to capture all French vessels bound in or out of this port. The government appears to be much alarmed. In consequence, the duty is taken off all American produce.

"A census of the inhabitants was taken yesterday, that the provisions may be equally distributed. A number of French vessels have been cut out of Jamaica by the English. We have two 74's and four frigates in this port, which are preparing for France with all possible dispatch. A hot press of French seamen has taken place both in the harbour and on shore. You may expect to hear of an engagement before long.

"All kinds of American produce have taken an uncommon rise. Flour is 21 dollars per barrel by the cargo, pork 25, beef 16, rice 10 cents, lard 18, butter 25, lumber 38 dollars per 1000.

"The schooner *Fair Trader*, Gardiner, arrived this day from Philadelphia; and the brig *Three Brothers*, O'Neil, from Baltimore."

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 10th June, writes as follows:

"Markets here are very dull for all kinds of provisions. Flour has not even a nominal price; between 18 and 20,000 barrels are now afloat in the bay, and fresh cargoes arrive almost daily. There are likewise in the port of Lisbon 60,000 barrels, in Barcelona 30,000, and 30,000 in Leghorn; making together, in only 4 ports in this neighbourhood, 140,000 barrels of American flour.

"Lord Nelson arrived here on the 4th instant, in the *Amphion* frigate. He had given the command of his ship (the *Victory*, a three decker) to admiral Cornwallis, whom he left at sea in chase of some of the enemy's vessels, and came in the *Amphion*, bringing with him the official declaration of war and three French prizes.

"It is reported here that the Frigate *Juno* and a brig of war are captured off Toulon by a French squadron. There is a French 74 in Ceuta. Two sloops of war went from this port to watch her; and on the 7th inst. a tremendous cannonading was distinctly heard, so that we believe an engagement has taken place between them.

"Same day a French barque was brought in a prize. The crew rose on the prize-master, as the English sailors were towing the vessel round Europa Point; tied him to the main rigging, and secured the men as they came up the ship's side. They could have carried her off, but had left their anchors flying.

under the English Jack, and were seen by the frigate. When the boats from the frigate hove in sight, the crew of the prize made no resistance, but surrendered immediately.

"A day or two ago most of the crew of the frigate *Recluse* arrived here. She ran on a rock off Cape St. Mary's, in a fog and was lost. The commander justifies himself by saying the master had altered the vessel's course during the night without his knowledge. They are bound to Malta for trial.

August 3.

We learn from Guadalupe, by the schooner *Fairplay*, that an action had lately taken place off there between a French schooner of 12 guns, and an English privateer of two guns and 25 men, in which the captain of the former was killed, and three of his men wounded; the captain of the privateer was wounded, and died soon after the engagement; he had also 14 men dangerously hurt. The privateer was captured, and carried into Basseterre.

Captain Haley, of the schooner *Sally*, in 16 days from Montserrat, informs us, that the day previous to his sailing, a British packet, called the *London*, arrived there from Barbadoes, with information that an expedition had gone against Demerara.

We learn from Cape Francois, by capt. Haley, of the sloop *Olive Branch*, that an engagement took place the 19th July on the plains between one party of brigands against the other (for the negroes, it appears, are divided into two parties, one in favour of the French, and the other in opposition) the issue of which was not generally known; and that a body of brigands was in motion at a short distance from the Cape, for the purpose, as was said, of going against Fort Dauphin.—Four British 74's and 2 frigates were before the Cape, and had captured several French vessels, but permitted Americans to pass and repass without molestation. The government evinced a disposition to defend the place to the last extremity.—Provisions of all kinds were in great plenty; and American produce had fallen considerably in consequence of the many cargoes which had lately arrived.

August 4.

By the ship *Betsey*, captain Miller, we have received a file of Amsterdam papers to the 2d June, inclusive. They afford very little intelligence.

According to a letter from Rotenburg, a district near Bremen, dated the 25th May, the French had entered the duchy of Bentheim.

A proclamation was issued on the 16th May, by the elector of Hanover, enjoining a strict neutrality; but ordering at the same time, the whole force of the electorate to be in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion. For this purpose all male citizens, from 16 to 60 years of age, were to be enrolled, and the property of such as disgraced themselves and their country by any act of cowardice, was to be confiscated to the state. Reckoning the population at a million souls, these measures, it was expected, would raise an army of 200,000 effective men.

The court of Russia, it was understood, had declared to the French minister Colbert, that it should not see without concern the seizure of Hanover, and the shutting the navigation of the Elbe and Weser; but that, with respect to any thing else, it would observe the strictest neutrality, and would interpose its mediation for restoring the tranquillity of the continent.

A ship arrived at Hamburg the 27th May, in 10 days from Petersburg, with accounts that the whole Russian fleet at Cronstadt and Revel was ready for sea, and might soon be expected in the Baltic.

When captain Miller, of the ship *Betsey*, left Amsterdam, a French army was marching in. The Dutch merchants had offered to Buonaparte a considerable sum for the purchase of neutrality, but the overture was rejected. [Mer. Adv.]

Captain Miller, from Amsterdam, informs, that the recommencement of hostilities in Europe, would, in the opinion of the Dutch, be the ruin of Holland—that the most valuable part of the Dutch merchantmen were at sea, bound home from their East-India possessions, and there was no doubt but they would all fall into the hands of the English. One of the number, of great value, had been captured in the Channel, and sent into Plymouth or Portsmouth, which produced the greatest consternation among the merchants generally, and occasioned several considerable failures. Such was the effect of the British cruisers being off the Texel, that several ships loaded for Batavia, and ready for sea, had relanded their cargoes, and proceeded to Amsterdam to be laid up. Business in all the sea-port towns of Holland was at a stand. The Dutch or rather the French troops have marched into Amsterdam, and mounted the cannon on the fortifications, at the mouth of the Texel, and other places of defence on the coast. Eight thousand French troops were expected to be encamped on the Downs of Calanque—and 8000 near Cadon. The French troops were moving in every direction, and with the greatest celerity.

[N. Y. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. THE FLORIDAS, &c.

The following projects respecting those provinces, is intimated from a respectable source, and is considered as deserving of attention:—The United States to pay to the French government 20 millions of livres tournois, and to assume the payment of 24 millions due from that government to our citizens, in consideration of the cession of Louisiana, as formerly possessed by Spain. Mr. Munroe to proceed to Madrid to offer to the king of Spain the territory obtained of France,

lying west of the Mississippi, and the free navigation of its waters, on condition of the cession of the Floridas to the United States, and a certain sum in cash; the twenty millions due France to be assumed in part of the specie payment. This arrangement will be attended with the advantage of designating the line between Spain and the United States, by the Mississippi, and prevent any uneasiness in future respecting boundaries. It is known that Mr. Munroe left Paris for Madrid, and there is little doubt that this is the object.

[New-London paper.]

Vinegar, plain or diluted with water, has been experienced a powerful antidote to the effects of arsenic in recent cases chiefly by producing speedy and abundant vomition.

SOLENN WARNING TO SMUGGLERS!

The federal court of the state of South-Carolina has fined John Lowe, jeweller, of Charleston, 400 dollars, for smuggling various articles of jewelry; which were also forfeited and sold at public auction for 4305 dollars 40 cents. He is also by law "disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States for a term not exceeding seven years."

August 4.

The United States frigate *Philadelphia*, captain Bainbridge, from this port for the Mediterranean, went to sea on Thursday last.

Translated for the *Philadelphia Gazette*.

ARRETTE,

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The general in chief, captain-general of the colony of St. Domingo; considering that the hostilities committed on the coasts of St. Domingo by English ships, do not leave the least doubt of a rupture between France and England;

Considering that it is absolutely necessary to cut off all communications between the interior and exterior enemy;

Considering also, that the colony, situated as it is, can and ought to be governed by a single administration, and under the immediate orders of the military authority—decrees:

Art. 1. St. Domingo is declared to be in a state of siege.

2. All civil and judiciary authorities are suspended.

3. The present arrette shall be executed, under the care of general Thouvenot, chief of the staff of the army, in the Cape, on the day of its publication in the chief place; besides, it shall be printed, published, posted up, and inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 17th Messidor, year 11, (July 6, 1803).

DTN. ROCHAMBEAU.

General secretary of the colony,

FONTAIN.

20th Messidor, year 11, (July 9, 1803).

The general in chief orders, that every passport for the exterior of the colony be good and valid only during a month from its date. Any one who would not have made use of it during the said time, and attempt, notwithstanding this regulation, to make use of it, shall be arrested and punished by eight days imprisonment.

This measure is only for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, August 3.

Extract from a history of the British expedition to Egypt.

The following is a part of col. Wilson's account which is considered as deviating from fact, and which gave very great offence to the first consul. It is alluded to in the papers of negotiation.

"General Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners; and the captain Pacha, at his remonstrance, issued again very severe orders against it; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa.—As this act and the poisoning of the sick have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrinsically tedious; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompense, nor promises can stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

"Buonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unrelenting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you!

"Three days afterwards, Buonaparte who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners, ordered them to be marched to a

"Buonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, 'Old man

rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musketry and grape instantly played against them; and Buonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the etat major who commanded (for the general to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction: but Buonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

"When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops' humanity endeavoured to put a period to the suffering of the wounded, but sometime elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared that it was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to fights of cruelty.

"These were the prisoners whom Assalimi, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says that for the three days the Turks shewed no symptoms of that disease, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the pestilential malady, which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army.

"Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact should not, however, be alleged without some proof, or leading circumstance stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals, and with infamy for obeying a command when their submission became an act of necessity, the whole army did not mutiny against the execution; therefore to establish farther the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned that it was Bonn's division which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by inquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

"The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarce be entertained that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of existence, when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Carrier, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

"Buonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reasons, cannot be here inserted: on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and that the destruction of the sick at present in hospital was the only measure which could be adopted. The physician alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, respecting the cruelty as well as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Buonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation: 'Neither my principles nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and general, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not possess them.'

"Buonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered, and found an apothecary who (dreading the weight of power, but who since has made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at night was distributed in gratifying food; the wretched unsuspecting victims banqueting, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty soldiers, who had suffered so much for their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol!

"Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not clench with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the manes of these murdered unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government, and . . .

"If a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the members of the institute at Cairo be asked what passed in their sitting after the

what do you do here?" The Janissary, undauntedly replied, "I must answer you that question by asking you the same, your answer will be, that you came to serve your sultan; so did I mine." The intercepted frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Buonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aid-de-camps. "You know not Buonaparte," observed one who had served with him in Italy, "That smile does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence, remember what I say." The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.

return of Buonaparte from that the same virtuous become the destroyer of the nation, accused Buonaparte full assembly, against the dren, and humanity; he of the poisoning of the sick son, aggravating these crimes with strangling, previously the French and Copts, who thus proving that this diabolical plan, which he vernal practice. In vain Bu tify himself; the members and almost doubted when their eyes was not an il proceedings will not be fo inliterate; no; Buonaparte ger, and power produce man calculating on the fo may prevent such an avow on this to deny the who remain, and which in due In the interim, this reprel stimulate inquiry; and, I indeed interested in the ex

"Let us hope also th be found another man of f as by fophty to pallia must the judgment abuse llection the horrors of th thus diminishing the force quency of equal guilt in F liberty or slavery."

"Buonaparte pleaded son to be destroyed, becau maintain them, or strengt and that it was evident it set against the French, were five hundred of the had promised not to serve pelled in passing through serve), and that he destroy tagion, and save themse hands of the Turks; but specious, were refused dir at last obliged to rett his Machiavel. When he Scavens were so angry at to promise, that they e dent of the institute; a fully.

"An anecdote, after should, however be relate manding genius of Buon repeated by a Frenchman "Buonaparte, notwithstanding was considered by those in himself possessing the him. We regarded him a ordinary peculiar good for cumstances to his advanta and exertions. After

Acre, our opinion was to see him return dejected flame aggravated by the sent a messenger with a d in the institute, in which three days I shall be in assured that Dgezza Pac before he entered Cairo, astonishment, to prepar arches, &c. for honour and Dgezza Pacha. The ly anticipated a differen against the man who h amounted to mutiny, wh death to him as an aton fand comrades who had the honours paid to themselves styled conqu vanity, forgot their inju morning Buonaparte, all continuing, assembled his wards, then moved for whom he upbraided for h assault on Acre, and senta flag behind, till their was then, said the nar pace really a great mar ledge of human nature, improve his situation, a to disgrace those very would, with the appla approving of their disbu of censure, have instan

At Extract from letters fr Rotterdam, to a h via Salem, by the Amsterdam.

"Great-Britain is cap Well-India ships—ever daily accounts of their carried in. Buonaparte Britain with an invasion a successful invasion i channel are covered v every port in France a that they cannot get a the English ambassador report says he leaves th Part of Germany. It

return of Buonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Buonaparte of high treason in the full assembly, against the honour of France, her children, and humanity; he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Buonaparte with strangling, previously at Rosetta, a number of the French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Buonaparte attempted to justify himself; the members sat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not an illusion. Assuredly all these proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the institute; no, Buonaparte's policy forebaw the danger, and power produced the erasure; but let no man calculating on the force of circumstances which may prevent such an avowal as is solicited, presume on this to deny the whole: there are records which remain, and which in due season will be produced. In the interim, this representation will be sufficient to stimulate inquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed interested in the examination.

"Let us hope also that in no country will there be found another man of such Machivalean principles, as by sophistry to palliate those transactions; nor must the judgment abuse itself by bringing to recollection the horrors of the French revolution, and thus diminishing the force of those crimes by the frequency of equal guilt in France during her contest for liberty or slavery."

"Buonaparte pleaded that he ordered the garrison to be destroyed, because he had no provisions to maintain them, or strength enough to guard them; and that it was evident if they escaped they would set against the French, since amongst the prisoners were five hundred of the garrison of Ell-Erish, who had promised not to serve again, (they had been compelled in passing through Jaffa by the commandant to serve,) and that he destroyed the sick to prevent contagion, and save themselves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but these arguments, however specious, were refuted directly, and Buonaparte was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Scavens were so angry at being left behind, contrary to promise, that they elected the physician president of the institute; an act which spoke itself fully.

"An anecdote, after what has been said against, should, however be related, as a proof of the commanding genius of Buonaparte, and will be told as repeated by a Frenchman of high consideration—Buonaparte, notwithstanding his successes and fame, was considered by those who knew him best, as not in himself possessing the great qualities ascribed to him. We regarded him as indebted more to an extraordinary peculiar good fortune, forcing irresistible circumstances to his advantage, than to his own abilities and exertions. After his disasters and repulse at Acre, our opinion was confirmed, and we expected to see him return dejected, conscious of disgrace, his shame aggravated by the recollection of his having sent a messenger with a dispatch, and which was read in the institute, in which he expresses himself, 'In three days I shall be in Acre; when you open this be assured that Djezza Pacha is no more.' The day before he entered Cairo, we received orders, to our astonishment, to prepare illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. for honour to the conquerors of Syria, and Djezza Pacha. The troops who had despondingly anticipated a different reception, whose murmurs against the man who had planned their expedition amounted to mutiny, whose expressions even menaced death to him as an atonement for their seven thousand comrades who had perished, saw with surprise the honours paid to them; heard their chief and themselves styled conquerors; and, in the delirium of vanity, forgot their injuries and defeats. The next morning Buonaparte, assured of the intoxication still continuing, assembled his army on parade, distributed rewards, then moved forward a battalion, of grenadiers, whom he upbraided for having refused to make another assault on Acre, and sentenced them to carry their arms flung behind, till their character was retrieved. It was then, said the narrator, he pronounced Buonaparte really a great man. We confessed his knowledge of human nature, who in a few hours could so improve his situation, and re-assume his influence, as to disgrace those very men, who the day before would, with the applause of their comrades (now approving of their dishonour) had he uttered a word of censure, have instantly assassinated him."

August 4.

Extract from letters from an American resident at Rotterdam, to a house in this city, received via Salem, by the ship Active, direct from Rotterdam.

June 6.

"Great Britain is capturing all the Dutch East and West-India ships—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their most valuable shipping being carried in. Buonaparte has begun to threaten Great Britain with an invasion; but the best informed think a successful invasion impracticable. The seas and channel are covered with British ships of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; so that they cannot get a ship in or out. Mr. Liffon, the English ambassador, is still at the Hague; but reports say he leaves there in the morning for some part of Germany. It is said to be Mr. Liffon's opi-

tion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavour to shut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen against the English ships it is conjectured in that case that Russia will come forward in support of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commissioning her ships, and every thing seems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The king of Prussia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men, which he still keeps in the field. A Russian ambassador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liffon is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States must flourish if the wisdom of our government keeps us out of the scrape. The Dutch have embargoed four English packets here, at the instance of the French, and imprisoned the agents of the packets."

June 8.

"Intelligence was received yesterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken possession of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little respect to it."

August 5.

ACCIDENT.

As the United States schooner Vixen was saluting the town on Wednesday last, the gunner's mate put the match to the bow gun, without observing that a man was standing on the mouldings charging—By the discharge, the man's arm, we understand, was carried off above the elbow, being struck by the rammer which he had not withdrawn. The man was blown into the water. Mr. Smith, lieutenant and commander, made every personal exertion to save the man, but was unsuccessful: a negro on board jumped over and supported the sailor until the boat picked him up. He only said it was hard that he had been compelled to fight both for the British and the French, and now when he hoped to be of use to his own country, to be laid up in dock without seeing a single broadside.

[Anti Demo.]

August 6.

We understand a resolution was yesterday offered by a member to the board of health, for preventing intercourse between New-York and this city, in consequence of verbal and written information from respectable sources of the existence of a contagious fever in New-York. The board determined to delay adopting the resolution until the receipt of the New-York mail due this morning.

[Aurora.]

From the Aurora.

USEFUL INVENTION.

Mr. John Biddis, of Milford, in this State has discovered a valuable preparation from the common potatoe which promises to be of considerable use.

Mr. Biddis formerly discovered a mode of preparing starch, by a simple but peculiar process from the same valuable root. The art of procuring starch in a certain proportion was long before known, but Mr. Biddis's discovery extended not only to simplify the process and accommodate it without additional expense to domestic convenience, but to double the quantity—that is from ten to twelve pounds of farinaceous matter to the bushel.

His present discovery is of much higher importance, he has prepared from the farina of the potatoe, an article for the Materia Medica, of a quality equal to the foreign. We mean *sago*. Mr. Biddis has submitted his sago to the test of the faculty of chymists, and of the hospital practice, and has obtained from each unequivocal testimonies of the excellence and nutritious quality of the new *sago*. It is certified by persons of experience and judgment to be of equal goodness to *Bowen's patent sago powder*, sold in the shops at 75 cents the pound.

Mr. Biddis has obtained a patent for these useful discoveries, and means to dispose of family rights to the use of them at the trifling sum of a dollar a family!

Solicitous to encourage every branch of home manufactures, and after inquiries circumstantial and satisfactory as to the accuracy of this statement, we shall be happy to receive subscriptions at the Aurora bookstore, where a paper lies for the purpose.

It is very generally supposed that the *sago* brought from India is a seed; but the fact is not so. The sago brought from the east, is not a seed, but a *vegetable paste*, artificially granulated. It is said to be the pitch of a tree peculiar to the islands of the eastern Archipelago, where only it is manufactured, and thence exported to the continents of India, China and Europe.

From an English publication.

RECOVERY OF LOST VOICE.

The case here described deserves to be recorded, not only as a matter of curiosity, but as it may be influential to the relief of others, who labour under the infirmity experienced by the patient in the following relation:—In the beginning of December, 1801, Elizabeth Sellers, a scholar in the girls charity school in Sheffield, aged 13 years, lost her voice, so that she was unable to express herself on any occasion otherwise than by a whisper. She, however, enjoyed very good health, and went through several employments in the school, such as knitting, sewing, spinning at the high and low wheel, &c. without any indulgence. Read audibly she could not; and her infirmity, without intermission, resisted all medical assistance; till in the evening of the 25th of March, 1803, she, hearing several of her school fellows singing a hymn, in which she wished to join, went up to one

Sarah Milner, and whisperingly begged that she would shout down her throat.

Milner at first was shocked at the proposal, and refused to comply with the request; but at length through her repeated solicitations, she consented, and shouted down her throat with all her might; upon which Sellers, to the astonishment of the whole school, immediately regained her voice, and wept and sung as if she had been almost in a state of derangement; and has continued in possession of her voice ever since. According to her account, her first sensation upon the loss of her voice was as if she had a lump in her throat, and she can assign no other reason for her request to Milner, than that she thought her compliance would relieve her.

Annapolis, August 11.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

DENON's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American.

The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.

Lottery of Life, 3 do.

Orphan of Liangloed, 3 do.

Lady of the Cave, 3 do.

Castle of Caithness, 2 do.

D'Israeli's Romances.

The Spectator, 8 vols.

The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Coleman.

Marriage Promise.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; also, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do, thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, August 10, 1803.

THE ladies and gentlemen of UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and its environs, are hereby respectfully informed, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians, now performing at Annapolis, intend to offer them a few evenings entertainments. The pieces will be select, and every exertion made to render the undertaking worthy their patronage. The first performance will be

On Friday, August 12, 1803,

at the Assembly-room, Upper-Marlborough,

when will be presented a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION;

OR,

THE BIRTH DAY.

[Translated from the German of Kotzebue.]

After which the musical entertainment of the

LOCK AND KEY.

The doors will be open at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

No postponement on account of the weather.

Disolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patuxco, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked loose, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE COLT, 2 or 4 years old, no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears to be unbroke.

RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,

of Elk-Ridge Landing.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of August next,

THE personal estate of JOHN WELLS, deceased. A credit of three months will be given to those who purchase to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceased.

P. SHERWOOD, }
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.
Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of August next, and those who stand indebted are requested to settle the same immediately.

P. SHERWOOD, }
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.
Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Isaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderfon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joseph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidson, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Christopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, West river; James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Ganitt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, Sheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurst, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linnicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Galfaway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joseph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watson, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVEYANCE, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.
July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.
Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, }
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new osnabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of clothing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, spinged at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1803, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Junr.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraph, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown, and Mr. Grievess's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.
N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIXth YEAR.)

MAR

BERLIN

CITIZEN Laforet, minister of French republic, had M. who gave him the most g The greatest activity prevailed in our foreign department. dispatched both to Paris, London. It appears that this tute to the fate of the electio court without wishing to occ did lately, would gladly see invasion. This has been not vernment from which an an It is imagined, that the new gage the king to defer the take to Franconia. The gra hitherto no preparations are of his majesty.

The privy counsellor, de from Prussia to the Batavian ly set off for the Hague.

LONDON

A letter from the Hague, "On Saturday last Mr. Liff trality to our government, provided it was rigorously which was eagerly embraced Semonville got scent of it, ben of the government of if they accepted the offera his government would infl into the country. They, but on some intimations, it solved to expose ourselves t land, rather than that of were illud for laying an ex in the ports of this republic preparation for his departu

From the French papers is to be learnt from the in support of the war, a carry it on with spirit. T government are loud in Great-Britain. Even Boi dered as being moderate in lent language. The impo Malta is magnified in extr insidious views are attrib with to keep possession of is to be made subversive grand signior by seizing on employing it as a means of trol over Italy, or insulsi whole influence of Fra These and a number of o in the report made to t they were loudly applaud with ostentatious parade. "Let but Heaven give u derers will see what we c This sentiment was vehem ditors.

The war and every cor to Great-Britain, forming of public right, and acti tions are followed by a English government, del legislative body. An a given, as well as the cor the different propositions

Paris papers up to the The Moniteur of the 24 tion of the papers laid b It is affirmed that of these papers, only ten a portant ones, and those on the transactions, ha pillages in others hav These omissions compla mens given, to relate e emperor of Russia to g pears the French minist

The Paris papers to day. A column of the vade Nuples. The ex pells in the kingdom of the French troops befo The French agents up all the naval force ascertain that hostili this country and Fran Government had resolv their pacific declarati ment on the conduct the state of different community in the co the French has been u

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 18, 1803.

BERLIN, May 24.

CITIZEN Laforet, minister extraordinary of the French republic, had his first audience of H. M. who gave him the most gracious reception.

The greatest activity prevails within this fortnight in our foreign department. Couriers are frequently dispatched both to Paris, Petersburg, Vienna, and London. It appears that this correspondence is relative to the fate of the electorate of Hanover. Our court without wishing to occupy this country, as it did lately, would gladly see it out of danger of an invasion. This has been notified to the French government from which an answer is hourly expected. It is imagined, that the new circumstances will engage the king to defer the journey he proposed to take to Franconia. The grand review is finished, and hitherto no preparations are making for the departure of his majesty.

The privy counsellor, de Cesar, appointed minister from Prussia to the Batavian republic, will immediately set off for the Hague.

LONDON, June 1.

A letter from the Hague, of the 22d ultimo, says, "On Saturday last Mr. Liffon made an offer of neutrality to our government, on the part of England, provided it was rigorously observed, a proposition which was eagerly embraced; but as soon as citizen Semonville got scent of it, he repaired to the members of the government of state, and declared, that if they accepted the offers of the English minister, his government would instantly send 100,000 men into the country. They, however, then refused; but on some intimations, it seems that we have refused to expose ourselves to the vengeance of England, rather than that of France; for to-day orders were issued for laying an embargo on all English ships in the ports of this republic. Mr. Liffon has made no preparation for his departure."

June 4.

From the French papers it appears, that as far as is to be learnt from them, all parties join cordially in support of the war, and their determination to carry it on with spirit. The orators of the French government are loud in their complaints against Great-Britain. Even Boissy D'Anglas, a man considered as being moderate in views, joined in this violent language. The importance of the retention of Malta is magnified in extravagant terms. The most infamous views are attributed to ministers, for their wish to keep possession of it. It is contended that it is to be made subservient to our views against the grand signior by seizing on Egypt. They talk of our employing it as a means of exercising complete control over Italy, or insulting Spain, or destroying the whole influence of France in the Mediterranean. These and a number of other assertions are repeated in the report made to the tribunate by Daru, and they were loudly applauded. Invasion is threatened with ostentatious parade. Riouffe, in his speech, said, "Let but Heaven give us a fair wind, and these slanderers will see what we can do in thirty-six hours." This sentiment was vehemently applauded by the auditors.

The war and every concomitant they ascribe solely to Great-Britain, forming for herself an unjust code of public right, and acting upon it. These declarations are followed by a series of invectives against the English government, delivered in the tribunate and legislative body. An analysis of the negotiation is given, as well as the complaints of our ministers, and the different propositions offered by both parties.

Paris papers up to the 27th of May are received. The *Moniteur* of the 24th contains a long examination of the papers laid before the house of commons. It is affirmed that of the 72 articles contained in these papers, only ten are official—that the most important ones, and those which would throw most light on the transactions, have been suppressed, and that passages in others have been designedly omitted. These omissions complained of seem, from the specimens given, to relate entirely to the refusal of the emperor of Russia to guarantee Malta, which it appears the French minister flatly contradicted.

The Paris papers to the 30th inst. have arrived this day. A column of the French army is destined to invade Naples. The expression is, "to occupy those parts in the kingdom of Naples, which were held by the French troops before the peace."

The French agents at Hamburg contrived to buy up all the naval stores in that city even before it was ascertained that hostilities would commence between this country and France; as a proof that the French government had resolved on war, notwithstanding all their pacific declarations.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in parliament on the conduct of ministry, whatever may be the state of different parties, there is the greatest unanimity in the conviction, that the conduct of the French has been uniformly hostile since the defini-

tive treaty, and in a determination to resist the ambition of the enemy.

The arguments used against the ministry of having too long neglected to arrest the arm of Gallic aggression, are such as must endear them to every lover of peace. We believe the country at large will unite with us, in extolling the moderation and forbearance of the ministry. For we solemnly declare, that we should have expressed our disapprobation, had not the ministers waited till the measure of the French iniquity was complete.

From Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Russian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greatest dispatch. Every ship at Revel and Cronstadt is preparing for sea with the utmost activity, so that a strong Russian Squadron is expected to appear very soon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain cases a considerable body of troops will be embarked on board it. According to the report of a captain of a ship which arrived at Lubeck on the 23d ult. in eight days from Revel, 13 ships of 40 guns and upwards, were even then lying ready to sail, in the road of Revel.

It is generally believed in the first circles, that the Russian ambassador at Paris, the count de Markoff, has been insulted by the first consul in the most gross and indecent manner. It is stated that the ambassador having presented a remonstrance to Buonaparte, in consequence of the unjust imprisonment of the English in France, the consul replied in the most outrageous terms. It is even said that he employed manual violence. At all events the general circumstance is by no means improbable.

June 6.

A French mail reached town on Saturday, and a regular official intercourse is to be continued; the government of each country having declared that, under existing circumstances, it will not be the first to interrupt it.

June 7.

We understand advices have been received from Lisbon, of the French ambassador having either actually left that city, or being on the point of leaving it, in consequence of the Portuguese refusing to shut their ports against the English.

We yesterday heard of the resignation of the right honourable William Dundas, one of the commissioners of the board of control.

Letters from Cadix, by the last mail, state, that all the ships of the line, and frigates in that harbour, are equipping with the utmost dispatch.

Yesterday we received Paris papers of the 30th ult. They contain nothing more than another supply upon paper to increase the naval force of the republic, and to facilitate the means of invasion. In consequence of a resolution unanimously agreed to, at a general assembly of the inhabitants of Paris, a voluntary subscription is immediately to be opened, for raising a sum to be appropriated to the construction and equipment of gun-boats and pinnaces, and boats fitted for the transportation of troops. The ship voted by the trading interest of the metropolis is to mount 120 guns, and to be called the Commerce of Paris. If the merchants of Paris can supply their government with one ship of the line, surely those of London could find little difficulty in fitting out a whole fleet.

The legislative body terminated its session on the 28th ult. Government has pledged itself, that the war shall be terminated in such a manner, as shall put it out of our power to renew it for a long time. Of its inclinations to annihilate the wealth, the influence, the happiness, and the power of Great-Britain, we have had sufficient proofs. The very measure it pursued during the peace had this end for its object. Should it succeed, will any one party in this country fare better than the rest? No—all will be destroyed and plundered with indiscriminating fury! With a war before us, avowed by our enemy to be a war of extermination, can any one be so blind to his own safety as to hesitate respecting the exertions and sacrifices he ought to make for his country?

In the mean-time our cruisers continue to bring in a number of prizes. This, however, we consider of but secondary moment, and chiefly useful in as far as it takes from the means of our enemy from carrying on the war; and in this view of it we cannot see why the Spanish treasure ships merely for the convenience of France, should be permitted to reach their destined ports, without any attempt on our part to hinder them. Will France hesitate to make use of the wealth which has been accumulated in South-America, during the late war, as soon as it shall safely arrive in Spain? Can any one believe that Spain will be allowed to remain neutral longer than suits the convenience of the first consul? We are not advocates for robbery, but we hold it to be sound policy to keep the enemy from getting possession of such means for war, and that it would be better both for this country and Spain to make the latter our creditor, and

afterwards to return the property when peace shall be again restored.

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The endeavours of the first consul to render the war popular in France, appear to have succeeded in a very unexpected degree. Several of the principal towns have followed up their professions of attachment by unanimous offers to build ships of war at their own expence: subscriptions have been opened at Paris and throughout the department of the Seine, for building transports and gun-boats; and even the scholars of the Polytechnic school, "envying (to use their own words) the lot of those brave men who shall be the first to land on the shores of England," have requested permission to build and arm a flat-bottomed boat, to be manned by thirty of their number, "desirous of partaking in the earliest military expedition against Great-Britain." Let them all, young and old, come if they dare!

The French funds remain tolerably steady: they are 48 1-2.

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"At the meeting of the whig club, on Tuesday last, Mr. Fox, on his health being drank, said, that though he considered the present war as more unnecessary, and the arguments in favour of it more futile than those urged in support of any contest in which the country had for a long time been engaged, the whig club, in case the enemy should be mad enough to attempt the invasion of this country, would be found among the foremost to oppose them with their persons, their means, and their influence.

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His majesty's frigate *La Loire* is stated to have captured and sent into Portsmouth a fine Dutch frigate.

We stated on Wednesday, that advice had been received of the French troops being on the point of entering Bremen; and yesterday we mentioned a report that reached us, of the enemy being also on their march to Cuxhaven. We have now to inform our readers, that authentic advices reached town yesterday, of the former place, (which belongs to his Britannic majesty) having been taken possession of by a republican force on the 2d instant, and that a strong detachment was at the same time in full march towards Hamburg. These proceedings it is scarcely necessary for us to observe, are a part of the system adopted by France, for excluding the commerce of this country from every part of the continent. Whether the great powers of the north will interpose to prevent this unprincipled project, not less injurious to their own interests than to those of Great-Britain, it is at present extremely difficult to determine. Some accounts state, that Prussia has expressed a wish to the French government that Hanover, &c. should not be invaded; while others assert, that the court of Berlin will not in any respect interfere in the dispute between England and France. The Paris papers to the 7th instant (which arrived yesterday) lay much stress upon the latter statement, and infer, from the probability of both Russia and Prussia being aware of the steps that would be taken by the chief consul, in the event of war with England, that neither of those powers will oppose the present measures of the French government. Prussia, it is said, without taking any part whatever in the contest, will content herself with forming a cordon of observation along the boundaries of her own territories; and the naval armaments in the ports of Russia, the same accounts state, are preparing upon the pure principle of an armed neutrality. There is at present, very little data upon which to reason on this subject; but a few days will, we trust, provide us with such information as will enable us to form an accurate opinion of the relative situation of the several powers.

By the French papers we find that the French funds, though confined to so few hands, and consequently less likely to be suddenly affected by national alarm as our funds, are rapidly falling. The consolidated five per cents are at 49 1/2. 10 cents.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be OFFERED for SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th day of August next,

THE personal estate of JOHN WELLS, deceased. A credit of three months will be given to those who purchase to the amount of 20 dollars, on giving bond, with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of the deceased.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.
Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of August next, and those who stand indebted are requested to settle the same immediately.

P. SHERWOOD,
JOHN B. WATKINS, } Executors.
Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Isaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderfon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joseph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidson, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Christopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, West river; John Froth, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, Sheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurst, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Galloway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joseph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watson, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S FERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

Mr. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new snabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of clothing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Junr.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.
ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Fredericktown, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2953.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 18, 1803.

BERLIN, May 24.

CITIZEN Laforet, minister extraordinary of the French republic, had his first audience of H. M. who gave him the most gracious reception.

The greatest activity prevails within this fortnight in our foreign department. Couriers are frequently dispatched both to Paris, Petersburg, Vienna, and London. It appears that this correspondence is relative to the fate of the electorate of Hanover. Our court without wishing to occupy this country, as it did lately, would gladly see it out of danger of an invasion. This has been notified to the French government from which an answer is hourly expected. It is imagined, that the new circumstances will engage the king to defer the journey he proposed to take to Franconia. The grand review is finished, and hitherto no preparations are making for the departure of his majesty.

The privy counsellor, de Cesar, appointed minister from Prussia to the Batavian republic, will immediately set off for the Hague.

LONDON, June 1.

A letter from the Hague, of the 22d ultimo, says, "On Saturday last Mr. Liston made an offer of neutrality to our government, on the part of England, provided it was rigorously observed, a proposition which was eagerly embraced; but as soon as citizen Semonville got scent of it, he repaired to the members of the government of state, and declared, that if they accepted the offers of the English minister, his government would instantly send 100,000 men into the country. They, however, then refused; but on some intimations, it seems that we have resolved to expose ourselves to the vengeance of England, rather than that of France; for to-day orders were issued for laying an embargo on all English ships in the ports of this republic. Mr. Liston has made no preparation for his departure."

June 4.

From the French papers it appears, that as far as is to be learnt from them, all parties join cordially in support of the war, and their determination to carry it on with spirit. The orators of the French government are loud in their complaints against Great-Britain. Even Boissy D'Anglas, a man considered as being moderate in views, joined in this violent language. The importance of the retention of Malta is magnified in extravagant terms. The most insidious views are attributed to ministers, for their wish to keep possession of it. It is contended that it is to be made subservient to our views against the grand signior by seizing on Egypt. They talk of our employing it as a means of exercising complete control over Italy, or insulting Spain, or destroying the whole influence of France in the Mediterranean. These and a number of other assertions are repeated in the report made to the tribunate by Daru, and they were loudly applauded. Invasion is threatened with ostentatious parade. Riouffe, in his speech, said, "Let but Heaven give us a fair wind, and these slanderers will see what we can do in thirty-six hours." This sentiment was vehemently applauded by the auditors.

The war and every concomitant they ascribe solely to Great-Britain, forming for herself an unjust code of public right, and acting upon it. These declarations are followed by a series of invectives against the English government, delivered in the tribunate and legislative body. An analysis of the negotiation is given, as well as the complaints of our ministers, and the different propositions offered by both parties.

Paris papers up to the 27th of May are received. The *Moniteur* of the 24th contains a long examination of the papers laid before the house of commons. It is affirmed that of the 72 articles contained in these papers, only ten are official—that the most important ones, and those which would throw most light on the transactions, have been suppressed, and that passages in others have been designedly omitted. These omissions complained of seem, from the specimens given, to relate entirely to the refusal of the emperor of Russia to guarantee Malta, which it appears the French minister flatly contradicted.

The Paris papers to the 30th inst. have arrived this day. A column of the French army is destined to invade Naples. The expedition is, "to occupy those parts in the kingdom of Naples, which were held by the French troops before the peace."

The French agents at Hamburg contrived to buy up all the naval stores in that city even before it was ascertained that hostilities would commence between this country and France; as a proof that the French government had resolved on war, notwithstanding all their pacific declarations.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in parliament on the conduct of ministry, whatever may be the state of different parties, there is the greatest unanimity in the conviction, that the conduct of the French has been uniformly hostile since the defini-

tive treaty, and in a determination to resist the ambition of the enemy.

The arguments used against the ministry of having too long neglected to arrest the arm of Gallic aggression, are such as must endear them to every lover of peace. We believe the country at large will unite with us, in extolling the moderation and forbearance of the ministry. For we solemnly declare, that we should have expressed our disapprobation, had not the ministers waited till the measure of the French iniquity was complete.

From Lubeck we have the important intelligence, that the whole Russian fleet has been ordered to be fitted out with the greatest dispatch. Every ship at Revel and Cronstadt is preparing for sea with the utmost activity, so that a strong Russian Squadron is expected to appear very soon in the Baltic. It is added, that in certain cases a considerable body of troops will be embarked on board it. According to the report of a captain of a ship which arrived at Lubeck on the 23d ult. in eight days from Revel, 13 ships of 40 guns and upwards, were even then lying ready to sail, in the road of Revel.

It is generally believed in the first circles, that the Russian ambassador at Paris, the count de Markoff, has been insulted by the first consul in the most gross and indecent manner. It is stated that the ambassador having presented a remonstrance to Buonaparte, in consequence of the unjust imprisonment of the English in France, the consul replied in the most outrageous terms. It is even said that he employed manual violence. At all events the general circumstance is by no means improbable.

June 6.

A French mail reached town on Saturday, and a regular official intercourse is to be continued; the government of each country having declared that, under existing circumstances, it will not be the first to interrupt it.

June 7.

We understand advices have been received from Lisbon, of the French ambassador having either actually left that city, or being on the point of leaving it, in consequence of the Portuguese refusing to shut their ports against the English.

We yesterday heard of the resignation of the right honourable William Dundas, one of the commissioners of the board of control.

Letters from Cadiz, by the last mail, state, that all the ships of the line, and frigates in that harbour, are equipping with the utmost dispatch.

Yesterday we received Paris papers of the 30th ult. They contain nothing more than another supply upon paper to increase the naval force of the republic, and to facilitate the means of invasion. In consequence of a resolution unanimously agreed to, at a general assembly of the inhabitants of Paris, a voluntary subscription is immediately to be opened, for raising a sum to be appropriated to the construction and equipment of gun-boats and pinnaces, and boats fitted for the transportation of troops. The ship voted by the trading interest of the metropolis is to mount 120 guns, and to be called the Commerce of Paris. If the merchants of Paris can supply their government with one ship of the line, surely those of London could find little difficulty in fitting out a whole fleet.

The legislative body terminated its session on the 28th ult. Government has pledged itself, that the war shall be terminated in such a manner, as shall put it out of our power to renew it for a long time. Of its inclinations to annihilate the wealth, the influence, the happiness, and the power of Great-Britain, we have had sufficient proofs. The very measure it pursued during the peace had this end for its object. Should it succeed, will any one party in this country fare better than the rest? No—all will be destroyed and plundered with indiscriminating fury! With a war before us, avowed by our enemy to be a war of extermination, can any one be so blind to his own safety as to hesitate respecting the exertions and sacrifices he ought to make for his country?

In the mean-time our cruisers continue to bring in a number of prizes. This, however, we consider of but secondary moment, and chiefly useful in as far as it takes from the means of our enemy from carrying on the war; and in this view of it we cannot see why the Spanish treasure ships merely for the convenience of France, should be permitted to reach their destined ports, without any attempt on our part to hinder them. Will France hesitate to make use of the wealth which has been accumulated in South-America, during the late war, as soon as it shall safely arrive in Spain? Can any one believe that Spain will be allowed to remain neutral longer than suits the convenience of the first consul? We are not advocates for robbery, but we hold it to be sound policy to keep the enemy from getting possession of such means for war, and that it would be better both for this country and Spain to make the latter our creditor, and

afterwards to return the property when peace shall be again restored.

Mr. Talbot, lord Whitworth's secretary, arrived in town on Saturday morning; and without taking any rest, though he had travelled all night, he immediately dressed and went to the drawing-room to pay his respects to their majesties. We find that no restriction has been at any time laid by the French government on any of the persons connected with the British embassy, and that none of lord Whitworth's property, or of the property of his suite, has been stopped. Mr. Mandville, the second secretary, is still left in Paris, to settle some private affairs. The English women and children are leaving Paris as fast as possible; but the men are detained prisoners of war, on parole. Most of them are sent to Fontainebleau, but such as can assign good reasons to the contrary (Louis d'ors perhaps have some weight) are allowed to go where they please.

June 8.

The endeavours of the first consul to render the war popular in France, appear to have succeeded in a very unexpected degree. Several of the principal towns have followed up their professions of attachment by unanimous offers to build ships of war at their own expence: subscriptions have been opened at Paris and throughout the department of the Seine, for building transports and gun-boats; and even the scholars of the Polytechnic school, "envying (to use their own words) the lot of those brave men who shall be the first to land on the shores of England," have requested permission to build and arm a flat-bottomed boat, to be manned by thirty of their number, "desirous of partaking in the earliest military expedition against Great-Britain." Let them all, young and old, come if they dare!

The French funds remain tolerably steady: they are 48 1-2.

June 9.

At the meeting of the whig club, on Tuesday last, Mr. Fox, on his health being drank, said, that though he considered the present war as more unnecessary, and the arguments in favour of it more futile than those urged in support of any contest in which the country had for a long time been engaged, the whig club, in case the enemy should be mad enough to attempt the invasion of this country, would be found among the foremost to oppose them with their persons, their means, and their influence.

June 10.

His majesty's frigate La Loire is stated to have captured and sent into Portsmouth a fine Dutch frigate.

We stated on Wednesday, that advice had been received of the French troops being on the point of entering Bremen; and yesterday we mentioned a report that reached us, of the enemy being also on their march to Cuxhaven. We have now to inform our readers, that authentic advices reached town yesterday, of the former place, (which belongs to his Britannic majesty) having been taken possession of by a republican force on the 2d instant, and that a strong detachment was at the same time in full march towards Hamburg. These proceedings it is scarcely necessary for us to observe, are a part of the system adopted by France, for excluding the commerce of this country from every part of the continent. Whether the great powers of the north will interpose to prevent this unprincipled project, not less injurious to their own interests than to those of Great-Britain, it is at present extremely difficult to determine. Some accounts state, that Prussia has expressed a wish to the French government that Hanover, &c. should not be invaded; while others assert, that the court of Berlin will not in any respect interfere in the dispute between England and France. The Paris papers to the 7th instant (which arrived yesterday) lay much stress upon the latter statement, and infer, from the probability of both Russia and Prussia being aware of the steps that would be taken by the chief consul, in the event of war with England, that neither of those powers will oppose the present measures of the French government. Prussia, it is said, without taking any part whatever in the contest, will content herself with forming a cordon of observation along the boundaries of her own territories; and the naval armaments in the ports of Russia, the same accounts state, are preparing upon the pure principle of an armed neutrality. There is at present, very little data upon which to reason on this subject; but a few days will, we trust, provide us with such information as will enable us to form an accurate opinion of the relative situation of the several powers.

By the French papers we find that the French funds, though confined to so few hands, and consequently less likely to be suddenly affected by national alarm as our funds, are rapidly falling. The consolidated five per cents are at 40 s. 7 1/2 cents.

The most resolute determination seems to prevail in France to occupy Hanover, nor do the accounts from that electorate give us room to hope that much will be achieved in its defence by the public spirit of the inhabitants. In most parts, we learn by the Hamburg mail, *en masse* has been obstinately opposed by the people. An article indeed is given in town on private authority, dated Bentheim, May 28th, which is as follows: "The French army on its route to Hanover was met by a Russian aid-de-camp who, on the part of a Russian general here, requested a conference with the commander of the French troops, since which the French army has halted."

This intelligence, however, requires confirmation. The interference of Russia is indeed the only prospect of saving Hanover from the French army.

Lucien Buonaparte, say the Paris journals, is gone to Spain, there to raise the supplies, it is supposed, for carrying on the war.

The voluntary subscriptions for the construction and equipment of pinnaces, gun and flat-bottomed boats, to be employed in the intended invasion of this country, are stated to be already very numerous. They are sent in every day to the prefecture of the police from all ranks and classes of citizens. "The publication of the list of subscribers will, it is said, form the best answer which can be given to the hopes of the British cabinet."

Letters from Oporto, of the 26th of May, confirm the news of general Lañes having left Lisbon. It is added, but this is mere report, that 15,000 French troops are at Bayonne, on their way to attack Portugal.

The intended levy *en masse* in Hanover was found not likely to be attended with success. Commotions had taken place on that account in several parts of the electorate. On the 23d and 24th ult. the citizens of Lunenburg being convoked to a meeting at the town-house, to swear to defend their country, they almost unanimously opposed this proposal. The same thing happened at Zell; but at Helzen all the citizens took the oath without the least objection. Even at Hanover, the people are said to have proved very obstinate.

It is expected that 40,000 seamen, including 8000 marines, will be moved for in the house of commons this night; this will make the number of seamen and marines voted for seven months 100,000.

Upwards of 200 troops embarked this day on board the Iris, of 50 guns, for Newfoundland.

It was yesterday reported that the French troops had taken possession of Bremen. This intelligence was said to have been brought by a vessel arrived at Hull from the North Seas. The operations of the French in the north of Germany remain still uncertain. The mercantile world wait with great anxiety for some farther information respecting the determination of the northern powers as to the protection of the Elbe and the Weser. Should they be so pusillanimous as to permit the French to occupy the Hans Towns and the rivers of Germany, it does seem necessary that this country should retaliate by some act of decision and vigour. It is shameful to have a mere toleration. Let them do their worst, but at the same time, let them suffer the worst. Now that the war is begun, it must be supported by force against nothing but brute violence and unprincipled force.

We find little worth noting in the Paris journals. The people seem very warm in their support of the war, and voluntary contributions proceed prosperously. The French government is extremely anxious to render the war popular for the first six months. Within that time they expect the severest blows and the most important losses. After that they expect to organize their means of attack. This certainly seems the course the war will take. We have nothing to fear from the first six months, and our present successes in regard to the end of the war, are scarce worth talking of. We hope ministers have some grand and efficient measures in view, of which we cannot yet discover the elements. But from being so very secret they needs must be the more effectual!

We observe, with much pleasure, the uncommon success which has attended the navy, thus early in the war: The number of valuable prizes already taken, almost exceeds belief:—No less than 21 were carried into Plymouth only, within the space of two days. Three large frigates, a corvette, and several luggers are among the captured.

The French frigates captured, are La Penfee, Francoise, and Sybelle.

The Spaniards are extremely quiet, and are trying to get their wealthy ships home, before the storm bursts upon them. The St. Julien arrived at Cadiz from Vera-Cruz on the 27th of May with 2,800,000 dollars on board for the royal treasury.

'Tis impossible to conceive the chagrin and vexation of the first consul, when he found that war was positively declared, all the ports of France blockaded, and hundreds of French and Dutch merchantmen, driven like sheep, into the harbours of Old England;—The "Moniteur" redoubled its abuse; every English man, woman and infant, in France, were made prisoners of war! a navy was ordered to be "raised immediately" and the ships of the republic were commanded to take and bring in every British ship and vessel found on the ocean!

France has distinct treaties of peace with Naples, Portugal, &c. yet 'tis believed, she will attack those powers immediately, unless they take part with her against England. This she probably designs to be—the spirit of the treaties.

Among the cruising frigates particularly fortunate, are the Doris and the Amazon; the first has captured a number of valuable vessels; the latter a French Indiaman, valued at 100,000l. sterling. There have been no actions, except that a French lugger dared to attempt boarding the Doris of 36 guns. The mariners were ordered to fire on her, which they did, killed 8, including the captain, and wounded 14.

June 11.

In a subsequent column we have given some important particulars, relative to the means proposed by the minister for raising the supplies for the service of the present year. The amount of the loan is to be only 12,000,000l. including 3,000,000l. for Ireland. Besides the taxes necessary for paying the interest of this sum, there will, however, be levied a tax of five per cent. on incomes of every description, whether arising from landed, funded, or any other species of property; but some abatement is to be made in favour of that arising from manual labour. These supplies though great, it must be obvious to all, are rendered indispensable by the existing circumstances, and will, we doubt not, be granted with cheerfulness, as the means of enabling his majesty to support the honour and interest of the state. Forty thousand additional seamen, including eight thousand marines, were last night voted for by the house of commons.

No advices from the continent reached town yesterday. There seems very little doubt of the determination of France to shut out the trade of England from all the ports of the north of Germany; and a few days will probably enable us to ascertain what effect those violent unprincipled proceedings are likely to produce upon the councils of the different continental powers most interested in the event. The intelligence of the French troops having entered Bremen, and of another detachment having marched for Hamburg, which were stated in our last, was received by a vessel arrived at Hull, from the Weser, and by a merchant in the city from France.

The lowest window tax in the new regulations is 6s. where there are only 6 windows, and the highest 83l. per annum, except the number of windows exceeds 180. For 1 carriage 10l. for 9 and upwards 15l. each. For small chaises drawn by one horse, 5 guineas each; drawn by two horses, 7 guineas: every post chaise let to hire, 9 guineas. Coachmakers to pay a licence of five shillings per year, and ten shillings for every two wheeled, and 1l. for every four wheeled carriage built by them. For one horse 2l. per ann. for nineteen, 4 guineas each. Horses belonging to farmers paying a rack rent of 20l. a year, 6d. each. For one dog 6s. per ann. for two and upwards 10s. Every horse dealer in the metropolis 20l. per annum, in the country 10l. The hair-powder and armorial bearing duties remain unaltered.

June 13.

We understand the Batavian minister yesterday requested to have his passports.

It was yesterday reported that 20,000 British troops are to be sent to Portugal, with all possible expedition for the defence of that kingdom against any attack of the French.

An expedition is fitting out destined, it is said, against the island of Martinique. We heartily applaud every appearance of vigour.

Private Letters.—Paris, June 7.

In three days two couriers have arrived from St. Petersburg, and the Russian ambassador, after frequent conferences with Talleyrand, went yesterday to St. Cloud, and had an audience of the first consul for more than two hours. It is said, that the emperor of Russia has much approved the conduct of France towards Holland, and the plan of seizing Hanover.

French troops have been ordered to approach the Rhine, and the Corsican is highly displeased both with himself and every body else.—The military forces in la Vendee are augmented every day, and orders are issued for collecting an army of 25,000 men on the Spanish frontiers; whether it be intended as a treat to Spain or for an attack on Portugal, is yet the secret of Buonaparte. Lafnes has again complained, and asked to be recalled; and at the grand review and audience, the 5th inst. in speaking with Chevalier d'Azerra, the Spanish ambassador, the upstart sovereign loudly abused Portugal.

Joseph Buonaparte has been offered, but declined, to be the deputy elector of Hanover. An universal confusion and ferment reigns in the Corsican councils, and the greatest discontentment amongst his ministers who have more or less lately experienced the effects of his bad temper and violent passions. Berthier and Chaptal have given in their resignations, but by the persuasion and manoeuvres of Talleyrand, they were brought over to continue in place.

Moreau, Massena, Macdonald, and Angereau, are more than ever suspected by the usurper, and watched by his spies. For the sixth time in three weeks, the journey to Brabant has been fixed by ambition, and deferred by fear. This is one of the many proofs of the boasted popularity of the Corsican, and of the general approbation of the war, which his absurd vanity and insolent conduct have provoked.

June 14.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce that his majesty had come to town in consequence of having been specially sent for by Mr. Addington and lord Hawkesbury. It was supposed that his majesty was thus sent for in consequence of the arrival of the French messenger on Sunday night. No council was held, but Mr. Addington and lord Hawkesbury had audiences of his majesty for a considerable time, as had likewise the duke of Cumberland, and the Hanoverian minister. There can be little doubt but

that the dispatch brought by the French messenger related to the taking of Hanover by the French. At five yesterday afternoon the French messenger received a dispatch at lord Hawkesbury's office with which he set off for Dover, in company with Mr. Stowe, brother to the collector of the customs at that port, who had accompanied him to town.

At 3 o'clock his majesty set off again in his post chaise for Kew, from whence he proceeded on to Windsor.

June 14.

Buonaparte has requested that prayers should be put up in all the churches of France for the success of his arms.

One of the secretaries belonging to the French embassy was sent out of this country on Saturday. He was accompanied to Dover by a messenger, and embarked on board the Expres pack-
et.

June 15.

Mr. Liston's arrival in town, and M. Schimmelpenninck, the Dutch ambassador, being on the point of returning to the Hague, a message from his majesty, we suppose, will be delivered to both houses perhaps to-day, informing them, that he has given orders for issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the Batavian republic. Government, however, has sent orders to Plymouth to liberate the masters, mates, and crews of the detained Batavian ships, and they may return home immediately. Most of the seamen, says our Plymouth letter, enter on board of men of war or privateers.

P A R I S, June 6.

The intelligence relative to M. Otto's having failed from Calais, is not true. He was at Paris yesterday. The road to London is no longer practicable for negotiators; it is only so for the French army.

Yesterday was the grand parade at the Thuilleries. The first consul afterwards gave audience to the ambassadors; and in the evening there was an assembly at Madame Buonaparte's.

The Neceste, armed en suite, arrived at Brest on the 28th ult. in 29 days from St. Domingo.

The emigrations from Switzerland to America have recommenced. Many passports have been demanded in the cantons of Zurich and Glarus.

French funds, 49 1-2, 49, 48 1-4.

June 10.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general commanding in chief, to the minister at war.

"Head quarters at Nieuwburg, June 4.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I had the honour to inform you, by my letter of the 28th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march excessively fatiguing across sands and marshy heaths, I took a position on the 31st before Wechte. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Haute. General Hamerslein commanding the advanced guard of the king of England occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a division of artillery. I made my dispositions to dislodge him on the following morning. The second division commanded by general Schiner, that of cavalry under the orders of general Nanfauty, received orders to post themselves on Goldenstedt to force the passage of the Haute, and to direct themselves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the division of general Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The enemy seeing that by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Bersten.

"On the 1st instant the advanced guard, commanded by general Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauwen, with the rear guard of the enemy.

"On the 2d the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Bersten; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched 12 leagues, gen. Drouet gave the order to attack.—The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of hussars charged with valour the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took several prisoners.

"I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Nieuwburg was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weser.—I saw how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reserve artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push and beat every thing before me in the Weser to force the bridge of Nieuwburg, or to pass behind Stolzenhuh, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover presented themselves before my advanced posts; they invited me to suspend my march, and announced to me that they were ready to make advantageous propositions.

"My answer was in the negative; they returned to make me new propositions: I informed them I would listen to none, unless I had the certainty of immediately occupying the country of Hanover, and particularly all the strong places belonging to it. After a long discussion, they signed a convention, which I accepted under the condition that it should be ratified by the respective governments. You will see that the army of the king of England are pre-

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Nieuwburg, June 4.

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ore of war, that I am master of the whole country,
and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and the
Wefer.

"I have given orders to seize all the vessels which
are on those rivers. The duke of Cambridge, the
son of the king of England, and governor of Hanover,
judged it proper to give in his resignation before
the battle, and to make his retreat in haste. He had,
however, promised to dine with the levee en masse;
it is probable, that he will be embarked before we ar
rive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Nieuwburg 14,000 new muskets,
and a good deal of artillery. According to the ac
counts rendered to me, I presume that I shall find in
the magazines and places of Hanover about 100,000
muskets, and more than 1000 cannon.

"I shall be the day after to-morrow in the city of
Hanover, the continental capital of the king of Eng
land. I have found a considerable number of
horses for remounting the cavalry and artillery ca
riages.

Much praise is due to the care and zeal of general
Delaulu.

"I have the honour to salute you.

EDWARD MORTIER."

BALTIMORE, August 12.

ANTI-FLUX. No. 1.

The great number of children who fall victims to
the Cholera in this season of the year, is a strong in
ducement to publish the following remedy, which has
always succeeded when the lax proceeded not from
the effect of worms, the cutting of teeth, or from
repeated humours; it strengthens the debilitated
organs, and neutralises the acrimony of the morbid
humour.

Put half a dram of salt of tartara in a pint of water
—this is all the remedy.

Give the patient of this alkaline water every two
hours, lengthening the interval of the doses as soon as
the complaint begins to abate, which commonly hap
pens the same day.

To a child one year old, two tea spoons-full for the
first dose, and afterwards only one tea spoon-full every
two hours, in two or three spoons-full of milk and
water, sweetened together, increasing the dose ac
cording to the age, half a tea spoon-full more for every
year.

This remedy is equally effectual for adults; it is a
sort of specific in bilious diarrhea.

The first dose for an adult is a table spoon-full,
mixed with an equal quantity of sweetened water;
afterwards the half of this dose four or five times
in 24 hours. If due attention be given to this reme
dy, hundreds of victims will be snatched from the
jaws of death every year.

The heads of families who may be ignorant
that the salt of tartara is dissolvable in the air,
ought to preserve it for use in a phial, well stop
ped up.

The printers in general, for humanity sake, are re
quested to give this remedy all possible publicity.

Annapolis, August 18.

Treasury of the United States.

Washington, August 15, 1803.

WHEREAS by an act of congress dated May the
8th, 1792, entitled, "An act to provide for a cop
per coinage," in the second section thereof, it is
enacted,

"That after the expiration of six calendar months
from the time when there shall have been paid into
the treasury by the said director (of the mint) in
cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thou
sand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced
by the treasurer in at least two gazettes or news-pa
pers, published at the seat of government of the
United States for the time being, no copper coins or
pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half
cents, shall pass current as a money, or shall be paid
or offered to be paid or received in payment for any
debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever;
and all copper coins or pieces except the said cents
and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be
paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibi
tion aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by
whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered
to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit
the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and
penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit
for the benefit of any person or persons by whom in
formation of the incurring thereof shall have been
given."

And whereas it appears by the books of this office,
that more than fifty thousand dollars in cents and
half cents, have been so paid into the treasury. I
now therefore, in obedience to the said act, do hereby
give public notice of the same.

TH. T. TUCKER.

Treasurer United States.

August 15.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest
taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYN
son, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county,
that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the
person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county,
by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, also
of said county, who hath since absconded and fled
from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the exe

cutive to guard as much as may be against the com
mission of such enormities, and to bring such of
fenders against the laws and peace of society to jus
tice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this
my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice
and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO
HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons
who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim
Armstrong in any gaol in the United States, so that
he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, un
der the seal of the State of Maryland, this
fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord,
eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular
make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair,
which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes
are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown;
his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when
he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal.
'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western
country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—
He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he
rode away, as she is missing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and
description be published four times in each week, for
the space of four weeks, in the American, Tele
graphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Na
tional Intelligencer, at Washington; the Maryland
Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate,
Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and
Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

PROFILE LIKENESSES.

Will be taken a week or two with the

Patent Physiognotrace,

At the house of Lloyd M. Lowe,

Corn-Hill-Street.

Four for a quarter of a dollar.
Annapolis, August 12, 1803. 1007/6

NOTICE,

That on the first day of September, will be SOLD,
if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

PART of the property of JOHN TUCKER,
deceased, viz. Some household furniture, car
penter's tools, and likewise a sloop and scow, now
in the possession of Mr. W. Tucker, and many other
articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale
will be known on the day appointed.

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.

Annapolis, August 15, 1803.

THE subscribers to the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY
CLUB are requested to meet at William Ca
ton's tavern, on Friday the 26th instant, at 12
o'clock, to make arrangements for the races.

Annapolis, August 11, 1803. 1007/6

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by THOMAS
ROGERS of the real estate of Gilbert Hamilton
Smith and Thomas Dobbin, of three hundred and
twenty-one and an half acres of land, at three pounds
seven shillings and six-pence per acre, shall be ratified
and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary
on or before the first day of October next, provided
a copy of this order be inserted three times in the
Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of Septem
ber next.

True copy.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between
the subscribers, under the firm of ROWLES
and MACKUBIN, is this day dissolved by mutual
consent. Those persons having claims against said
concern will present them for payment, and those in
debted will make immediate payment to Rezin
Rowles, who is duly authorized to settle the business
of said concern.

REZIN ROWLES,

WM. H. MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56,
Cumberland Row, in the grocery and commission
business.—All those who have and will favour him
with their custom, may rest assured of punctuality
and dispatch.

Baltimore, August 9, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes, in trade, and
otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity
of petitioning the next general assembly of Mary
land for an act of insolvency, to release me from
debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

August 12, 1803. 1007/6

WHEREAS Henry Howard, the sheriff, had
thought proper to publish my personal prop
erty in the Maryland Gazette for sale by him as
sheriff, to wit: An undefined number of negroes,
horses, and crop, to satisfy a debt due William Tay
lor. I should not have noticed said publication, but
as an impression unfavourable to my credit might
otherwise go abroad, I conceive it requisite to refute
an aspersio so iniquitous; and as facts are such stub
born things, that no ingenious reasoning can overset
or even gainsay, I state the facts, and leave my
friends and the public to judge with what propriety
the sheriff has advertised my property. In June,
1799, I gave my bond to William Taylor for 771
dollars, in a few days after said Taylor had obtained
my bond, contrary to his promise to me, he instituted
suit upon it, and assigned it away, and having rea
sons to be displeased with the above conduct of said
Taylor, I suffered the bond to run to judgment,
which was in May term, 1802, and as the sheriff
became amerced for the debt by the precipitate and
unwarranted conduct of the lawyer who brought the
suit I have since paid the sheriff, as the receipts
can testify—in September last 400 dollars, in Octo
ber 195, in November 300, and in the first week of
of the present month 70, in all 965 dollars, which
covers the principal and interest of the debt, and
fundry pounds over. I will now leave it to the pub
lic to judge with what motives so large a portion of
my property should be advertised at the very time the
whole debt had been satisfied and overpaid. There
fore my friends in particular, and the public in ge
neral, may rest assured that the above statement is
correct, and that my property still stands upon a sure
and solid foundation.

RICHARD HOPKINS, (Physician).

Patapsco, July 29. 1007/6

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yesterday from the subscriber, living
near Annapolis, a negro woman named MIL
LY, about twenty-three years old, five feet high, of
a yellowish complexion; had on and took with her
two stamp cotton jackets, a calico gown, white cot
ton petticoat, two osnabrig petticoats, osnabrig shift,
and a matchcoat blanket; the said woman carried
with her a dark mulatto female child about two years
old. Whoever takes up the said negro, with her
child, and secures them, so that their master gets
them again, shall receive, if taken ten miles from
home, TEN DOLLARS, if out of the county, and
above fifteen miles from home, FIFTEEN DOL
LARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS,
and if out of the state, the above reward, including
what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

August 17, 1803. 1007/6

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

DEMON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt
during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country,
and published under his immediate patronage; translated
from the French; 2 vols. with plates.

Public Characters, foreign and American,

The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.

Lottery of Life, 3 do.

Orphan of Llangloed, 3 do.

Lady of the Cave, 3 do.

Castle of Calithness, 2 do.

D'Israeli's Romances,

The Spectator, 8 vols.

The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL,

by Coleman.

Marriage Promise.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees.

An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and

management of Fruit Trees; also, Notes on American

Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer.

Broad Grins, by Coleman.

Dilworth's Assistant; to which is added, a com

pendious System of Practical Gauging; containing all the

rules, fully exemplified, necessary to a perfect practical

knowledge of this useful art.—By Robert Patterson, Pro

fessor of the Mathematics in the University of Pennsylva

nia.—Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scots Lessons,

Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar.

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's

Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses

to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior

gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt

books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink

powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing

wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing

cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, August 10, 1803.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patapsco, and

brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT; eigh

teen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel,

the wooden ends forward knocked loose, a new boat,

and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803. 3X

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WIL
LIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a
black HORSE COLT, 3 or 4 years old, no per
ceivable brand, and trots rather rough, and appears
to be unbroke.

3X

RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove pro
perty, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,

of Elk-Ridge Landing.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his clothing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, have taken out letters of administration on the estate of JOHN WELLS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of August next, and those who stand indebted are requested to settle the same immediately.

P. SHERWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN B. WATKINS, }

Annapolis, July 27, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1803.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, James Anderton, care of Edward Whitman, Isaac Andrews, Annapolis; Mrs. Aderfon, Anne-Arundel county.

John Brice, George Bevans, Joseph Bright, care of James Mackubin, Mary Boody, care of John Brice, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (6), James S. Cole, Annapolis.

John Davidson, Thos. A. Digges, Thomas A. Davis, Obediah Downer, Charlotte Davis, care of Harry Folks, Annapolis.

Joseph Evans (2), Samuel Eliot, Mr. Ellery, Annapolis.

Christopher Frye, Annapolis; John Franklin, West river; James Frost, Anne-Arundel county.

John M. Gantt, Annapolis.

Nicholas Harwood, William Harwood, Mr. Howard, sheriff, Samuel Haywood, Aquila Hall, William Hawkins, John Hurst, Samuel Hawod, Annapolis.

Thos. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, of Ben. Annapolis; John Johns, Sadley Farm.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis; Thos. Linicum, South river.

Elizabeth Middleton, Richard Mackubin (2), Annapolis; Nehemiah Miller, Anne-Arundel county.

Catherine Plains, William Prout (3), Annapolis.

Samuel Ringgold or John Scott, Ridgely and Weems (2), Galloway Rawlings, Elijah Redmond, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, West river.

Rachel Sheriff, Philip Stewart (4), Annapolis.

John Thomas, Annapolis.

Joseph Wyatt, William Whetcroft, S. Watson, Wm. Wallace, Thomas Walter, Annapolis; Mary Worthington (2), Anne Welch, care of Dr. Welch, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,
ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions on the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of BEN.

The high bred Horse SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the State. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasture may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new oxford shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured casimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of clothing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803.

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Junr.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagarstown.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this State shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Carroll, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this State one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this State has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this State shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

To be RENTED,

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

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

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 25, 1803.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the Delaware from Liverpool additional European intelligence is brought. It does not appear that the French have yet taken possession of the city of Hamburg, though they have infringed on its neighbouring territory.

Accounts of the plague having appeared at Malta is contradicted.

Letters from admiral Cornwallis, off Ushant, mention that the Brest fleet was still in port.

The American ship Commerce, Ray, from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia, with 220 Swifs on board, has been captured by the English sloop of war Ranger.

A letter from a merchant at Hamburg, says, "It is just now said that Russia has DECLARED AGAINST FRANCE; we wish for the confirmation of it."

The bill for raising an army of reserve in England, after much discussion, was read a third time, and passed in the house of commons, the 30th of June.

Great-Britain appears to penetrate the passive policy of Prussia, and in blockading the Elbe has taken measures of the most vigorous and determined nature. It remains to be decided what part Prussia will take, and whether she will not feel herself so much inconvenienced by the measures of Britain, as to require of the first consul the curtailment of his extensive continental projects—and the evacuation of his present advantageous position on the banks of the Elbe.

There is little doubt but the neutrality of Prussia is purchased, and that the equanimity with which that nation has viewed the late progress of the French troops, is the consequence of private understanding.

England does not appear disposed to acquiesce in these arrangements.

The following is lord Hawkesbury's letter to baron Jacobi, the Prussian ambassador:

Copy of a letter from lord Hawkesbury to baron Jacobi.

The undersigned, his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's command to acquaint baron Jacobi, that in consequence of the violation of the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburg, by the forcible occupation of the parts of the banks of the Elbe, by French troops, of the control which those thereby possess over any vessels which may attempt to enter it from sea, or depart from it; and of the purposes of offence against his majesty's subjects to which they have applied and are applying, the vessels that they have found in the ports of the Elbe. His majesty has found it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of that river: to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases. Baron Jacobi is therefore requested to apprise the Prussian consuls and merchants residing in England, that the entrance of the above-mentioned river is and must be considered as being in a state of blockade, and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral nations, will be adopted and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

As it is with the greatest reluctance the king has recourse to this measure, so his majesty will be ready to discontinue it, whenever the vessels of his subjects may be enabled to navigate with security the river above mentioned.

The undersigned, is therefore directed to declare, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the position which they occupy on parts of the bank of the Elbe, and will remove to such a distance from them, as to leave the course of that river perfectly free and secure to the vessels of his subjects, as well as of other nations, his majesty will immediately withdraw his ships of war, which may be stationed at the mouth of the river Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same.

The undersigned requests baron Jacobi to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

HAWKESBURY.

Downing-street, June 28, 1803.

In consequence of the above, the following notice has been published at Liverpool by the American consul:

Notice to American Merchants.

His Britannic majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade at the entrance of the river Elbe, and to maintain and enforce the same in the strictest manner, according to the

usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

JAMES MAURY.

American Consulate,
Liverpool, 1st July.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated July 2, to a respectable commercial house in this city.

"Times look extremely gloomy, the prices of articles quoted in our price currents, are merely nominal, for every thing is extremely dull of sale. Public credit has received a great shock, and money has not been seen so scarce since 1793."

"The letter of lord Hawkesbury to baron Jacobi, announcing the blockade of the Elbe, has produced a very serious effect on the state of our markets."

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Some private letters were yesterday received from the Hague and Brussels, the contents of which are of considerable importance. An army of reserve, to which has been given the name of the *Army of England*, is now forming at Davenport, under the command of gen. Defolles; and the number of troops already assembled between that place and Flushing, is estimated at little short of 80,000 men. An encampment is immediately to be formed upon the Downs, near Dunkirk, and several regiments are stationed between Calais and Boulogne. More troops are under orders for the same quarter, and there is very little doubt of the whole being destined for the mediate attack of this country. According to a letter from Bois-le-Duc, forty battalions were shortly expected to pass through that place, to join the "Armies of England and Hanover;" and a number of fresh corps have lately been marched to several parts of Holland. One brigade has entered the Hague, from which place the Dutch troops have been removed, and general Victor has been declared, by the Dutch government, commander in chief of the Batavian army.

The following transaction is said to have taken place immediately after Mr. Liston delivered his note to the Dutch government, proposing a state of neutrality with Great-Britain:

On this occasion, it is known that three commissioners proceeded to Paris, and they are said to have made an offer to the first consul of thirty millions of guilders per annum during the war, to purchase the liberty of enjoying neutrality. The merchants of Amsterdam offered to pay down the sum of twenty millions of guilders, and the other mercantile towns were willing to add proportionable payments.—These offers, however, were refused, and, instead of receiving them, the French government communicated the following demands:

The Batavian republic to advance thirty millions of guilders; to pay annually, during the war, fifty millions, to provide nine ships of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates; and to furnish 12,000 troops.

Indeed, Holland is entirely deprived of any advantage it might derive from its own troops, as the whole of them are marched to join the French army in Hanover.

June 27.

By a consular decree dated the 20th instant, all merchandise, manufactures, or produce coming directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or its colonies, even in neutral bottoms, are prohibited after the above date, from entering the ports of the republic. To this instrument is subjoined a declaration, that all communication between England and France, is at an end. The American consulate at London, in consequence of the above decree, has published the following notice:

American Consulate, London,
June 25, 1803.

By an arrete of the French government of Messidor 1st (20th June) no American vessels are permitted to carry merchandise of any kind, directly or indirectly, from this country to any port of the republic. And all manufactures, or British colonial produce so carried will be subject to confiscation.

Admiral Thornborough is gone to cruise off the mouth of the Elbe. Sir Sidney Smith has resumed his station off the Dutch coast.

The following is a copy of the communication made to the city of Bremen, by general Mortier:

French Republic, head quarters at
Neuburg, June 4, 1803.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant-general, commander in chief, to the senate of Bremen.

"The English government, gentlemen, have seized French vessels without any declaration of war; the French government orders that reprisals be made with respect to ships belonging to the subjects of Great-Britain. I request you, therefore, on the receipt of this letter, to confiscate, for the French re-

public, all English vessels and magazines, and to arrest all officers and sailors in the service of Great-Britain, who happen to be in your city.

"I rely, gentlemen, on your readiness to conform to the intentions of my government."

"I have the honour to salute you."

(Signed)

"EDWARD MORTIER."

Explanatory note of the wish of the commander in chief.

BREMEN, June 6.

"The general in chief commanding the French army in Hanover, relying on the amicable disposition of the city of Bremen towards the French republic, conceives he may place implicit confidence in the senate for the execution of the following dispositions: He demands,

"I. That an embargo be immediately put on all English vessels.

"II. That all English officers and sailors be immediately sent to the French army.

"III. That the merchants of the city make a declaration of the merchandise belonging to the English, which are consigned to them.

"Also their situation with regard to their English correspondents."

June 28.

The Hamburg paper of the 17th, contains the following article upon this subject:—

"A declaration from the office for foreign affairs has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying that although the French government have found it necessary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, and there to assume the authority which was exercised by the king of Great-Britain, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of that electorate, and to remain only on one side of the Elbe. But the stoppage of the trade between Hamburg and this country has done almost as much injury to the former, as if the French had actually taken possession of it."

Last night there was a great deal of debate in the house of commons upon the bill for raising the army of reserve. There were several alterations made in the detail. The bill is to be reprinted, and taken into further consideration to-morrow.

June 29.

Bonaparte set out on his journey on Friday last. He was to reach Amiens the next night. He spent Thursday at Morfontaine, Joseph Bonaparte's seat, and began his tour on Friday evening.

The vice-president of the Italian republic has issued orders that goods and debts the property of English merchants, are to be detained for a fund out of which goods and debts, the property of Italian merchants, and detained by the English government, may be duly compensated. A statement of all such English property is, in 15 days, to be communicated to the prefects and sub-prefects. The same order extends to goods in English warehouses at Milan, and to goods arriving in the space of the next months, from England. At the end of that time the communication will be entirely shut up.

The French troops have entered the papal territories, and a strong detachment is to proceed to the Neapolitan. The court of Naples is in a situation of extreme embarrassment. France wishes to be permitted to occupy part of Naples and Sicily; and a wish from her is, to such a power as Naples, equivalent to a command. But the Neapolitan government is anxious to be excused from receiving such visitors, and have applied to the court of Vienna, which has presented a note upon the subject to the French government.

General Mortier has imposed very heavy contributions upon the unfortunate people of Hanover; and has ordered the arms of the king of England to be taken down throughout the electorate.

It was rumoured at Plymouth on Monday last, on what authority we know not, that a French fleet is at sea. We do not think that the Brest fleet has dared to venture out.

June 30.

We are extremely happy to find the unjustifiable proceedings of the French government in the seizure of Hanover, have at length induced ministers to adopt that spirited and decisive line of conduct, which can alone put a stop to aggressions, which would otherwise know no end. The following was stuck up at Lloyd's yesterday:

"Last night lord Hawkesbury communicated to the foreign ministers, that his majesty had determined that the entrance of the Elbe should be blockaded in the strictest manner."

ARMY.—Besides the encampments at Brighton, Coxheath and Whaley, two others are forming near Harwich and Bradfield on the Essex coast. The Derbyshire militia is ordered for Cuxhaven. Every regiment is to be furnished with two field pieces and a de-

tachment of artillery. It is reported that the second field officers of the old militia will be posted to the supplementary regiments.

July 1.

The cause of gen. Andreossi's disgrace is stated to be his refusal to become the medium of the most gross falsehoods respecting this country.

HULL, June 27.

An extract of a letter from Messrs. Thomas Lee and Co. Hamburg, to Messrs. Goodwins and Lee, Hull, dated June 14, 1803, says, "Every thing now seems to be placed on a sure basis for the Hanse-towns, as the Hamburg senate have received the assurance of the Russian and Prussian courts, that they are determined to enforce the strictest neutrality towards the right of those places. The packets have now changed from their old port, Cuxhaven, to Toning on the Eyder."

PLYMOUTH, June 22.

By the Colombe French Corvette, which arrived here yesterday, it appears, that she was the forerunner of a fleet consisting of one ship of 74 guns, two frigates, and 60 sail of merchant ships: she left them in the morning of the 18th instant, and was making for Brest when the Endymion of 44 guns, and Dragon of 74 fell in with and captured her in the afternoon of that day, about 20 leagues S. W. of Ushant. The Dragon instantly made sail for the Channel fleet, and joined them next morning, and on communicating this glorious intelligence they immediately dispersed in all directions in quest of them, and there seems to be very little doubt that the greater part, if not the whole, may find their way to the British ports.

PARIS, June 15.

To Buonaparte the Great, the under-subscribing soldiers, members of the senate, the legislative body, and the tribunate.

General, we have come to ask a favour, which you will not refuse to our zeal and our affection.

Without desiring to pry into the secrets of your wisdom, in which we shall have always a full and entire confidence; and only, if such be the order of your designs; and in case that you shall not have disposed of us otherwise, we intreat you to admit us on board the vessel which is to carry you to England; and with you the vengeance and the destiny of the people of France.

(Signed)

Kellerman	Toulangeon
Lamartilliere	Bardenet
Vaubois	Despalieres
Dedelay d'Agier	Sahuc
Ligneville	Flix Beanjour
Angiers	Carrion Nisas
Duranleau	Serrurier
Lafcours	Rampon
Terrasson Delesme	Dubois Debay
Duhamel	Jacepin
Daru	Latour Mauburg
Chabaud Latour	Aniel
Perignoh	Regnault
L'Elpenasse	Travened
Cazabianca	Sapey
Bequinot	Auguste Jube
Letranc	Leroi de'Orne
Nattes	Emile Gaudin
	&c. &c. &c.

June 27.

Letters from Brussels state, that a large armed American vessel, which had failed from that port, had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that after a very warm engagement, she was compelled to surrender to superior force of the enemy. Mr. Smith, late American charge d'affairs at Naples, was on board this vessel, on his return home.

VIENNA, June 2.

We are assured, that the queen of Naples has already set out for this capital. Some pretend to know that the English have been making every possible effort to persuade the king of Naples to permit them to occupy Sicily, but that this prince, faithful to a secret article, by which he promised to receive a French garrison in case of a rupture between France and England, has firmly refused to listen to their proposal. As the king of Sardinia entertains a great affection for the English our curiosity is much excited to know whether he will remain at Rome when the French enter it. It is generally believed here, that he will suffer the English to take possession of his island.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

The Essence of Spruce.

We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. William Jocelin, recommending the essence of spruce as a certain cure for the yellow fever. He says he has witnessed its beneficial effects, both in this country and the West-Indies, and observes that he became acquainted with this medicine on board the British ship Argonaut—that he was on board of that ship six weeks while cruising off the south side of Hispaniola—that the fever was so bad on board, that in the course of five weeks about one hundred and fifty of her officers and crew fell victims—that the disease had become so putrid, that several died in two hours after they were seized—that the crew was so much reduced in numbers, that the cruise was given up, and the ship went into Cape Nicholas Mole. —there the captain of the Argonaut fell in with the master of a transport ship, who advised him of the utility of the essence of spruce—this medicine was

purchased for the Argonaut's crew, and given to the sick, who were saved, for not a man died who partook of it. The captain of the Argonaut was so fully convinced of its efficacy, that, on his return to England he wrote a letter to the lords of the admiralty, recommending its use.

Our correspondent further mentions, that about four years ago, he called to see an American at St. Kitts, who was apparently dying of the yellow fever; he gave him three doses, one every half hour; in a few minutes after the third dose, he began to recover, and in two days he began to walk—shortly after he recovered and left the island.

Directions.—Take three table spoons-full of the essence of spruce, put it in a quart of warm water, dissolve it, and take a half pint tumbler full every half hour till it operates. It generally operates before the third dose, and frequently puking, purging, and producing severe perspiration.

August 19.

Captain William Henry, of the ship Oliver Ellsworth, who arrived last evening in 36 days from Rochelle, has favoured the editors of this gazette with regular files of the Moniteur, Clef du Cabinet, and Journal des Debats, as late as the 6th of July.—It was too late to procure a translation for this day's gazette.

Capt. Henry informs, that great preparations were making for the invasion of England. Buonaparte was visiting the coast of France. On the first of July he was at Boulogne, where he viewed the batteries, &c. of that port. Admiral Lacrosse, from Guadaloupe, had arrived at Rochfort in the frigate Consolante.—On her passage she captured a British sloop of war of 20 guns.

Peter A. Jay, Esq; who came passenger in the O. E. is the bearer of dispatches for government. They contain the official ratification of the convention for the cession of Louisiana, on the part of France.

A statement, in some measure incorrect, having been made in an Alexandria print of the reported capture of an American vessel by an Algerine frigate, it becomes proper to state the circumstances on which the report is founded.

Mr. Cathcart, our former consul at Tripoli, but residing now at Leghorn, has enclosed to the secretary of state an extract from the Florence Gazette containing an article under the Naples head, dated June 1st, stating that an action had a short time before taken place between an Algerine frigate and an American vessel which had lately failed from Naples; with Mr. Smith, charge des affaires, on board, who had come from Rome for the purpose of taking passage home. The American vessel was obliged to yield to superior force.

Since the receipt of this letter another of subsequent date, viz. June 22, has been received from Mr. Cathcart, advising that he had received no further information respecting the capture. Considering it, however, possible, he immediately wrote circulars to the several American consuls on the Barbary coast requesting their interposition in case the vessel should prove to be captured.

The belief of this information should, in our opinion, be received with some hesitation. It may be no other than a report arising from the capture, about the same time, of a Neapolitan frigate by the Adams. Or if an American vessel has been captured, it may have been by a Tripolitan cruiser. The vessels of the Barbary powers are so similar to each other in appearance, that frequent mistakes arise in appropriating them to their respective nations. [Nat. Intel.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.

The corporation of the borough of Wilmington, (Del.) has interdicted the intercourse with New-York.

We have seen a letter from Cape-Francois, dated the 25th July, from a very respectable merchant there, which states, that several American vessels had arrived to a very excellent market; but that the government instantly seized on their cargoes, for which they pay one third in produce, and the residue in a new description of bills. No individual dare purchase; and, in consequence of these arbitrary and lawless acts of the government, all confidence in it was destroyed.

Verbal accounts from Washington say, that the government have received information of the hostility of Algiers, against our commerce; in consequence of which, the frigates Congress and Essex are ordered to be put into commission. We cannot say that this report has reached us in a manner to entitle it to implicit credit.

August 19.

Summary of intelligence.

An active correspondence was carrying on between the courts of London, Petersburg and Paris, through the mediation of the Russian ministers at London and Paris; but in England they did not expect peace to be the result.

The French army was in entire possession of Hanover and its dependencies—all expectations of an interference from the northern powers, as to the affairs of Hanover, the Hanse towns and the Elbe, had vanished, and England began to view their intentions with some degree of suspicion, as being hostile to her interests. Certain it was, that a considerable Russian armament was fitting out with great activity.

The Batavian ambassador had left England, and letters of marque and general reprisal were issued against the republic. Mr. Lifon and family had arrived from the Hague, and was to go out immediately on an extraordinary embassy to Copenhagen. The duke of Cambridge had arrived in England, and was

appointed lieutenant-general in the army, being the same rank which he held in Hanover. An expedition was confidently spoken of, to be sent from Malta, to re-occupy Alexandria.—An immediate attack was expected to be made by the French on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey: Five frigates had been dispatched for their protection.—Great exertions were making in all the channel ports of France to fit out gun boats. The packet boats continued to run between England and France.—It is stated that in one of these 20 cafes of garden seeds went from Dover for Madame Buonaparte! The first consul had issued orders to the privateers and ships of war to detain all English passengers and seamen, even out of neutral vessels. The French funds were at 48.

Vast numbers of homeward bound French and Dutch vessels, with rich cargoes, had been captured by the English. The number sent into Plymouth only was 105, the computed value of which was a million and a half.

Defensive preparations were making with great activity all along the channel coast.—Forty thousand supplementary militia were to be immediately draughted and trained, under the title of The Army of Reserve.—Substitutes were at from fifteen to twenty pounds per man. The minister's contract for the new loan was considered as very advantageous. For a day or two the omnium was at a premium of one per cent. in the market—then fell to disc. and proceeded to 4 per ct. discount. Great fears were entertained for the contractors on the day that the first installment became payable. It was paid, however, with promptness, after which the om. bore a better price. On the 22d of June it was at 2 per ct. disc. The minister had rejected the terms offered for the new lottery, and declared that if a better price was not offered by the parties, he would raise the supplies in another way. The East-India company had expressed their intention of opposing the extravagant new duty proposed to be laid on teas.

A great degree of unanimity appears to prevail amongst the people of England in support of the war.—The late abundant rains gave a prospect of a good harvest all through the country. The price of bread was 9d per quarter loaf—Barley and potatoes very low—Port wine, in consequence of the new duty, had risen from 4s. to 5s. the bottle, and other wines in proportion.

Mr. Tierney had gained his election for the borough of Southwark. Sir Thomas Turtton had demanded a scrutiny. Mrs. Pope, the actress, died suddenly. Her death supposed to be occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, with which she was seized while playing for Mr. Cooper's benefit.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Aug. 17.

"The ship Delaware, captain Beebe, arrived this morning from Liverpool. Her letters and papers are to the 2d July. The following is a letter received by a mercantile house here, dated the 1st of July.

"We have now to advise, that in consequence of the situations the French have occupied at the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, to prevent our ships from occupying the same, our government has declared both rivers to be in a state of blockade against all shipping whatever, until Prussia shall guarantee the accustomed freedom of trading to Hamburg, and other towns on their banks. What effect this determined measure may produce, it is impossible to foresee; but meanwhile all business is put a stop to, and nothing has been doing for some time past in sugar, coffee, or the West-India articles."

Arrived brig Tace, Thomas, from Lisbon. July 13, lat. 30, long. 56, between eleven and twelve o'clock, P. M. saw a comet bearing nearly due east, and about 4 degrees above the horizon. In size it appeared about half as large as the moon at full, and produced a brilliant light; the horizon being cloudy, its rising was obscured from us. It was in view about a quarter of an hour, and was then again obscured by clouds. From its direction, supposed it to be the same which appeared in 1661 and was expected to appear again in 1789.—From the beginning of July to the time of the comet's appearance, there was a constant succession of thick and rainy weather, with heavy winds, more like to November weather than midsummer. On the day succeeding the comet's appearance, an entire change took place with a clear atmosphere and mild weather.

The following address from the French senate and tribunate were presented to the first consul on the 26th of May.

ADDRESS

Presented by the senate in a body to the chief consul.

"Citizen Chief Consul.—The senate has examined with all the attention which the interest of their country requires, the official papers communicated to it since the treaty of Amiens. In your resistance to the violation of that treaty, it has observed reason and justice, and in the negotiations which took place by your order, a love of peace.

"England wishes to grasp at the commerce of the whole world; it wishes to cover the seas with its fleets, and to stifle industry even in the bosom of every state.—The French consul will not suffer the English dominion in the Mediterranean—he will assert the independence of commerce, and the liberty of every sea. He has revived manufactures in France by opposing to the monopoly of England barriers similar to those which she herself has for so many years opposed to the commerce of France. Such is the motive of the war which she has dared to kindle up: the cause which the chief consul defends is that of all nations.

"Your moderation, Citizen Chief Consul, has been so great, that it had need of being protected by glory; it has manifested to all Frenchmen the reli-

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ous attention which you pay to every thing in which
they are interested; it has doubled their confidence,
their gratitude, and their love; it has doubled their
strength and their zeal, to defend that national ma-
jesty, the image of which it more and more loves to
contemplate in the consular majesty, and of which
are at once more to be the avenger. When they
read in the first answer given on your part to the
hostile message of the king of England, these words
equally noble and pacific:—"The chief consul con-
siders it glorious on this occasion to be taken un-
awares," they will with one voice exclaim—"Three
powerful guarantees are always ready in France—the
love of the people towards the chief of the state, the
valour of the army, and the genius of the chief con-
sul!"

Address of the tribunate to the chief consul, by citizen
Toussaint, president.

"Citizen Chief Consul—The tribunate in the sit-
ing of the day before yesterday, decreed, that it should
go in a body to express to government the following
sentiment.

"The tribunate, in virtue of the right given to
it by the 23d article of the 3d title of the constitution,
after examining the negotiation which has been
carried on between the republic and England; con-
vinced that the government has done every thing to
preserve peace that the honour of the French people
could endure, that the British cabinet, however, in
this negotiation, has employed unusual forms, false
allegations, unjust demands, and even acts of hostility;
that the peace allowed to France must be pur-
chased by the infraction of a solemn treaty, by injury
towards its allies—decrees, that the following senti-
ments may be conveyed to the government by the
tribunate in a body.—The tribunate wishes that the
most energetic measures may be immediately taken,
to cause to be respected the faith of treaties, and the
dignity of the French people!

"Citizen Chief Consul, in conveying to you this
with agreeably to the sentiment of the whole repub-
lic, the tribunate will not repeat the expressions of
its admiration for the attitude you have so long pre-
served. The government has shewn itself calm be-
cause it felt itself just—it remained passive to provo-
cation, because it was strong in its right and in its
loyalty. Nor will the tribunate praise you for having
rejected every idea which would have degraded the
national dignity; you are the first magistrate of
France, and honour to the French was always a reli-
gious duty.—But they come to thank you for having
trusted to their devotion; for having foreseen that
their courage would correspond to their energy; for
having thus proved beforehand, that if England en-
tertained any hope of intestine divisions, it calumi-
nated all the French citizens, and made a calculation
as false as injurious. Never has any power better de-
monstrated this truth known in all ages—"Iniquity
has belied itself."

"Citizen Chief Consul, glory teemed for you to
have exhausted all her gifts; when she opens to you
a new source, it gives us great pleasure to receive
from you an assurance, that the operations of war
will not interrupt the cares of peace; of all the kinds
of happiness which your mind is invited to taste, that
of having wished, of having prepared, and of having
established the happiness of thirty millions of people,
will always be to you the most affecting and most va-
luable of rewards."

The chief consul after returning answers to the le-
gislative body and the tribunate, held a conversation
with them, of which the following is the sub-
stance:—

"We are forced to make war to repel an unjust
aggression. We will make it with glory. The senti-
ments by which the grand bodies of the state are
animated, and the spontaneous movement which con-
veys them to the government on this important occa-
sion, are a happy preface.

"The English government seems even to have
been obliged to deceive the nation in the official com-
munication it has made. It has taken care to keep
back all those papers which were of such a nature as
to make known to the English people the moderation
and conduct of the French government during the
whole negotiation. Some of the notes which the
British ministers have published are mutilated in the
most important passages. The remainder of the pa-
pers communicated to the parliament contains an ex-
tract from dispatches of some public or private agents.
It belongs only to these agents to contradict or ac-
knowledge their reports, which can have no influence
in debates so important, since their authenticity is at
least as uncertain as their veracity. A part of the
details which they contain are materially false, and
particularly in regard to the conversation supposed to
have taken place between the chief consul and lord
Whitworth, in the private audience given to that mi-
nister.

"The justice of our cause is acknowledged even
by our enemies, since they refused to accept the me-
diation offered by the emperor of Russia and the king
of Prussia, two princes whose spirit of justice is ac-
knowledged by all Europe.

"The English government thinks that France is
a province of India, and that we have not the means
of aligning our reasons, or defending our just right
against an unjust aggression. Strange incongruity of
a government which has armed its nation by telling
it that France wishes to invade it! We find among
the papers published by the English government, a
letter of the minister Talleyrand to a commissioner of
foreign relations.—This is a mere circular form ad-
dressed to all the commercial agents of the republic.
It is agreeable to the usage established in France since

the time of Colbert, and the same exists among most
of the powers of Europe. The whole nation knows
whether our commercial agents in England are milita-
ry men as the British ministry affirm. Before these
functions were intrusted to them, they belonged for
the most part to the council of prizes, or the civil ad-
ministration.

"If the king of England is resolved to keep Great-
Britain in a state of war, till France acknowledges
his right of executing or violating treaties at his plea-
sure, as well as the privilege of insulting the French
government in official or private publications, without
being able to complain, the fate of mankind must be
pitied. We will certainly leave to our posterity the
French name, always honoured and spotless. We
will maintain our right to make such regulations
among ourselves as may be suited to our public ad-
ministration, and such tariffs in our custom-houses as
our commerce and our industry may require.

"Whatever circumstances may be, we shall always
allow England to set the example in violent proceed-
ings, contrary to the peace and independence of na-
tions; and it will receive from us that example of mo-
deration which alone can maintain social order."

NORFOLK, August 16.

The schooner Two Brothers, captain Bacley, arrived
here on Saturday last, in 9 days from Cape-Francois,
had 40 French passengers on board, who are all land-
ed in this place. Captain B. informs, that the Cape
was blockaded by the British, who had taken a brig
belonging to Philadelphia and sent her for Jamaica,
suspected of having French property on board. The
passengers report, that a French 74 was taken off the
Cape, and also sent for Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

We are authorized to say, that the Patowmack Com-
pany, at their late meeting at this place, determined
unanimously to make no dividend in the present year;
but to apply all the money in hand from the receipt
of tolls towards perfecting the navigation. The report
of the board of directors to the stockholders con-
tained the agreeable information, that no greater ob-
structions remained in the river between the city of
Washington and Harper's ferry than could be re-
moved in the present season by this application of
the tolls.

We are also authorized to state, that the wealthy
and public spirited farmers on the Monocacy have
loaned to the company, and have actually paid into
the hands of the treasurer, a sum of money equal to
the removal of every impediment in the navigation
of that important river, for a considerable distance
beyond Frederick-town; and that the directors have
already prepared a number of artists and labourers to
commence that work, which it is confidently be-
lieved by the best informed, will be so far completed
by October or November, as to permit, almost at
any season, the passage of boats of 100 barrels
burthen from that rich productive county to Wal-
lington.

We felicitate our fellow-citizens of the town and
city on prospects so flattering. We have all of us
calculated on the greatest advantages in a commercial
point of view, from connecting ourselves by means
of the inland navigation of the Patowmack with the
fertile and extensive country lying west of us, daily
increasing in population; but because our hopes were
not at once realized, too many of us have been too
apt to yield to despondency, and to indulge weak and
timid apprehensions, that what was only delayed was
never to be accomplished. Let the present state of
things and the certain prospects before us teach more
fortitude and more wisdom.

If we do not henceforward increase in commercial
importance with more rapidity than any other town or
city in the United States, it will not be because we do
not possess the all important advantage of being so
situated as to be able to buy, with the greatest fa-
cility, and on the best terms, more of the products
of the country than any other seaport.—Nor will it
be, because we are not placed in a situation to supply
the greatest demand for country consumption. The
assertion is made by those who are supposed to be
competent judges, that we have already in this small
town at least fifty retailers, as respectable, as safe,
and as prosperous as any to be found in larger towns
and cities. Three years ago we could not boast of
one third of the number of the same description.
We have an equal increase in the purchasers and
shippers of flour during the same time, and we do
not fear that merchants on a larger scale will soon
discover where capital can be employed to most ad-
vantage, and where enterprise can be best rewarded.
[Wash. Fed.]

August 19.

We learn that the convention between the United
States and France, ceding to us Louisiana, was rati-
fied on the part of France by the first consul on the
22d of May; and that Mr. Jay is on his way to this
country with the ratification.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

A letter dated Washington city, August 17, says,
"A messenger arrived here yesterday afternoon from
France, with dispatches from our ministers, Messrs.
Monroe and Livingston."

Captain Smith has politely handed us the following
information: Previous to the sailing of the Hunter,
from Gibraltar, arrived there a Portuguese 64, from
a cruise of Algiers, where she sunk an Algerine
cruiser, and picked up 146 of the crew, and 10 Nea-
politan prisoners that were on board.

Lord Nelson was off Toulon, with 14 sail of the
line. The Victory, of 98 guns, took on her passage

from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambu-
cade and several merchantmen from St. Domingo.
The British cruisers out of Gibraltar have sent in a
number of Swedes and Danes, on suspicion of their
carrying French property.

The emperor of Morocco has six cruisers ready for
sea, it is thought to cruise against Americans, Dutch
and those powers who lately have neglected to send
her presents.

Arrived at Tangier, a Dutch frigate with presents
for the emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter
sailed, the Revolution, English frigate, cut out two
French ships from under the Spanish batteries. The
French have made a demand of 14 sail of the line
from the Spaniards, to be got in readiness immedi-
ately. Lucien Buonaparte was hourly expected at Ma-
drid. The ports of Leghorn, Genoa and Cetta, are
to be blockaded by the British. The French have
possession of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburg. Sir
Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the same
time Buonaparte was there. Markets dull at Gibrat-
tar, flour 7 1-2 dollars, no sale for beef, pork, coffee,
sugar nor pepper.

August 20.

A very rich and abundant spring of petroleum has
recently been discovered on the borders of Liguria,
Italy, and is now, without any mixture, filtration,
&c. used in lighting the streets of Genoa.—It gives
an equal light at fourth part of the expense of com-
mon oil: it is extremely limpid, has a strong pungent
smell, and its specific gravity is to that of water as
83 to 100, and to olive oil as 91 to 100.—There are
520 petroleum wells in the Burmha dominions, near
a village called Racnanghong, which signifies a town
through which a river of oil flows—the oil produced
from those wells is of a dingy green colour, highly
odoriferous, and is used for lamps and other purposes;
it has some medical properties, and is used as a lotion
in cutaneous eruptions, and as an emulsion in
bruises and rheumatic affections.—On an average,
412,360 hogheads of this oil are annually raised from
these wells (some of which are 250 feet deep).—The
oil of the Ligurian well (like those of Asia) possesses
all the properties of coal tar, being in fact the
same thing; the only difference is, that nature elabo-
rates in one case, which results from chymical process
in the other.

Annapolis, August 25.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald
Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arun-
del county the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say that the present Gov-
ernor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if
elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty one of their representatives at the next election.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at Pig-Point,
on Saturday the 1st day of October next, on a
long credit, if not sold before at private sale, of
which due notice will be given,

BETWEEN five and six hundred acres of va-
luable LAND, being part of a tract called
WRIGHTON, situated on the river Patuxent, con-
venient to the best fisheries, and adjoining to Pig-
Point, where is commonly inspected from 500 to
1000 hhd's of tobacco annually, a warehouse among
the first in reputation on the river; there are on this
tract of land a comfortable dwelling-house, out
houses, &c. with an orchard. For further particulars
apply to the vestry, or any one of them. To ac-
commodate purchasers the above land if necessary
will be laid off in two or more lots.

By order of the vestry,
WILLIAM H. HAVL, Register.
Herring Creek, August 9, 1803.

Will be SOLD, on the first Tuesday of October, at
the dwelling-house of JOSEPH M'CUBBIN, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

A VARIETY of articles too tedious particularly
to enumerate, consisting of plantation utensils
and stock, household furniture, negroes, &c. &c. A
credit of six months allowed upon notes being given
by each purchaser, the amount of whole bill of sale
exceeds five pounds.

DORCAS M'CUBBIN, Administratrix.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

THAT valuable farm lying in Broad Neck, on
the north side of Severn river, about five miles
from this city; this farm contains upwards of 600
acres of rich, level, and fertile land, and is as pro-
ductive perhaps as any farm in Maryland of its size.
If sold a credit will be given for two thirds of the
purchase money, and if rented, the person renting
may have negroes, stock of all kinds, and plantation
utensils, with the farm. One hundred and twenty
bushels of wheat may be sown this fall on the corn
ground now in cultivation.

Annapolis, August 22, 1803. J. H. STONE.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, living near the
Bodkin, on the 24th of May, between the
Bodkin point and Rock point, adrift, a WHALE
BOAT, about eleven feet ten inches keel, painted
on the outside yellow, black bands, painted on the
inside with different colours; said boat built prin-
cipally with trunnels, a plate of iron on her stern,
and has eight row locks.

1803/6 FRANCIS ATKINSON.

For more new advertisements see last page.

JOHN HYDE, TANNER and CURRIER, ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent foal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

THIS is to give notice, that all persons indebted to the estate of JACOB GREEN, deceased, of Prince-George's county, by bond, note, or otherwise, are once more requested to make immediate payment, on or before the 10th day of September next, as no farther indulgence can possibly be given; likewise all those that are indebted for purchases made at the different sales of Jacob Green's property are also requested to make payment as above; suits will be commenced against all those that neglect this notice.

ADDISON CONAWAY, Executor.
August 22, 1803.

ELOPED from the subscriber this morning, a negro woman named SALL, who I have lately got home, and absconded under a pretence of freedom, being one of those that called themselves JOICE; she is a black, tall, slender woman, about twenty-seven years of age, she is so well known, that a further description is unnecessary. I will pay any person FIFTEEN DOLLARS that will deliver her, or commit her to prison in Annapolis.

RICHARD PARNALL.
August 19, 1803.

TAKEN up adrift, upset, off Herring Bay, a small SCHOONER BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with an anchor and cable, and all her sails standing. She had on board a chest and two trunks, and a small barrel, three jugs and a case, with rum in each, and a handkerchief of cloaths. Marked on her stern "The Polly of Vienna." She had no papers or money on board. The owner may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, and paying all charges.

JOHN W. NORMAN.

By his Excellency
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquest taken in Kent county, before JOSEPH HYNESON, Esquire, one of the coroners of the said county, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of ROBERT ASHLEY, late of Kent county, by a certain EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG, also of said county, who hath since absconded and fled from justice: And whereas it is the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Ephraim Armstrong in any gaol in the United States, so that he be brought to justice.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

Description of the person of Ephraim Armstrong.

He is about thirty-five years of age, of a muscular make, five feet ten inches high, wears his own hair, which is short, black, and curls very much; his eyes are small, black and piercing; his complexion brown; his countenance remarkably dark and gloomy; when he speaks he works his mouth about a good deal. 'Tis said he has a brother some where in the western country, if so, it is probable he has gone to him.—He usually rode a grey mare, which it is supposed he rode away, as he is missing from his farm.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, August 5, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation and description be published four times in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the American, Telegraph, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer, at Washington; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Barts's paper, at Frederick-town; and Mr. Smith's paper, at Ealom.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

Will be taken a week or two with the

Patent Physiognotrace,

At the house of Lloyd M. Lowe,
Corn-Hill-street.

For a quarter of a dollar.
Annapolis, August 12, 1803.

NOTICE,

That on the first day of September, will be SOLD, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

PART of the property of JOHN TUCKER, deceased, viz. Some household furniture, carpenter's tools, and likewise a sloop and scow, now in the possession of Mr. W. Tucker, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be known on the day appointed.

SARAH TUCKER, Administratrix.
Annapolis, August 15, 1803.

THE subscribers to the ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at William Caton's tavern, on Friday the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the races.
Annapolis, August 11, 1803.

In CHANCERY, August 15, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by THOMAS ROGERS of the real estate of Gilbert Hamilton Smith and Thomas Dobbin, of three hundred and twenty-one and an half acres of land, at three pounds seven shillings and six-pence per acre, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the first day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next.

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

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ROWLES and MACKUBIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons having claims against said concern will present them for payment, and those indebted will make immediate payment to Rezin Rowles, who is duly authorized to settle the business of said concern.

REZIN ROWLES,
WM. H. MACKUBIN.

N. B. Rezin Rowles means to continue at No. 56, Cumberland Row, in the grocery and commission business.—All those who have and will favour him with their custom, may rest assured of punctuality and dispatch.

Baltimore, August 9, 1803.

NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

August 13, 1803.

WHEREAS Henry Howard, the sheriff, has thought proper to publish my personal property in the Maryland Gazette for sale by him as sheriff, to wit: An undefined number of negroes, horses, and crop, to satisfy a debt due William Taylor. I should not have noticed said publication, but as an impression unfavourable to my credit might otherwise go abroad, I conceive it requisite to refute an aspersion so iniquitous; and as facts are such stubborn things, that no ingenious reasoning can overset or even gainsay, I state the facts, and leave my friends and the public to judge with what propriety the sheriff has advertised my property. In June, 1799, I gave my bond to William Taylor for 771 dollars, in a few days after said Taylor had obtained my bond, contrary to his promise to me, he instituted suit upon it, and assigned it away, and having reasons to be displeased with the above conduct of said Taylor, I suffered the bond to run to judgment, which was in May term, 1802, and as the sheriff became amerced for the debt by the precipitate and unwarranted conduct of the lawyer who brought the suit. I have since paid the sheriff, as the receipts can testify—in September last 400 dollars, in October 195, in November 308, and in the first week of the present month 70, in all 965 dollars, which covers the principal and interest of the debt, and sundry pounds over. I will now leave it to the public to judge with what motives so large a portion of my property should be advertised at the very time the whole debt had been satisfied and overpaid. Therefore my friends in particular, and the public in general, may rest assured that the above statement is correct, and that my property still stands upon a sure and solid foundation.

RICHARD HOPKINS, (Physician).

Patapco, July 29.

Dissolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.
Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away yesterday from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a negro woman named MILLY, about twenty-three years old, five feet high, of a yellowish complexion; had on and took with her two stamp cotton jackets, a calico gown, white cotton petticoat, two osinabrig petticoats, osinabrig shift, and a matchcoat blanket; the said woman carried with her a dark mulatto female child about two years old. Whoever takes up the said negro, with her child, and secures them, so that their master gets them again, shall receive, if taken ten miles from home, TEN DOLLARS, if out of the county, and above fifteen miles from home, FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

August 17, 1803.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

DENON'S Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of Gen. Buonaparte in that country, and published under his immediate patronage; translated from the French; 2 vols. with plates.
Public Characters, foreign and American,
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
Lottery of Life, 3 do.
Orphan of Langloed, 3 do.
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
Castle of Calhness, 2 do.
D'Israeli's Romances,
The Spectator, 8 vols.
The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield.

A few copies of the celebrated Comedy of JOHN BULL, by Coleman.

Marriage Promise.
Forsyth on Fruit Trees.
An Epitome of Mr Forsyth's Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; also, Notes on American Gardening and Fruits, &c. by an American Farmer.
Broad Grins, by Coleman.

Dilworth's Assistant; to which is added, a compendious System of Practical Gauging; containing all the rules, fully exemplified, necessary to a perfect practical knowledge of this useful art.—By Robert Patterson, Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.
Nia,—Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scots Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar.

Mungo Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's Pronouncing and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Address to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.

Annapolis, August 16, 1803.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the solicitation of a number of my friends, I respectfully beg leave to inform you, that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of a sheriff of this county, and to assure you, should I be fortunate enough to meet with your approbation, that every exertion shall be made to give general satisfaction, and to prove myself worthy of your confidence and support.

As it is my wish to avoid egotism, and as few tasks can be imposed on a man more disagreeable than that of becoming his own encomiast, I shall therefore forbear making any farther professions of the score of abilities, than to observe, that I have acted for sometime past as deputy to Mr. John Welch, the late, and to Henry Howard, Esquire, the present sheriff, and have thereby, I flatter myself, acquired a competent knowledge of the duties incident to the office.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

Ms. MILBOURNE,
Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 26, 1803.

To be RENTED.

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

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.