

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1802.

New-York, May 23.

Just as our paper was going to press, the ship Mercury, captain Brown, arrived at this port in 39 days from London. By her we have received a regular file of the Morning Chronicle to the 10th ult. inclusive, and Lloyd's list and the Universal London Price Current, to the 9th.

Upon a hasty perusal of the papers, we do not find any thing of great importance. Lord Cornwallis arrived at Calais on the 30th March, on his return to England from Amiens, where he had every mark of attention and respect paid him. Sir Edward Law is to be appointed to the high situation of chief justice of the king's bench, in the place of lord Kenyon, who died the 6th of April.

The following are the most prominent articles which our papers contain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 25.

THE late Riss Effendi Jash Effendi has received orders from the Porte to repair to Egypt, together with the Swedish captain, Rhode, to inspect the repairs and improvements intended to be made in the fortifications on the coast of that country. That two commissaries will in a few days go on board a Turkish frigate. The Porte seems to have some fears that the protection which the English afforded to the beys in Egypt, will enable them to raise obstacles to the new administration, which the Turkish government proposes to introduce.

On the 20th inst. the French charge des affaires, citizen Ruffin, received a courier from Paris, whose dispatches, it is said, are of particular importance.

Two thousand houses have been destroyed by fire in this capital within these few days. The loss to the proprietors amount to many millions.

VIENNA, March 20.

We are assured that the archduke Charles, has succeeded in persuading field-marshal the prince de Cobourg, to quit his hermitage, and to return to Vienna, where he will labour conjointly with the archduke in the new organisation of the troops.

March 23.

The news from Hungary becomes daily more and more interesting; all the troops cantoned in that country are in motion, and it is no longer doubtful that it is intended to occupy some of the Turkish provinces. Several battalions of Austrian troops stationed in Transylvania have received orders to march to Szeben, Cronstadt, and several detachments are expected at Bistritz. The number of those assembled in Transylvania amounted to 24,000 men. It is generally supposed that they are intended to occupy Bucharest, Tergowitz, and the principalities of Wallachia.

Another column of Austrian troops is formed on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia.

A numerous Austrian army is also assembling in Eastern Galicia. The troops destined for the advanced guard of that army, have their rendezvous at Heltz and Dobrilow. The troops are to be commanded by gen. Staray, and seem intended to seize upon Moldavia. A corps of Russian troops is to co-operate with them, and to take possession of Bender and Akerman.

March 24.

The day before yesterday, the English envoy here, the hon. Arthur Paget, received a courier from lord Elgin, at Constantinople, who, it is understood, brings very important dispatches relative to the affairs of Egypt. A great uneasiness prevails at the Porte, occasioned by a general distrust which it has conceived of several courts.

HAMBURG, April 2.

The English messenger, who was to bring the ultimatum of the British court respecting the affairs of Egypt, had not reached the Turkish capital, but was expected with great anxiety. The grand signior and his divan were in a state of considerable agitation, under the supposition of a plan having been conceived to seize certain provinces of the Ottoman empire, now in a state of total anarchy. It is reported that the court of Vienna is resolved to open a negotiation with the Porte for the cession of Bosnia, and Servia, as an indemnification for the transfer of the Venetian provinces to the grand duke of Tuscany.

We yesterday received by a courier from the Hague intelligence of the signing of the definitive treaty at Amiens, on the 20th ult. and generally supposed that from the text of the treaty, that there must be many secret articles.

LONDON, April 1.

Lord Cornwallis landed at Dover from Calais at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

April 5.

Dispatches announcing the signing of the definitive treaty, are immediately to be sent, of its fruitfulness.

vessels to all our foreign possessions, and the squadrons on their respective stations. Those destined for the Mediterranean were on Friday morning received at Portsmouth; and the Malldone frigate, appointed to take them out, sailed in a few hours afterwards.

The signing of the treaty was not productive of such enthusiastic joy in Holland as was expected. It was hoped by many that some better terms might have been obtained for the Batavian republic, and that some stipulation would have been introduced with respect to the Scheldt.

When the first consul received the foreign ambassadors on the 28th ult. who came to congratulate him on the signature of the definitive treaty, he was dressed in the costume of a counsellor of state, and not as usual, in his general's uniform. The Gazette de France remarks that "he chose that moment to strip himself of all the attributes of a warrior."

April 6.

A Dutch mail arrived yesterday morning. A letter from the Hague states, that a separate convention, or contract, was concluded at Amiens, in explanation of the 13th article of the definitive treaty, by which convention or contract, it is stipulated, that the house of Nassau shall in nowise be indemnified at the expense of the Batavian republic. Some observations have been published at the Hague, and are supposed to have originated with the government. In these observations it is asserted, among other things, that the republic has by no means renounced the claim of indemnity for the ships detained in the English ports. In virtue of the 14th article of the definitive treaty, the Dutch minister to the court of London is to advance those claims with vigour.

April 7.

The flow of wealth and confidence which has been so conspicuous within these few days in the money market, still continues unabated. The funds yesterday sustained the elevation to which they had attained. Consols left off at 77½ for money, and omnium was done at a premium of 3½. It is believed that the present loan is in fewer hands than any loan for a considerable period. For some time, therefore, the market will be supplied in such a manner as to prevent a depreciation from the quantity on sale. The circumstance of the loan being so little divided, like wise tends to raise the funds, by forcing those who were preparing for the loan to purchase omnium at a high price, or to put themselves in stock, even at the advanced price. The price of stock certainly is a proof of the great quantity of floating wealth in the country.

The definitive treaty being signed, it is supposed the act which enabled the bank to refrain its payments in specie will be immediately taken into consideration by parliament, and will naturally occasion a discussion of great importance.

On Sunday night died at Bath, the right hon. Lloyd lord Kenyon, chief justice of the court of king's bench. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his only remaining son, George, now lord Kenyon.

Mr. Otto has written a letter to the French prisoners, congratulating them on the conclusion of the definitive treaty, which presents the prospect of their speedy release from captivity. He exhorts them to conduct themselves with propriety and decorum till their deliverance is regularly effected. He warns them to remove all spirit of party, if it has not been subdued by so many years sufferings and of captivity; and when they return, to be careful not merely to excite the resentment of their fellow-citizens; but the just animadversions of a government powerful and henceforth unshakable. He congratulates them also on the happy change of affairs they will observe on their return to France.

April 8.

Our correspondent at Paris informs us that it was confidently said there, on the authority of citizen Schimmelpennick, the Batavian plenipotentiary at Amiens, that the port of Flushing was to be given up by France to the Batavian republic, and that this was stipulated in a separate convention between the French and Batavian ministers at Amiens.

April 9.

A short but interesting conversation took place in the house of lords last night respecting the question, how far the definitive treaty was to be considered as superseding all former stipulations and qualified relations subsisting between the two countries and their establishments in different quarters of the globe. Every thing is to be absolutely new from this definitive treaty, instead of its re-creating former agreements not inconsistent with it, the peace will turn out more unfavourable in many points than at first view appears.

We yesterday received Paris journals of the 4th. The French funds are 85 1/2 5/8. The demi-official journals announce that the government is now about to wind up the expenses of the war, and to consoli-

date all the out standing debts. This will, in the first instance, be combined with the new direction which peace gives to capital, tend to deplete the funds. Such a step, however, is necessary to fix the public opinion respecting the good faith of the government, and to distinguish it from its revolutionary predecessors.

April 10.

We understand it is at present the intention of government to ratify the definitive treaty of peace on Monday, and dispatch it to Paris. It will probably there meet the ratification of Spain returned back from Madrid, which, with the ratifications of France and Holland, may be expected here about the end of the week. In about ten days after lord Whitworth will set out for Paris.

In announcing that the final arrangement of general peace is so near at hand, it is with much pain we give to the public any information tending to damp their joy. We received private advices from the continent yesterday, which, in addition to the contents of the public papers, leave very little doubt that the flames of war just extinguished in the west of Europe are on the eve of being rekindled in the east. We are assured the event which every one has so plainly foreseen is on the point of taking place; that the PARTITION of the TURKISH EMPIRE is agreed upon, and that Buonaparte has succeeded in persuading Russia, Austria and Prussia, tempted by the prospect of aggrandisement, to enter into his views. It is possible that Mr. Basset, the messenger, brought official intelligence of this to our minister a few days ago. We understand Russia and Austria will immediately invade the Turkish dominions.

This intelligence comes by a private channel; but it rests on good authority, and is strongly supported by the contents of foreign journals. From the French, German, and Dutch mails, received yesterday, we have made extracts under the head "Turkish Empire," which will enable our readers to judge how far our opinion is founded. It appears the French minister at Constantinople received dispatches of great importance; that the English minister at Vienna received a messenger from Constantinople with dispatches of great importance also; the grand signior and the impatience, as it was reported Austria and Russia had agreed to seize upon her western provinces, which are in a state of anarchy; that the archduke Charles had called from his hermitage field-marshal Cobourg, and is busily engaged with him in organizing the army; that the Austrian troops at Hungary are in motion, and their designs in seizing upon several Turkish provinces is no longer doubtful; that 24,000 men are in Transylvania alone; that numerous Austrian armies are assembling in Eastern Galicia to seize Moldavia; and that cordons of troops are on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia, which are to co-operate with Russian troops destined to take possession of the Turkish towns of Bender and Akama.

While these formidable measures are pursuing against the Turks, they are embroiled with the English on account of the massacre of the beys. The Turkish empire left alone, and attacked as it will be by all the great military powers of Europe, must fall; Buonaparte will then obtain his object, Egypt and Greece, in defiance of the British marine. If he cannot reach them by sea, he will by land; and the very pretext will be used by the great military powers for partitioning Turkey, which they lately used for their attempt to partition France. The disorder, anarchy, and confusion, will be found so great, as to threaten the very existence of civil society; no regular government will be able to exist, unless the Turks are reduced, and the scenes acting in Poland, attempted in France, will be repeated in the territories of the Ottoman Porte.

All these powers want dominion; principles and morality are mere cant. Since they find the result of experience and the evidence of facts that they cannot obtain it in France—why a slice of Turkey will do as well.

Should a general attack upon the Turkish empire be made, what part will England take? Ten years ago Mr. Pitt desired, and parliament voted it good that we should go to war with Russia rather than allow the cession of a single Turkish town to her. Will England now see the the whole empire broke up, Greece, Egypt taken, India threatened? In the definitive treaty, England guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

The first instance will be in the interests. Russia and Austria will do the business while France and Prussia will receive their dividend of the spoil. Or even should France interfere, she will do further violate the definitive treaty respecting Turkey, than she has done the preliminaries respecting the integrity of Portugal; a step to which ministers have submitted. Perhaps, Mr. Addington alluded to this approaching war, when in concluding his speech on the budget,

he expressed a hope preserving peace, by steering clear of the quarrels of other nations.

According to the latest letters received at Vienna from Constantinople, to secretary of the British legation, Mr. Stratton, is safely arrived at Egypt, where divisions continue to prevail between the Turks and the natives, in consequence of the unfortunate massacre of the beys.

The Loan.

The following are the terms of the loan of twenty-five millions, as they were finally settled yesterday morning between the chancellor of the exchequer and the bidders who obtained it. The following is a list of the several competitors who assembled at Mr. Addington's house, in Downing-street, and the different prices at which they offered to contract for it:

Edlaile and Co. and Sewel	9 15 0
Roberts and Co. and Goldsmids	9 5 0
Sir F. Baring and Co. and Angerstein	9 4 0
Newnham, Everett and Co. } and Vere, Bruce and Co. }	8 15 0
Bankers' committee	7 15 0
Stock exchange committee	7 15 0
Smith, Payne and Smiths, and Morgan	6 19 3

The bidding was to have been made on a deferred stock, which will not bear interest until 1808, and the 3 per cent. consols reduced were to have been taken at the market price. The party contracting for it was to receive 60l. consols, 65l. reduced, and a further sum of deferred stock for every 100l. sterling. The house of Smith, Payne and Smiths, and Morgan, as being the lowest bidders, were consequently successful. Their bargain at one o'clock bore a premium of three and a quarter per cent, and there is strong probability that it will experience a very considerable rise. The terms of the loan are extremely advantageous to the public. The interest on it will not exceed 3l. 18s. per cent. and not more than 3l. 19s. were the interest on the deferred stock to commence immediately.

[DEFINITIVE TREATY.]

SEPARATE CONVENTION,

Entered into between the French and Batavian plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the French republic, declares, conformably to existing stipulations between the French and Batavian republics, and in virtue of special instructions with which he is furnished to that effect on the part of his government, that it is understood that the indemnity stipulated in favour of the house of Nassau, in the 18th article of the present treaty, shall not, upon any account, or in any manner, be at the charge of the Batavian republic; the French government being guarantee to this effect towards the said republic.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic, in the name of his government, accepts the above declaration, as explanatory of the aforesaid 18th article of the definitive treaty, signed this day by the plenipotentiaries of the four contracting powers.

The present act shall be presented at the ratification of the two respective governments, and the ratifications exchanged in due form.

Done at Amiens, March 27.

(Signed)

J. BUONAPARTE,
R. J. SCHIMMELPENNICK.

The commissioners of the transport board have freighted fifty vessels, for the purpose of conveying the French prisoners to their own country. Their number amounts to nearly fifteen thousand, and they are all to be sent home in the course of next week.

It is reported in some of the French papers that the royal family of France has been thus provided for: Louis xviii receives from Russia 200,000 rubles a year, and 100,000 piastres from Spain. The count D'Artois 360,000 livres from England; the prince of Conde 100,000; his son 80,000, and the duke D'Angouleme 80,000. The duchess of Angouleme has the fortune her aunt left her. The duchess of Orleans has 50,000 livres from France.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

By the ship Mercury, arrived on Saturday, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a regular file of London papers to the 10th of April. The greater part of them, however, have but little news except the paper of the 10th, which contains matter of considerable moment, no less than a plan, said to have been formed by Buonaparte, and agreed upon by the respective powers, to seize upon and partition the Turkish empire, amongst France, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Accounts have been received from Madras, of the submission of the Panjulan Courchy Polygar, and of the complete success of the English forces who carried the fort by storm, after an obstinate resistance.

Lord Whitworth was not to leave London for Paris until the first of May. It was confidently stated, that the governments of England and France, would proceed immediately to the adjustment of commercial regulations.

Joseph Buonaparte from Amiens, and the French minister, who arrived at Brest, at the eve of sailing for Guadeloupe, to succeed gen. Lacroix.

On the 7th April, at the levee, Mr. William Smith, late American minister at Portugal, was presented to his majesty. His majesty conferred some time with Mr. Smith, on the situation of Portugal and France. Mr. Smith passed some months at Paris, and was making the tour of Europe.

The flour mills of Metcalf and Co. at Bromby, near Bow, in Middlesex, have been burnt. It was the effect of an accident.

The emperor of Morocco has threatened to declare war against Sweden and Holland, if they do not send their accustomed presents in three months.

It appears that the new republic of Seven Islands is distracted with civil dissensions. The assembly convoked to give their opinion upon certain alterations in the constitution sanctioned by the Ottoman Porte and its allies, have annulled that constitution, and appointed a new legislature. The Kaisacan has in consequence addressed a letter to the president of the senate, demanding the immediate re-establishment of the former system, to effect which the Russian squadron and troops at Naples would, if necessary, be employed.

In the house of lords on the 8th of April, lord Grenville observed, "that it would be of the utmost importance that his majesty's ministers, whenever the definitive treaty comes before the house, should give no less full time to give it ample consideration before they should be pressed to any decision on the subject, in as much as the treaty differed, in its nature and probable effects, from all former treaties of peace between Great-Britain and France. In former treaties of peace, it was usual to recognize and confirm all former treaties of amity between both countries and their allies; whereas this treaty would go to abrogate and annul all former treaties. The abrogation of some treaties, he would allow, might be beneficial to this country; that of others must be injurious. He would state, for the present, but one or two striking instances, in which the evil must be obvious. For instance, treaty with Spain, under which renewed by every treaty of peace for two centuries previous to the war, we were allowed to cut logwood in the bay of Honduras, would be annulled; and the power which under this new treaty would be given to France, of trading in the interior parts of India, could not fail to shake the seat of the British government in that quarter of the globe, &c."

Lord Pelham, in reply, expressed his reliance, that when the treaty was fairly before the house, and discussed, no such ill consequences apprehended by lord Grenville, would be likely to ensue.

The price of provisions in England was daily falling—Stocks, on the 10th, 3 per cent. reduced 74 7-8; 75 1-4, 74 3-4—3 per cent. consols, 75 3-4, 76 3-8, 75 7-8—consols for op. 76 1-2, 75 7-8. At Paris, the 6th, the French funds were at 56 1-4.

The English stock, upon an average, was five per cent. higher than it was before the signing of the definitive treaty.

On the 9th of April the chancellor of the exchequer moved in the British house of commons, for leave to bring in a bill to continue the existing restrictions on the issue of each by the bank. On this motion an able and interesting debate ensued, when the motion was put and carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The dissolution of the British parliament is again strongly talked of.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Mercury, from London, brought dispatches from Mr. King, American minister at the court of Great-Britain, which were yesterday forwarded to the secretary of state. We learn that Mr. King intended leaving London the ensuing summer for France, on his return to the United States, from this we conclude, that he is already, or expects to be, recalled.

The account inserted yesterday, that Louisiana was to remain in the possession of Spain, is we find corroborated by other letters, received in this city from New-Orleans, mentioning that the news had been received there by the ship Patterson, from Bourdeaux. It is suggested that the court of Spain has given a douceur in piastres to the premier consul for this boon.

By captain Brown, of the schooner Good Intent, in 15 days from the Havana, we are informed that on the 25th April, about noon, a fire broke out in the suburbs of the Havana, which, in the space of three hours, consumed not less than 1300 houses. How it originated he could not learn; but strong suspicions were entertained that some of the negroes had done it intentionally. When capt. Brown failed, about twenty American vessels were lying at the Moro, principally laden with flour, but were not permitted to enter and dispose of their cargoes, though the article was in great scarcity, and selling at from 28 to 30 dollars per barrel.

We have been written accounts from merchants of respectability at the Havana, which confirm the number of houses destroyed to five hundred; and express a belief that government will make provision for the unfortunate sufferers.

May 25.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the ship Hercules Courtney, in 29 days from Cadiz, informs, that there were Tripolitan cruisers out, between Malaga and Gibraltar, one of which was a brig of 16 guns. Capt. Bainbridge, of the United States frigate Essex, had left the Rock of Gibraltar in pursuit of this brig, in consequence of information which had been communicated to him by the captain of an English ship which had just before

Not long before the Hercules Courtney failed, a pirate, (which had plundered several Swedish vessels) had been captured in the Straits, by a Spanish armed brig, sent out for the purpose.

Several of the Spanish money ships had arrived at Cadiz; one of which had on board eight millions of specie. This, together with the news of the signing of the definitive treaty, induced a great rise of

Spanish stock. The royal bills rose from 50 to 90 per cent.

Our informant has brought out dispatches from several of the American consuls up the Straits for the secretary of state.

May 26.

TOUSSAINT SURRENDERED.

The supercargo of the French ship Fanny, arrived here yesterday, informs the editors, that about the 28th of April, the black general Christophe, (commanding near Cape Francois) made overtures to general Le Clerc, offering to capitulate under certain stipulations; which was refused: He then surrendered his army, stores, &c. unconditionally.

Some days after this arrangement, a battle was fought between the French troops and the blacks at Port Francois, in which the former were victorious. This appears to have been decisive—for, immediately after the engagement, Toussaint sent his aid-de-camp to Le Clerc, offering to surrender, on condition that himself and his officers should continue to hold the same rank which they then held. General Le Clerc in reply said, that his surrender must be no otherwise than unconditional. Two days after Toussaint and Dessalines surrendered their army, on the conditions specified by Le Clerc; who afterwards permitted Toussaint to remain on his own plantation, as a private citizen, until he should receive the orders of Buonaparte relative to him—declaring, at the same time, that every thing that had passed, as far as it respected himself, should be buried in oblivion.

After this important and unexpected termination of a short but sanguinary war, a great number of the blacks returned to the plantations; and it was expected that in the course of two or three weeks the whole of them would return, and peaceably resume their accustomed duties of cultivators of the soil.

Thus, it appears, that tranquillity is about to be restored in the French islands, where proscriptions, assassinations, and destruction by fire and sword, have long been the order of the day.

About 6000 bls. of flour from France had arrived at Cape Francois just before the Fanny failed.

A letter from Port Republican of the 4th instant mentions, that on the 2d of May a French frigate, with 300 troops on board, under the command of general Boudet, failed for Guadeloupe to take command of that place; Pelage having signified his wish to Le Clerc to surrender that island to any officer he might empower to take possession of it. As this news comes in a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, we think it is entitled to full credit. It is a very pleasing to learn, that the late horrid work of massacre and conflagration at the Cape, is not to be repeated at Guadeloupe, which was lately expected.

Captain Phipps, who arrived here yesterday, in 16 days from Florida, via Savannah, informs, that the Indians have driven all the white inhabitants from the Maine. Several of the white people were killed, and the rest took refuge in the fortifications of St. John and St. Marks. Several of those who had been driven from their plantations, came passengers with captain Phipps.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated May 1st, 1802.

"I haste to communicate to you the pleasing intelligence, tranquillity is again restored to St. Domingo, the black chiefs have surrendered; the terms are not known—Christophe is now here."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated April 7, 1802, to a gentleman in this city.

"The British Squadron from Egypt, under lord admiral Keith and vice-admiral Saumarez arrived here a few days ago. There are also here some Portuguese ships of war destined up the Mediterranean, to cruise against the Algerines. The Swedes are cruising in concert with the Americans against the Tripolitans, with a squadron consisting of 3 heavy frigates and a 64. We also learn that the king of Sweden, anxious to give a decisive blow whilst a good opportunity serves, has sent orders to his commodore off Tripoli, to prepare bombs, boats and every other necessary implement for besieging the town, together with a plan for laying the siege, requesting it might be laid before the American commodore, whom he hopes will take an active part in the arrangements, as well as in the contest—placing the greatest reliance on the skill and intrepidity of the American character."

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 6.

"Since my last, two events have caused a considerable rise in the state of public confidence, the first is the arrival of the definitive treaty, the other the minister's declaration a few days ago in the house of commons, that he intended to move for a repeal of the income tax; and though the wants of the nation make it necessary for him to borrow 26 millions and a half for the service of the current year for England and Ireland, and to raise, besides that, four millions to pay the interest of 97 millions borrowed already, on the pledge of the income tax; he has not only done both, and in borrowing the sum he wanted, made a good bargain for the public, but he has laid on such taxes as will more than amount to an equivalent for the income tax, without exciting any alarm or appearing to be at all burthenome. But what is more extraordinary than all this, the 3 per cents. which, before the budget was opened (on Monday) were at 68 1-2, have raised to 77 and 78 1-2! and the other stocks in proportion! Thus has the confidence of the nation been promoted and advanced by what almost every man thought but a few days ago, would have depressed it. The income tax gave universal dissatisfaction, and since the peace has been concluded, the

members for its repeal public meetings have been held for its repeal. The arrival of the definitive treaty, the minister to move for the repeal of the income tax, the funds the government, the peace will be established. Monday last, he expressed his confidence in the peace, which I have mentioned. That to secure a longer interference in the affairs of the nation, this assertion of commons, has given out of doors: 'tis the have in vain been broke out, and though government at the close of war, yet it is not too late and future generations who may be mini this sentiment, and a sure—and indeed, the of the nation, ought

We are authorized respecting the recal of founded, being allusion, who arrived in no reports in England that Mr. King was the contrary, the ge- rican minister would or two years longer, United States to h in Europe, under pr

Died, at Mon- 22d of May, INGTON; wife of general Goodrich, amiable and charming female character, her superiority, intelligent and respectful grief is

Extract of a letter surprise, capt St 1802, to his fr

"We left Bait after experiencing hour on the 30th severe gale of w minute we were and ward room of started, part of on fails, all our two overboard, but the —At this time however it proved fel.—The squadron just arrived from ral, who has lan ships have nothing state of starvation cannot be concluded "Our schooner we shall fail for Sterett I cannot flatter. I will tice he merits."

Yesterday arrived days from Nant learn, that a pop tholic religion in arch-bishops, &c., and the title of the attention of in conformity to day attended Div pieces of canon military and ot was, by edit, toles, &c. were revered as heret We are furth was ratified, France, previou

Extract of a le

"The ship days from Hav 24th ult. contain have taken a c covering any in the country, attention, and be translated, cure, a report floor of the de tween the part Verbal acc New-York, in and in a

known for its repeal have increased, and several public meetings have been held to draw petitions, which have been sent down to the house of commons, praying for its repeal. These several petitions, and the arrival of the definitive treaty, have prevailed on the minister to move for its repeal, and the effect has been the extraordinary elevation I have been mentioning. Superadded to these circumstances, I must not forget one which has tended also to strengthen and consolidate the hopes of the nation, that the peace will be permanent. In the speech Mr. Addington made on the opening of the budget on Monday last, he expressed himself in these remarkable words, which I shall distinguish by writing them in large characters—

"That to secure a lasting peace, we should no longer interfere in the affairs of other nations, but secure and maintain our own independence!"

"This assertion of the minister's in the house of commons, has given the most exquisite satisfaction out of doors: 'tis the thing the people of England have in vain been wishing for, ever since the war broke out, and though this sentiment comes from government at the close of a long, bloody and expensive war, yet it is not too late to be interesting to the present and future generations. We have only to hope, whoever may be minister, he will in future act up to this sentiment, and abide by so wise and just a measure—and indeed, the legislature backed by the voice of the nation, ought to hold him to it!"

May 27.

We are authorized to assert, that the formists respecting the recall of Mr. King is altogether unfounded, being assured by a gentleman of information, who arrived in the Mercury, that there were no reports in England, antecedent to his departure, that Mr. King was to leave that country soon; on the contrary, the general opinion was, that the American minister would continue to reside in London one or two years longer, as it might be important for the United States to have the advantage of his abilities in Europe, under present circumstances.

[Daily Ado.]

Died, at Mount Vernon, on Saturday the 22d of May, Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, widow of the late illustrious general GEORGE WASHINGTON. To those amiable and christian virtues, which adorn the female character, she added dignity of manner, superiority of understanding, a mind intelligent and elevated.—The silence of respectful grief is our best eulogy.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Enterprise, capt Sterett, dated Gibraltar, April 2d, 1802, to his friend in the City of Washington.

"We left Baltimore on the 16th February, and after experiencing many heavy gales, arrived in harbor on the 30th ult.—on the 14th ult. while in a severe gale of wind a few struck us, and for near a minute we were down on our beam ends, the cabin and ward room were filled with water, our stern started, part of our wall was stove in, several new sails, all our sweeps, and two men, were washed overboard, but the next sea washed the men in again.—At this time I considered death as inevitable, however it proved to me the value of our little vessel.—The Squadron under admiral Keith is laying here just arrived from Egypt; also the Portuguese admiral, who has landed eight thousand troops. Our ships have nothing to do. The Tripolitans are in a state of starvation, and much dissatisfied that peace cannot be concluded.

"Our schooner is repairing, and as soon as done we shall sail for Malta, our cruising ground. Capt. Sterett I cannot speak in too high terms of, or too flattering. I wish my country may do him the justice he merits."

May 28.

Yesterday arrived ship Maria, captain Newell, 35 days from Nantes.—No papers. By this vessel we learn, that a pope's bull, establishing the Roman Catholic religion in France, the appointment of bishops, arch-bishops, &c. with salaries, at the national expence, and the title of citizen bishop, &c. much engrossed the attention of the people of that country.—That in conformity to the above the consuls on Easter Sunday attended Divine service, under a discharge of 90 pieces of cannon, escorted by a large body of the military and other parades. That the old calendar was, by edict, to take place, that the decades, ventos, &c. were banished, and the 7th day once more revered as heretofore.

We are further informed that the definitive treaty was ratified, confirmed, exchanged and published in France, previous to the sailing of the Maria.

May 29.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to the editor, dated May 27.

"The ship Sophia, Hand, is just come up in 25 days from Havre. She brings Paris papers to the 24th ult. containing London dates to the 19th. We have taken a cursory view of their contents, without

inserting any article worth transferring for you. In the country, the day is yet unsettled, and whatever is judged worthy of it will be translated. At the time of the Sophia's departure, a report prevailed at Havre, that the ratifications of the definitive treaty had been exchanged between the parties."

Verbal accounts by the ship Eagle, arrived at New-York, in 41 days from Belfast, state, that Ireland was in a complete state of tranquillity—that the

subject of the union was hardly spoken of—that all appeared to be reconciled to it—that provisions were plenty and cheap—and that flax-seed was up to six guineas a tierce.

April 10.

The ratification of the preliminary treaty is expected to arrive about the latter end of the next week.

What has been long predicted is likely to happen in the course of a short time! The Turkish empire will fall, and be divided among the great powers contiguous to it, Russia, Prussia and Austria. Here is a new and interesting theme to employ contemplation.

On the 17th day of June next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called God's Gift and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, lying near Piscataway, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

May 29, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 28, 1802.

CHARLES SCOTT, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having heretofore applied, by petition, in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule, and list, on oath, as by the said act required, being annexed to the petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Charles Scott hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the said act, and having, at the time of his application, been imprisoned, and having been brought before the chancellor and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by the said act required, and the said Charles Scott having since produced the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid; the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Charles Scott appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the eighteenth day of September next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and that the said Charles Scott give notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next.

True copy,

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

STEPHEN RUMMELLS, Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-Street, Annapolis.

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

May 29, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES WEST, of Annapolis, are requested to come and settle their accounts, by paying the money, or giving their bonds or notes by the 20th of June, which will prevent further trouble; those who do not comply with this notice will be compelled by law! Annapolis, May 29, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

May 10, 1802.

To be RENTED, A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be shown by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

SALE OF NEGROES!

On Saturday the nineteenth of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis, pursuant to an order of the orphans court,

FOUR negroes, a woman and three children, (a boy and two girls,) late the property of Mary Lulby, deceased. The woman is a good cook, and understands any kind of house work. They will be sold on a credit of six months, on bond with security.

JAMES LUSBY, Administrator.

May 27, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 18, 1802.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee of the real estate of Richard Chew, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed on the 14th day of June next, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before that day, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th instant.

The said sale as follows, 406 acres of land at £. 5, 17 acres at £. 5, 687½ acres at £. 5 5 0, 12½ acres at £. 7 10.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 30, 1802.

Elizabeth Alcock, Philip Woolford, James Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan, William Green, Nancy Alcock, Robert Green, and Catherine his wife.

against

John Dawson, Sarah Hignett, Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, Joseph Coxe, and Elizabeth his wife, William Dawson, Margaret Dawson, Jonas Dawson, Elisha Dawson, Shadrack Dawson, Frederick Dawson, and Joseph Dawson.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the recording of a deed of bargain and sale from John Dawson, late of Caroline county, in the State of Maryland, to Thomas Alcock, of the same county, for three several tracts of land, in the said county, called RED OAK POND, NO NAME, and PLEASANT; the bill states, that the said Thomas Alcock, the bargainee in the said deed mentioned, hath departed this life intestate, and that the complainants are his heirs at law, and that the said John Dawson, the bargainor, hath also died intestate, and that the defendants are his heirs at law. Subpoena hath issued against the defendants who have all been summoned, except Thomas Alford, and Esther his wife, William, Jonas and Elisha, Shadrack, Frederick and Joseph Dawson, and it is alleged on the part of the complainants, that those defendants last mentioned reside in the State of Delaware; it is thereupon, and on the motion of the complainants, ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the end of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the non resident defendants, and all persons claiming, as heirs to the said bargainor, may have notice of the complainants application to this court, and of the substance and object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

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

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of TOWNLY YATES, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Townly Yates hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the said Townly Yates, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Townly Yates, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Townly Yates's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

True copy,

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

NOTICE.

THE clergy and vestries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Maryland, are notified according to the constitution of said church, that the next convention thereof is to be held in Ballon, on Wednesday the 9th of June, 1802.

JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Secy.

May 18, 1802.

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

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

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

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

Gentlemen,

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

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

LUTHER MARTIN.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	Stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

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

From **Dr. Weatherburn.**

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

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

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—

with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

she is of one month's confinement in a healthy state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

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

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

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

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

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

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

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

CASES OF CURE.

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

TAPE WORM.

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

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

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

York, January 4th, 1809.

Dear Sir,

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

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

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

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

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

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

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.

(LVIIIth Year)

MA

VIENNA

THE accounts from
telling every
in that country are in
more talk than ever of
vices. Letters from
Austrian battalions from
bourg and Weissbo-
ceived orders to advance
Hermanstadt, and the
expected at Bistria.
to assemble in Transyl-
men. It is generally
occupy Bucharest, Ti-
places in Wallachia.
rived at Temeswar, Pe-
veral other places in
inforce the corps of ge-
cordon on the frontier
a numerous Austrian
Eastern Galicia, and
yond doubt. The tr-
advance guard of the
Dobrota. The posses-
chief design of the re-
is reported, will be c-
A body of Russian tr-
army and occupy Cl-
There is yet a diver-
of all these preparati-
the Austrian and Rus-
wards the Porte; for-
ported by several, that
to form the new esta-
Tuscany; it being st-
ville that this prince
ny. On the other h-
operation of Russia,
to procure an establish-
or the king of Sardi-
however, is founded
will inform us of wh-
incident.

P A R

Between the French

The government
ledges that the Cath-
gion, is the religion
people. His holiness
this same religion
receive the greatest
re-establishment of
the particular profes-
the republic. Havi-
knowledge, ten
religion, as to the
they have agreed to
Art. I. The Cath-
ligion shall be free
worship shall be re-
government shall
harmony.

II. There shall be
cert with the govern-
of French dioceses.

III. His holiness
French bishops, pri-
unity, he confident-
sacrifice, even that
Should they re-
dictated by a rega-
refusal, however,
new titulars will
the bishops of
manner:

IV. The first
within three mon-
bull of his holiness
shoprics of the
for the canonical
nies established in
vernment.

V. The Roman
after he vacates,
full, and the
annets the por-
ticle.

VI. The bishops
shall formally take
the oath of fideli-
change of govern-
terms:

"I swear and
the holy Evangel-
to the government
the French repub-
communication,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 10, 1802.

VIENNA, March 23.

THE accounts from Hungary become more interesting every day. All the troops cantoned in that country are in movement, and there is now more talk than ever of seizing on several Turkish provinces. Letters from Buda mention that several Austrian battalions which had collected at Claufenbourg and Weissembourg in Transylvania, have received orders to advance to Szebenburg, Cronstadt and Hermanstadt, and that large bodies of troops were expected at Bistria. The number of those who are to assemble in Transylvania is computed to be 24,000 men. It is generally thought they are designed to occupy Bucharest, Targovist and the other principal places in Wallachia. Other Austrian forces have arrived at Temeswar, Peterwaradin, Pafowa and in several other places in Hungary and the Banat, to reinforce the corps of general Jellachich, who forms a cordon on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia. That a numerous Austrian army has been assembled in Eastern Galicia, and particularly at Limberg, is beyond doubt. The troops intended to compose the advance guard of this army, collect at Halitz and Dobrolo. The possession of Moldavia seems to be the chief design of the re-union of these forces, which it is reported, will be commanded by general Staray. A body of Russian troops is to co-operate with this army and occupy Chotzyn, Bender and Akierman. There is yet a diversity of opinion as to the intention of all these preparations, and motives which induce the Austrian and Russian cabinets to act hostilely towards the Porte; for it is not to be believed as reported by several, that Moldavia and Wallachia are to form the new establishment of the grand duke of Tuscany; it being stipulated by the treaty of Luneville that this prince should be indemnified in Germany. On the other hand, and to account for the co-operation of Russia, it would seem that it is intended to procure an establishment for the French pretender or the king of Sardinia. Neither of these reasons, however, is founded upon a solid basis. Time alone will inform us of what we are to think of this new incident.

P A R I S, 15 Germinal. CONVENTION

Between the French government and his Holiness Pius VII.

The government of the French republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, is the religion of a large majority of the French people. His holiness acknowledges on his part, that this same religion has received, and yet expects to receive the greatest advantages and splendour from the re-establishment of Catholicism in France, and from the particular profession made of it by the consuls of the republic. Having therefore made the mutual acknowledgement, tending as much to the promotion of religion, as to the security of internal tranquillity, they have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Public worship shall be restored, under such regulations as government shall judge most conducive to peace and harmony.

II. There shall be made by the holy See, in concert with the government, a new list (circonscription) of French dioceses.

III. His holiness shall declare to the titulars of the French bishoprics, that for the interests of peace and unity, he confidently expects from them every sort of sacrifice, even that of their fees.

Should they refuse to comply with this request, dictated by a regard to the interests of the church (a refusal, however, which his holiness does not expect) new titulars will be provided to the government of the bishoprics of the new list, in the following manner:

IV. The first consul of the republic shall nominate within three months following the publication of the bull of his holiness to the arch-bishoprics and bishoprics of the new list. His holiness shall confer the canonical institution according to the ceremonies established in France before the change of government.

V. The nomination to bishoprics which shall hereafter be vacant, shall be also made by the first consul.

VI. The bishops before entering on their functions, shall formally take, at the hands of the first consul, the oath of fidelity which was in use before the change of government, expressed in the following terms:

"I swear and promise before Almighty God, on the holy Evangelists, to maintain obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French republic. I promise also not to hold any communication, nor to assist at any council, nor to

hold any league, either within or without, that may contravene public tranquillity; and if in any diocese or elsewhere I apprehend that any mischief is plotting against the state, I will make it known to the government."

VII. The ecclesiastics of the second order, shall take the same oath at the hands of the civil authority designated by the government.

VIII. The formula of the following prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service, in all the Catholic churches of France:

* Domine, saluum fac rempublicam;

Domine, saluos fac consules.

IX. The bishops shall make out new lists of the parishes within their dioceses, which, however, shall not have any force till ratified by government.

X. The bishops shall nominate the curates. But their choice shall be expressly confined to such persons as are agreeable to the government.

XI. The bishops may have a chapter for their cathedrals, and a seminary for their dioceses, but the government will not engage to make any provision for the same by endowment.

XII. All the metropolitan cathedrals, parochial, and other churches which may not have been alienated, and which are necessary for worship, shall be put under the care of the bishops.

XIII. His holiness, for the sake of peace, and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares that neither he, nor his successors, will disturb in any manner the proprietors of ecclesiastical property heretofore purchased by them, and that consequently the title to those estates and the privileges and revenues belonging to them, shall remain inviolable, by those deriving titles from them.

XIV. The government shall guarantee a proper degree of respect to the bishops and curates, when dioceses and curates are comprised in the new list.

XV. The government will also take measures to secure to the French Catholics any endowments which may be made for the benefit of their churches.

XVI. His holiness acknowledges that the first consul of the French republic possesses all the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the preceding articles, and the nomination to bishoprics, shall with respect to the first consul, be regulated by a future convention.

The ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Paris, within 40 days.

Done at Paris, 26th Melchor, 9th year of the French republic.

From the organic articles of the convention agreed upon in the Concordat, for the regulation of religious worship in France.

Agreeable to the project of the law, the publication in France of any act of the court of Rome, of foreign synods and of general councils, before they shall have been examined by the government is forbidden. It also forbids any ecclesiastical assembly to deliberate in France without its authority: gives to the council of state the cognizance of redress and errors. The archbishops and bishops may subjoin to their name the title of Citizen or Monsieur, but without any other addition. No one can receive the rank of bishop under thirty years of age, nor unless a native Frenchman. The first consul will cause the candidates to be examined touching their religious sentiments. The bishops must reside in their respective dioceses, from whence they are not to absent themselves without the leave of the first consul. Each bishop may have two vicars general, and the archbishop three; they shall visit every year one division of their diocese, and the whole of the diocese every five years; and they shall submit to the first consul the regulations for organizing their seminaries.

TITLE III.—On Worship.

There shall be but one liturgy and one catechism for all the French Catholic churches.

No curate can order extraordinary public prayers in his parish without the special permission of the bishop.

No holyday or festival, except Sunday, can be ef-

ferred. Ecclesiastics shall wear, in their religious ceremonies, habiliments and ornaments suitable to their title. They cannot in any case, and under any pretext, assume the colours and marks of distinction reserved for the bishops.

All ecclesiastics shall be habited in the French manner, and in black. Bishops may add to that

* Lord! we beseech thee take the republic into thy safe keeping.

Lord! we beseech thee take the consuls into thy safe keeping.

dress the Pastoral cross and the violet coloured stockings.

No religious ceremony can take place out of the edifices consecrated to Catholic worship, in the towns where there are temples destined for different worships.

The same temple cannot be consecrated but to one kind of worship.

There shall be in the cathedrals and parishes a place of distinction for the Catholic individuals exercising the civil and military authorities.

The bishop shall concert with the prefect to regulate the mode of calling the faithful to divine service by the sound of the bells. They cannot be rung without the permission of the local police.

When government orders public prayers the bishops shall agree with the prefect and the military commandant of the place, on the day, hour and mode of executing these ordinances.

The solemn predications called *Sermons*, and those known by the name of *Stations de l'avant et du Garde*, shall be made by priests only who shall have obtained special authority from the bishop for that purpose.

All curates, when performing parochial service, shall pray and cause to be prayed for the prosperity of the French republic and the consuls.

In their instructions, they shall not permit themselves to use any invective, direct or indirect, either against the other worships authorized by the state, or against the individuals belonging to the said worships.

They shall not in the discourse usually pronounced during divine service, publish any thing foreign to the exercise of the worship, except what may be ordered by government.

They shall not administer the nuptial benediction but to those who shall prove in due form their having contracted marriage before the civil officer.

It shall be obligatory to make use of the Equinoctial calendar established by the laws of the republic, for all ecclesiastical and religious acts. The days shall be designated according to the Solstice calendar.

The day of rest for the public functionaries shall be fixed on the Sunday.

Articles for the organization of the Protestant worship.

Art. 1. None but Frenchmen can exercise the functions of worship.

2. Neither the Protestant churches nor their ministers can hold relationship with any foreign power or authority.

3. The ministers of the several Protestant communions in the performance of divine service, shall pray, and cause to be prayed for, the prosperity of the French republic and the consuls.

4. No doctrinal or dogmatical decisions, no formula under the title of confession, or under any other title, can be published or taught before government has authorized its publication.

5. No alteration in the mode of discipline shall take place without the same authorization.

6. The council of state shall take cognizance of all the operations of the ministers of worship, and of all the dissensions which may arise between the ministers.

7. The maintenance of the ministers of the confessional churches shall be provided for; it being understood that the properties possessed by these churches, and the proceeds of the oblations established according to usage or by regulations, shall be applied to that purpose.

8. The dispositions contained in the organical articles of the Catholic worship, respecting the liberty of endowments and the nature of the property which is to be the object of it, shall be common to the Protestant churches.

9. There shall be two academies or seminaries in the east of France, for the instruction of the ministers of the Augsburg confession.

10. There shall be a seminary at Geneva for the instruction of the ministers of the reformed churches.

11. The professors of all the academies or seminaries shall be appointed by the first consul.

12. None can be elected minister of a church of

for the instruction of the ministers of that confession; and if he does not exhibit, in one form, a certificate of the time of his study, his ability, and his good morals.

13. None can be elected minister of a reformed church, without having first studied in the seminary of Geneva, and exhibiting a certificate in the form mentioned in the preceding article.

14. The regulations concerning the administration and interior policy of the seminaries, on the number and quality of the professors, the manner of teaching,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous disorders
Violent cramps in the
Stomach and back
Confusions
Indigestion
Loss of appetite
Melancholy
Impurity of blood
Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections
Pains in the limbs
Inward weakness
Relaxations
Semi-involuntary emissions
Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)
Obstinate gleets
Barrenness
Impotency, &c. &c.
In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

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

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

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

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

to sit up in bed, and to be in a healthy state of
health and strength.
JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before me, **Benjamin Ferguson,**
Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown,**
Pennsylvania.
Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTHER,**
Minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

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

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

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

Dr. Hahn's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

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

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

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation cleanses and fortifies
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which tend to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

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

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

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

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

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

Dr. Hahn's ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons in delicate health.

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

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FARRINGTON and SAMUEL**
GRIFFIN.

(LVIIIth Year)
MA

VIENNA.
THE accounts from
terrelling every
in that country are in
more talk than ever of
vices. Letters from
Austrian battalions who
bourg and Weissbom-
received orders to advance
Hermanstadt, and then
expected at Bistria;
to assemble in Transyl-
men. It is generally
occupy Bucharest, Tir-
places in Wallachia.
rived at Temeswar, Pe-
veral other places in
inforce the corps of ge-
cordon on the frontier
a numerous Austrian
Eastern-Gallicia, and
yond doubt. The re-
advance guard of the
Dobro. The posses-
chief design of the re-
is reported, will be c-
A body of Russian tr-
army and occupy Cl-
There is yet a diver-
of all these prepara-
the Austrian and Rus-
wards the Porte; for-
ported by several, th-
to form the new esta-
Tuscany; it being th-
ville that this price
ny. On the other h-
operation of Russia,
to procure an establi-
or the king of Sardi-
however, is founded
will inform us of wh-
incident.

P. A. R.
Between the French

The government
ledges that the Cat-
gion, is the religion
people. His holiness
this same religion
receive the greatest
re-establishment of
the particular profes-
the republic. Hav-
knowledge, to re-
religion, as to the
they have agreed to
Art. I. The Ca-
ligion shall be fre-
worship shall be a
government shall
harmony.

II. There shall
cert with the gover-
of French dioceses
III. His holiness
French bishops, pri-
unity, he confiden-
sacrifice, even th-
Should they re-
dictated by a rega-
refusal, however,
new titulars will
the bishops of a
manner.

IV. The first
within three mon-
bull of his holi-
phorics of the
fer the canonical
nies established

after be vacan-
ful, and the can-
holiness the pot-
ticle.

VI. The bish-
shall formally to
the oath of ho-
change of gover-
terms;

"I swear and
the holy Evang-
to the govern-
the French repu-
communication,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1802.

VIENNA, March 23.

THE accounts from Hungary become more interesting every day. All the troops cantoned in that country are in movement, and there is now more talk than ever of seizing on several Turkish provinces. Letters from Buda mention that several Austrian battalions which had collected at Clausenbourg and Weissembourg in Transylvania, have received orders to advance to Scesbourg, Cronstadt and Hermanstadt, and that large bodies of troops were expected at Biltra. The number of those who are to assemble in Transylvania is computed to be 24,000 men. It is generally thought they are designed to occupy Bucharest, Tirgovitz and the other principal places in Wallachia. Other Austrian forces have arrived at Temeswar, Peterwaradin, Pafcowa and in several other places in Hungary, and the Banat, to reinforce the corps of general Jellachich, who forms a cordon on the frontiers of Bosnia and Servia. That a numerous Austrian army has been assembled in Eastern Galicia, and particularly at Limberg, is beyond doubt. The troops intended to compose the advance guard of this army, collect at Halitz and Dobrolo. The possession of Moldavia seems to be the chief design of the re-union of these forces, which it is reported, will be commanded by general Staray. A body of Russian troops is to co-operate with this army and occupy Chotayn, Bender and Akierman. There is yet a diversity of opinion as to the intention of all these preparations, and motives which induce the Austrian and Russian cabinets to act hostilely towards the Porte; for it is not to be believed as reported by several, that Moldavia and Wallachia are to form the new establishment of the grand duke of Tuscany; it being stipulated by the treaty of Luneville that this prince should be indemnified in Germany. On the other hand, and to account for the co-operation of Russia, it would seem that it is intended to procure an establishment for the French pretender or the king of Sardinia. Neither of these reasons, however, is founded upon a solid basis. Time alone will inform us of what we are to think of this new incident.

P A R I S, 15 Germinal.
CONVENTION

Between the French government and his Holiness Pius VII.

The government of the French republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion, is the religion of a large majority of the French people. His holiness acknowledges on his part, that this same religion has received, and yet expects to receive the greatest advantages and splendour, from the re-establishment of Catholicism in France, and from the particular profession made of it by the consuls of the republic. Having therefore made the mutual acknowledgement, tending as much to the promotion of religion, as to the security of internal tranquillity, they have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. The Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion shall be freely exercised in France. Public worship shall be restored, under such regulations as government shall judge most conducive to peace and harmony.

II. There shall be made by the holy See, in concert with the government, a new list (circonscription) of French dioceses.

III. His holiness shall declare to the titulars of the French bishoprics, that for the interests of peace and unity, he confidently expects from them every sort of sacrifice, even that of their fees.

Should they refuse to comply with this request, dictated by a regard to the interests of the church (a refusal, however, which his holiness does not expect) new titulars will be provided to the government of the bishoprics of the new list, in the following manner:

IV. The first consul of the republic shall nominate within three months following the publication of the bull of his holiness to the arch-bishoprics and bishoprics of the new list. His holiness shall confer the canonical institution according to the ceremonies established in France.

V. The vacant bishoprics which shall hereafter be vacated, shall be also made by the first consul, and the canonical institution shall be given by his holiness the pope, in conformity to the preceding article.

VI. The bishops before entering on their functions, shall formally take, at the hands of the first consul, the oath of fidelity which was in use before the change of government—expressed in the following terms:

"I swear and promise before Almighty God, on the holy Evangelists, to maintain obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French republic. I promise also not to hold any communication, nor to assist at any council, nor to

hold any league, either within or without, that may contravene public tranquillity; and if in any diocese or elsewhere I apprehend that any mischief is plotting against the state, I will make it known to the government."

VII. The ecclesiastics of the second order, shall take the same oath at the hands of the civil authority designated by the government.

VIII. The formula of the following prayer shall be recited at the end of divine service, in all the Catholic churches of France:

* Domine, saluum fac rempublicam;

Domine, saluos fac consules.

IX. The bishops shall make out new lists of the parishes within their dioceses, which, however, shall not have any force till ratified by government.

X. The bishops shall nominate the curates. But their choice shall be expressly confined to such persons as are agreeable to the government.

XI. The bishops may have a chapter for their cathedrals, and a seminary for their dioceses, but the government will not engage to make any provision for the same by endowment.

XII. All the metropolitan cathedrals, parochial, and other churches which may not have been alienated, and which are necessary for worship, shall be put under the care of the bishops.

XIII. His holiness, for the sake of peace, and the happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares that neither he, nor his successors, will disturb in any manner the proprietors of ecclesiastical property heretofore purchased by them, and that consequently the title to those estates and the privileges and revenues belonging to them, shall remain inviolable, by those deriving titles from them.

XIV. The government shall guarantee a proper degree of respect to the bishops and curates; when dioceses and curates are comprised in the new list.

XV. The government will also take measures to secure to the French Catholics any endowments which may be made for the benefit of their churches.

XVI. His holiness acknowledges that the first consul of the French republic possesses all the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the preceding articles, and the nomination to bishoprics, shall with respect to the first consul, be regulated by a future convention.

The ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Paris, within 40 days.

Done at Paris, 26th Messidor, 9th year of the French republic.

From the organic articles of the convention agreed upon in the Concordat, for the regulation of religious worship in France.

Agreeable to the project of the law, the publication in France of any act of the court of Rome, of foreign synods and of general councils, before they shall have been examined by the government is forbidden. It also forbids any ecclesiastical assembly to deliberate in France without its authority: gives to the council of state the cognizance of redress and errors. The archbishops and bishops may subjoin to their name the title of Citizen or Monsieur, but without any other addition. No one can receive the rank of bishop under thirty years of age, nor unless a native Frenchman. The first consul will cause the candidates to be examined touching their religious sentiments. The bishops must reside in their respective dioceses, from whence they are not to absent themselves without the leave of the first consul. Each bishop may have two vicars general, and the archbishop three; they shall visit every year one division of their diocese, and the whole of the diocese every five years; and they shall submit to the first consul the regulations for organizing their seminaries.

TITLE III.—On Worship.

There shall be but one liturgy and one catechism for all the French Catholic churches.

In his parish without the special permission of the bishop.

No holiday or festival, except Sunday, can be established without the sanction of government.

Ecclesiastics shall wear, in their religious ceremonies, habiliments and ornaments suitable to their title. They cannot in any case, and under any pretext, assume the colours and marks of distinction reserved for the bishops.

All ecclesiastics shall be habited in the French manner, and in black. Bishops may add to that

* Lord! we beseech thee take the republic into thy safe keeping.

* Lord! we beseech thee take the consuls into thy safe keeping.

dress the Pastoral cross and the violet coloured stockings.

No religious ceremony can take place out of the edifices consecrated to Catholic worship, in the towns where there are temples destined for different worships.

The same temple cannot be consecrated but to one kind of worship.

There shall be in the cathedrals and parishes a place of distinction for the Catholic individuals exercising the civil and military authorities.

The bishop shall concert with the prefect to regulate the mode of calling the faithful to divine service by the sound of the bells. They cannot be rung without the permission of the local police.

When government orders public prayers the bishops shall agree with the prefect and the military commandant of the place, on the day, hour and mode of executing these ordinances.

The solemn predications called *Sermons*, and those known by the name of *Stations de l'avant et du Careme*, shall be made by priests only who shall have obtained special authority from the bishop for that purpose.

All curates, when performing parochial service, shall pray and cause to be prayed for the prosperity of the French republic and the consuls.

In their instructions, they shall not permit themselves to use any invective, direct or indirect, either against the other worships authorized by the state, or against the individuals belonging to the said worships.

They shall not in the discourse usually pronounced during divine service, publish any thing foreign to the exercise of the worship, except what may be ordered by government.

They shall not administer the nuptial benediction but to those who shall prove in due form their having contracted marriage before the civil officer.

It shall be obligatory to make use of the Equinoctial calendar established by the laws of the republic, for all ecclesiastical and religious acts. The days shall be designated according to the Solstice calendar.

The day of rest for the public functionaries shall be fixed on the Sunday.

Articles for the organization of the Protestant worship.

Art. I. None but Frenchmen can exercise the functions of worship.

2. Neither the Protestant churches nor their ministers can hold relationship with any foreign power or authority.

3. The ministers of the several Protestant communities in the performance of divine service, shall pray, and cause to be prayed for, the prosperity of the French republic and the consuls.

4. No doctrinal or dogmatical decisions, no formula under the title of confession, or under any other title, can be published or taught before government has authorized its publication.

5. No alteration in the mode of discipline shall take place without the same authorization.

6. The council of state shall take cognizance of all the operations of the ministers of worship, and of all the dissensions which may arise between the ministers.

7. The maintenance of the ministers of the consistorial churches shall be provided for; it being understood that the properties possessed by these churches, and the proceeds of the oblations established according to usage or by regulations, shall be applied to that purpose.

8. The dispositions contained in the organical articles of the Catholic worship, respecting the liberty of endowments and the nature of the property which is to be the object of it, shall be common to the Protestant churches.

9. There shall be two academies or seminaries in the east of France, for the instruction of the ministers of the Augsburg confession.

10. There shall be a seminary at Geneva for the

11. The professors of all the academies or seminaries shall be appointed by the first consul.

12. None can be elected minister of a church of the Augsburg confession unless he has studied during a stated time in one of the French seminaries destined for the instruction of the ministers of that confession; and if he does not exhibit, in one form, a certificate of the time of his study, his ability, and his good morals.

13. None can be elected minister of a reformed church, without having first studied in the seminary of Geneva, and exhibiting a certificate in the form mentioned in the preceding article.

14. The regulations concerning the administration and interior policy of the seminaries, on the number and quality of the professors, the manner of teaching,

and the form of certificates or attestations of study, good conduct, and ability, shall be approved by government.

April 18.

The following are the particulars of the ceremony of yesterday.

A guard of troops lined the streets from the Thuilleries to Notre-Dame.

Forty coaches, drawn by 4 horses each, conducted the ambassadors, the counsellors of state and the ministers. Five coaches likewise drawn by horses, destined by the ministers of war, for the generals, conducted several of the most distinguished officers of our armies.

The coach of the first consul was drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned, and led by Mamelukes. It was accompanied by general officers, officers of the guard, and the aides-de-camp of the first consul, all on horseback. The attendants of the first consul were dressed in gold lace—those of the ministers were yellow faced with red, also trimmed with gold.

The counsellors of state, the ministers waited at the door of the church, for the arrival of the consuls, before they entered.

The consuls were expected, at the entrance of the nave, by the archbishop of Paris, attended by his bishops and clergy. They were received under a canopy. The archbishop presented the holy water and incense. They proceeded under the canopy, to the place destined for them, under another canopy, facing which appeared the pope's legate, in his pontifical robes.

The cardinal legate, performed low mass. During the elevation (of the host) the drums beat in the streets, and the troops presented their arms. After reading the Gospel, the archbishop and bishops called in succession by the secretary of state took the oath, one after the other, at the hands of the first consul.

M. de Bourgelin, arch of Tours, delivered a discourse, which the weakness of his voice did not permit us to hear distinctly, but which will probably be published; Madame Louis Buonaparte, having made the request.

After the mass, the legate sung the Te Deum, which was performed by two orchestras.

The ceremonies concluded, the consul re-conducted, under the canopy, by the archbishop of Paris, and clergy, to the door of the nave, returned to the consular Paris, about 4 o'clock.

April 22.

Her royal highness the duchess of Cumberland, sister-in-law to the king of England, arrived at Calais, on the 12th April, at 11 o'clock at night, accompanied by lady Catharine Ranelagh, and other female attendants. On landing, the civil authorities went to receive her. The next day she set off for Paris, after testifying her satisfaction for the good reception she met with.

April 23.

The Batavian legislative body, in its sitting of the 16th, ratified the treaty of peace concluded at Amiens, together with the separate convention agreed upon between the two republics.

LA ROCHELLE, April 7.

The house of Paul Parreau and Filleau, of this place, has fitted out 6 transports loaded with men and provisions for Batavia. Three Dutch frigates will escort them; they will sail this day or to-morrow if the weather permits. This armament is to be shortly followed by a similar one, confided likewise to the care of the same house.

LONDON, April 15.

We have received authentic information from Surinam, that capt. Brown, on entering the river of Surinam, perceived a shark, into which he threw a harpoon, when it immediately disappeared; but the next day it was discovered on the surface of the water not far from the shore. Several boats were sent after it, when it was soon dispatched. But what must have been the surprise of those whose curiosity had drawn them to see it, to find, on opening the fish, the body of a woman elegantly dressed, with the exception of the head, which had been separated from the body.

Lord Whitworth is on the eve of departure for France. His baggage is all embarked, and ready to be shipped. The French government has given orders that it shall be exempt from search on its arrival.

April 16.

By a letter from Malta, dated 14 Feb. we learn, that the late events which have happened in the republic of the Seven Isles, and the state of uncertainty

have determined the commander in chief of our fleet in the Mediterranean, lord Keith, to dispatch capt. Martin with his majesty's ship the Northumberland and some frigates under his command to re-establish order in their republic. A more judicious choice of an officer calculated to fulfil that important mission in satisfactory manner could not have been made.

In the house of commons, April 14, the chancellor of the exchequer called the attention of the house to the important subject of the extinction of the national debt. The total amount of the permanent taxes, said he, is £30,000,000, and the principal of the public debt amounts to £488,000,000. He reminded the house, that in 1786 and in 1792, measures were proposed to parliament for the same object. According to the plan which is to be laid before the house, the extinction of the debt would be effected in the space of forty-three years. But this is not the

only advantage to be derived from this operation; for it presents the means of preventing the necessity of levying £900,000 of taxes, which otherwise it would be indispensable to lay immediately. He contented himself for the present, with moving that the four resolutions on that subject which he proposed to lay before them, on Monday the 26th April, be now read. Agreed.

The dissolution of parliament, it is said, will take place after the king's birth day.

The duke of Bedford is nominated an honorary member of the board of agriculture.

The price of bread has experienced a considerable diminution; it now sells for 10d. the 4 lbs.

The departure of his royal highness the duke of Kent is fixed for Monday next. He will take leave of their majesties at Windsor on Sunday.

Our journals pretend to say that M. Otto is named minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. This nomination would not fail being agreeable to Madame Otto, to whom it would give the opportunity of once more seeing her native country; she was born at Philadelphia.

Two prisoners of state, who had been confined in Newgate, and eleven out of thirteen, who were detained at Kilmaham, were set at liberty yesterday, in consequence of a stipulation made with them, by which they had agreed to quit the European territory at war with Great-Britain. The prisoners at Port St. George, it is thought, will also be liberated on the same conditions.

In the house of lords, on the 14th, lord Holland inquired if the minister intended to lay before the house the convention lately concluded with the powers of the North? The secretary of state, lord Pelham, replied, he had no reason to suppose that the king would refuse to the house the papers relative to that convention.

April 19.

Our ministers, in the course of this day, expected to receive the ratifications of the definitive treaty.

His majesty has bestowed the title of Baron of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland upon Sir Edward Law, chief justice of the court of king's bench, by the name, title and title of Baron Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland, which dignity is to descend to his heirs male.

All the French prisoners in this kingdom will embark this week for France.

The price of sugar last week was £. 1 19s. 2d. per quintal.

The Indian company received dispatches on Saturday last from Bengal, informing them that the governor-general was on his way to Lucknow, for the purpose of having an interview with the nabob of Oude, who had left Monghir, and had proceeded more than 300 miles into the interior to the north-west of Calcutta.

A letter was at the same time received, mentioning that serious troubles had broken out among the Mongols, a people who inhabit part of the country north of China. A strong party of Tartars had assembled to march against the Mongols, who are said to be supported by Dal-Lami. Religious schisms are said to be the cause of these disturbances.

Major-general Sir Charles Ross has concerted measures with the magistrates of Tipperary to put a stop to the disturbances which have for some time past existed in the neighbourhood of the city.

An anecdote little known, but very interesting, is, that the person who has had the principal agency in determining our government to pacific measures is the prince of Wales, who has held many conversations on this subject with Mr. Addington, at the last of which he invited M. Otto to be present—when all the preliminaries were arranged amongst them previous to the arrival of the rest of the ministers. It was not until 11 in the morning that lords Hawkesbury and Pelham arrived. Mr. Pitt was in the country. Every thing was completely arranged by eleven at night. The prince of Wales expresses on all occasions his highest respect for the first consul; nobody in the United Kingdom speaks of him with greater regard.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, April 18.

Yesterday the first consul ratified the definitive treaty of peace between the republic and his Britannic majesty. The respective ratifications were exchanged this day, Sunday, at nine o'clock in the morning.

A senatus-consulte has been issued in consequence of a message from government, by the conservatory of the republic, in which it is stated that the number of those remaining on the list is only from one thousand to twelve hundred.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, conformably to public notice, a discharge of 60 guns, announced the promulgation of the law on worship. After the distribution of colours, by the first consul, to several battalions, the procession began to move from the palace of the Thuilleries. It was almost noon before the carriage of the first consul, in which were the two other consuls, could get out of the palace yard. Every where, on his passage, the first consul received the congratulations of an immense crowd of people in all directions. On his return from Notre-Dame, the same testimonies of public acknowledgment accompanied him to the palace of the Thuilleries. It is a great length of time since Paris offered a spectacle altogether so imposing and majestic as that which its inhabitants have this day witnessed.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

SPANISH SHEEP.

Some of the finest breed, called MERINOS, have been imported in the ship Perseverance, arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, for the purpose of ameliorating the valuable production of wool in this country. That the true Spanish sheep of this race produce nearly twice as much wool in quantity as most others, that it is sold for three times higher price per pound, and that its quality is so superior as to render a portion of it indispensable necessary in the fabrication of the superfine clothes of Europe, are well-attested facts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

By several late letters from Cape Francois, we are sorry to learn, that a contagious disorder, very mortal in its effects, prevailed there.—It has proved very virulent and fatal among the crews of American vessels lying there.

Among the French troops there were also numerous victims to this relentless disease. It is stated that when the Fanny sailed (May 16) three principal French generals were all at the hospital.

Under these alarming and distressing circumstances it is peculiarly incumbent on the guardians of our port, to pay a rigid and scrupulous attention to the regulations of the quarantine and health laws.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to his friends in Salem, dated

"Zaneville, (N. W. Territory) April 29.

"The settlement and improvement of this country is rapidly increasing, and at no distant day the carriage of our produce from the mouth of the Mississippi will be a great business. You doubtless have heard of the commencement of the ship-building business at Marietta; a ship and brig are now about to defend the river; if they should meet with success, the business may be considered as established, unless the possession of Louisiana by the French should interfere with the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi. It will behoove our government to have a watchful eye to that object, which is of incalculable consequence to this country, and to the union, if the integrity of the nation can be considered as of the least importance; for this country must follow the fate of the only outlet to the ocean."

June 2.

Col Humphreys, late minister of the United States at the court of Madrid, with his lady, arrived at New-York on Friday last, in the Perseverance, capt. Coggeshall, from Lisbon. Capt. Higginson also came passenger.

June 3.

OF CAYENNE.

It appears, by letters received from citizen Martin, director of the spice plantations at Cayenne, addressed to the professors of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, dated from the plantation house at Gabriel, 12 Vendemiaire, year 9, that he has exerted himself considerably to augment the plantations of spices at the above residence. In the course of the year, he planted about 1000 cloves, 1500 pepper trees, 1800 cinnamon trees, and some nutmegs. The crop of cloves for the year will not be abundant, scarcely amounting to seven thousand pounds weight; this is but a small crop, that of the last year amounted to twenty-six thousand pounds weight; and he estimates, that there remains on the trees more than six thousand pounds weight of cloves, for want of hands to gather them. Citizen Martin proceeds to shew the quantity of pepper that may be gathered on a single plant. A pepper tree, at the residence of citizen Laforet, produced at least twenty-nine pounds; it was, however, yet green when it was weighed, and half of its weight will be diminished by the time it gets dry. The pepper was quite beautiful, large, well grown, of a fine colour, and very pungent and aromatic. What is brought from the Indies, says citizen Martin, does not come near it: a recent trial was made of both, an opportunity having offered by means of an enemy's vessel, partly loaded with India pepper, taken on its return to Europe, and brought into Cayenne. Citizen Martin infers from this, that the culture of the pepper plant merits all possible encouragement at Cayenne; and applies the observation to the spices there, which, according to him, at least equal in goodness those of the Moluccas.

THE SHELDE.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman of intelligence, who lately arrived from Havre, that the rumour concerning the shutting of this river, is entirely groundless. The report was circulated in the Netherlands, and had excited considerable sensation in Antwerp. The fact is, that the navigation of the Scheldt would remain free and unshackled from any restrictions whatever.

[N. Y. paper.]

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

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

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

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

UNITED STATES

STATE OF MARYLAND

I CERTIFY, that my office, that a certificate, No. 6, three dollars and thirty cents, bearing date April, 1792, was issued by Virginia, credit on the books remains a creditor on the mentioned sum.

N. O.

THE subscriber mentioned about five Robert Pottenger, since his death it can perhaps from inattention cautioned against receiving

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P. R. C.

By DAVID B.

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April, 1802

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UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE,
STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.
I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1799, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.
N O T I C E.
THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.
100/16/02 IGNATIUS PERRY.

PROPOSALS
By DAVID BROWN, No. 374, North Third-street Philadelphia,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A COMPENDIUM
OF
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:
IN FIVE VOLUMES.
BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

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

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

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

CONDITIONS.
I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.
II. A volume will be published every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.
III. Subscribers names will be annexed to the last volume.
IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontispiece, executed by the first American artist.
V. As soon as sufficient encouragement is met with, the work shall be put to press.
VI. Those who obtain ten subscribers, and are responsible for their payment, shall receive one copy gratis.
* Subscriptions received at this office.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,
SADDLER,
INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in Corn-Hill-street, and will carry on the saddlery business in its various branches, and as it is his fixed resolution to attend to the duty of his profession has a flattering hope he shall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country shall have punctual attention.
Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black runaway, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Lewis county. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shows his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his clothing an osnabrig shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.
HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
June 6, 1802.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to JAMES WEST, of Annapolis, are requested to come and settle their accounts, by paying the money, or giving their bonds or notes by the 20th of June, which will prevent further trouble; those who do not comply with this notice will be compelled by law.
Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

I DO hereby certify, that JOHN WOODARD, (by negro Jacob) has brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze, and some part of his under lip white, his right eye has been hurt, and he is fearful of its being touched, the two left feet white, as are the hoofs, canter and trots fine, and is full of spirit, no perceivable brand, has never been shod, and is four years old.
A. DORSEY.
May 21, 1802.

On the 17th day of June next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready Cash, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,
ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GON'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to
THOMAS MAGGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.
May 29, 1802.

SALE OF NEGROES.
On Saturday the nineteenth of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis, pursuant to an order of the orphans court,
FOUR negroes, a woman and three children, (a boy and two girls,) late the property of Mary Lusby, deceased. The woman is a good cook, and understands any kind of house work. They will be sold on a credit of six months, on bond with security.
JAMES LUSBY, Administrator.
May 27, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 28, 1802.
CHARLES SCOTT, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having heretofore applied, by petition, in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule, and list, on oath, as by the said act required, being annexed to the petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Charles Scott hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the said act, and having, at the time of his application, been imprisoned, and having been brought before the chancellor and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by the said act required, and the said Charles Scott having since produced the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Charles Scott appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the eighteenth day of September next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Charles Scott give notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next.
True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS;
Boot and Shoe-Maker,
Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual. He assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.
May 29, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent Iron Works, on the first instant, a negro man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black, with red eyes, a downy look, a scar on the top of his head, about the size of a dollar, where no hair grows, stoops in his shoulders; he went off in his common working clothing, but it is probable he may change his dress and endeavour to pass as a free man; he was purchased in Charles county, where it is probable, he will be harboured. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by
RICHARD SNOWDEN.
May 10, 1802.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms apply at this office.

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1802.
ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of TOWNLY YATES, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, so far as he can at this time ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Townly Yates hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the said Townly Yates, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Townly Yates, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Townly Yates's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.
True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

French Language and Dancing
Academy.
FRANCIS MAURICE, professor of the French language, and dancing, from Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire colleges and academies, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach those beautiful and useful accomplishments, if there appears sufficient encouragement.
CONDITIONS.
The French language will be taught twice a week, every Wednesday and Saturday, in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 12, for the ladies, and afternoon for young gentlemen to sun set.
Dancing every Monday and Thursday in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to sun set for the small class, and from sun set to 10 in the evening for the large class.
The price of tuition 10 dollars only each scholar per quarter, 4 to be paid at entrance, and the remainder at the end of the quarter.
N. B. Mr. Maurice recommends Boyer's grammar, fifteen subscribers to each branch at least, and the tuition will begin immediately.
Subscriptions are lodged at the printing office.
May 19, 1802.

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,
OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this state, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. NIXON's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.
May 19, 1802.

KENNEDY,
Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glass Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glass and picture frames, gerandoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the polishing and silvering of old looking-glasses, which will in every respect render them equal to new. He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already received from several inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general satisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accomplish which no exertion on his part shall be spared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. SNOW to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the lowest Philadelphia. The greatest allowance made for old looking-glasses in exchange.
Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the holder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.
May 16, 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LUTHER MARTIN.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleet
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

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

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

Gentlemen,

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

P. WEATHERBURN.

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

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

JOHN HOOVER.

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

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

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

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

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

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

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

CASES OF CURES.

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

TAPE WORM.

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

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

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

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

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

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

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

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.**

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

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

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**

(LVIII YEAR.)
THE
MARYLAND GAZETTE.
(No. 1892.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1802.

H A G U E, April 23.

THE Gato, the Kortena, and the Pluto, of 68 to 75 guns, with five frigates, are appointed to take out to the Cape of Good Hope the new governor-general, citizen Jauffret, and the commissioner of the government, citizen De Mille. We understand, that the Gato and Pluto will from thence proceed to the East-Indies, for the protection of our trade in that quarter of the world, particularly that to China, for the entire restoration of which the greatest exertion will be employed.

L O N D O N, April 26.

Private accounts from Paris, of the 20th inst. contain the following statements:

As an act of grace, and a proof that religion and mercy were about to resume their reign, the lists of the emigrants, it is understood, were literally thrown into the fire on the day previous to the celebration of the religious festival at Notre Dame! A reserve was previously made of about 800 names including those persons who have distinguished themselves in the course of the revolution, that they cannot, it is thought, be with propriety banished. Those who are allowed to return, will re-enter on that part of their property which has not been disposed of, with the exception of woods de haute futaie (full grown forests) which, without recompense to their owners, are to be reserved for the use of the nation.

April 27.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The following separate article to the definitive treaty has not yet been published:

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or of the persons concerned.

It is further agreed that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present treaty shall not form an example, which may be alleged or quoted as precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be confirmed with the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majesty, and of the Batavian republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the fifth Germinal, year ten, of the French republic.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)
(L. S.)
(L. S.)
CORNWALLIS,
JOSEPH BONAPARTE,
J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA,
P. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

The copy of the definitive treaty to be laid before parliament is printed both in French and English.

April 28.

It is the intention of the French government, in the event of the reduction of St. Domingo under the authority of the mother country, to hold out an encouragement to three thousand European families to settle there for the double purpose of repairing the destruction of European manners and civilization, and forming a counterpoise to the power of the blacks.

April 29.

From Brussels, April 13, we have the following interesting article:—According to letters from Westall the Prussian regiments in the districts of Aachen and Lutzerath are ordered to be replaced on the war establishment. Similar orders were previously issued with respect to the regiments in garrison in the Netherlands.

On the 10th inst. it was said that a treaty was signed on the left bank of the Rhine about the beginning of May. Every where the Prussian recruiting officers augment their corps by their usual methods. These military preparations give rise to an infinity of conjectures.

The nomination of an ambassador to represent the republic of France at our court, has at length taken place, and the choice of the first consul has fallen on general Berthier. No time is as yet fixed for general Berthier's leaving Paris. On his arrival here, Mr. Otto will depart for America.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 26th. They contain one article of much importance.

The dey of Algiers has ratified the treaty of peace with France. The French funds have fallen—they are 56:10.

A letter from a gentleman at Cadix, to his correspondent in London, dated April 2, gives the following account of the agreeable turn which business has assumed there in consequence of the conclusion of peace and the remittances from America:

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money from Spanish America, to long expected. The Argonaut, Spanish man of war, is arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, after a passage of fifty-eight days. She brings a most valuable cargo, consisting of

Dollars, 3,200,000 for the king,
4,119,252 for individuals.

Total 7,319,252

Besides 480 bales of Cochineal, and 400 ferds of Indigo.

"Three frigates, with three millions of dollars each, had failed for Cadix before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz; and two men of war, the St. Peter and St. Fulgence, with six millions each, were to fail soon after. We may therefore look for them every moment.

"This has been a glorious day for Cadix; for the news we had from England was of such a nature that we were much afraid of a renewal of hostilities. Our satisfaction is complete. The moment the Argonaut was seen off Cadix, an express arrived from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence that every thing had been settled at Amiens. This has caused such a general joy, and such a sudden change in the situation of Cadix, that its inhabitants have already the face of peace and plenty. Our paper money was losing this morning 23 per cent, and is already come to 100."

During the course of the ceremony in Notre Dame on Sunday forenoon, Hénut, the leader of the band, presented the chief consul with the plan of the festival, in which the orchestra was placed in front of the consul observed, "Let the music go into the tribune; I will have a battalion of troops in front and rear, ranges of batteries." The other remarker stated, that the music would be entirely lost; "That's all one to me (said the consul) I'll have the soldiers in front of me."

April 30.

An article from Basle, April 16, says, they have received official intelligence, that the Valais will be separated from Helvetia, and will form a democratic republic, free and independent, of which the town of Sion will be the capital. The French republic guarantees its independence. It will be governed by a legislative committee, elected by the members of the legislature. France reserves to itself the right of sending troops through the Valais, for the purpose of communicating with the Italian republic. This news has produced the most lively pleasure in the Valais. The greater part of the French troops at present in the Valais will be withdrawn; one battalion only will remain until the definitive organization of the Valaisan republic.

May 1.

The consequences which will result to many captains in the navy, by the repeal of the condemnation of American vessels in the West-Indies, will be of a very serious nature, and fall very hard on those officers who have acted only in the execution of their instructions. We understand it is their intention to petition the admiralty board on the subject, and if the matter be not taken up there, it will come before the house of commons.

May 3.

On Saturday we received the Paris Journals to the 27th inst. inclusive; and yesterday those of the 28th reached us.

It is with great satisfaction that we present to our readers the act of grace respecting the French emigrants, which we have announced some weeks since to have been in contemplation. The Moniteur of the 27th contains a senatus consultum, which decrees an amnesty in their favour, and with certain exceptions, and subject to certain conditions, they are permitted to return to France and enjoy the rights of citizens.

1st. The individuals who have been chiefs or members of assemblies against the republic.

2d. Those who have held commissions in the armies of the enemy.

3d. Those who since the foundation of the republic have preferred their employments in the households of the emigrant French princes.

4th. Those who are known to have been or to be at present either the promoters or actors of civil or foreign wars.

5th. Commenced by sex or family, as well as the representatives of the people, who have been guilty of crimes against the republic.

6th. The archbishops and bishops, who disavowing all legitimate authority, have refused to give in their resignation; but the number of individuals so finally maintained on the list is not to exceed one thousand.

All emigrants are requested to return to France before the 23d of September next. On their arrival they are to declare before commissaries at certain specified frontier towns, that they return by virtue of the amnesty; this declaration is to be followed by an oath of fidelity to the government, which is to be taken within a month by the emigrants who have previously returned to France. They must formally renounce all places, titles, distinctions, salaries, &c. which they may have obtained from foreign powers; a certificate of amnesty, signed by the minister, will then follow. They are, however, to be forthwith under the special superintendence of government, which also reserves to itself the power, if circumstances appear to require it, of removing them 20 leagues, or even to a greater distance from their usual places of residence. During this period, however, they are to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Whatever property of the emigrants remains in the hands of government is to be restored to them, with the exception of woods and forests, which are declared to be inalienable; immovable property applied to the public service; claims on the great navigable canals; and dividends arising from public funds since their emigration.

The Moniteur of the 28th gives the correspondence that has taken place between the British and French admirals in the West-Indies on the subject of the request made by the latter for provisions for the troops and ships at St. Domingo. Admiral Duckworth was obliged to decline the demand, being himself greatly in want of supplies for his own fleet.

The French budget for the service of the year has been opened in the legislative body. The expenditure is stated at 500 millions (nearly 21 millions sterling) for the whole year, viz. from Sept. 22, 1801, to Sept. 22, 1802.

The revenue is expected, with some amelioration, to meet the expenditure. The direct and indirect taxes are to be continued. The personal or poll tax is to be increased something less than a 32d. The fisheries on the rivers are to be farmed out. A vote of credit for 500 millions for the year 11, is proposed, in order that the public service may experience no check whilst the legislative body is not sitting.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

Captain Bonamy, of the schooner Antoinette, from Cayenne, informs us, that several American vessels arrived there before his departure, but were not permitted to enter or to dispose of their cargoes unless it consisted of flour, which was in great demand, and sold at from 12 to 14 dollars per barrel. This prohibition, which was rigidly enforced by Victor Hugues, the governor, was said to be occasioned by the arrival of four French ships from Europe, who had supplied the colony with every necessary article of consumption, excepting flour.

[Communicated by a gentleman from Havana, on word yesterday.]

In the Courier of May 20, printed at Havana, an order of the governor appeared under date of the 12th May, that all foreigners should depart from that place in 30 days; that those who had been in the habit of doing business there should quit, unless they should receive permission from the king to remain; unless this order was complied with, their property would be confiscated, and their persons sent to Spain.

The arrival of Saturday of the Henry, from Liverpool, has extended our European advices to the 31st of May inclusive.

The ratification of the powers concerned in the definitive treaty lately concluded, having been received at London, the king has formally issued his proclamation, declaring, "That the said treaty of peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever."

The article from Brussels confirms our recent accounts relative to the warlike preparations of Prussia.

Britain from America, had experienced a very great depression. In a Liverpool price current of the 29th April, upland cotton was quoted at from 10d. to 11d. sterling, a pound.

Lord Kenyon died worth 300,000l. all acquired by his own profession and an unquenchable thirst of economy.

On the evening of the 28th April, when the illuminations took place in London on account of the peace, the house of William Cobbett, long called in Pall-mall, (the notorious Peter Fencible) in conspiracy with the French (quit at anti-poll tax) was

IMPORTANT.

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

GIDEON WHITE,

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
 mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

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

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

Gentlemen,

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

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

LUTHER MARTIN.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
 to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

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

From **Dr. Weatherburn.**

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

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

D. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-

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

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

JOHN HOOVER.

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

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known.

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

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

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

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

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

CASES OF CURES.

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

TAPE WORM.

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

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

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
 Europe,

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

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

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

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

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
 FOR THE ITCH.**

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

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

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
 fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 17, 1802.

H A G U E, April 23.

THE Gato, the Kortenaar, and the Pluto, of 68 to 75 guns, with five frigates, are appointed to take out to the Cape of Good Hope the new governor-general, citizen Janssen, and the commissioner of the government, citizen De Mir. We understand, that the Gato and Pluto will from thence proceed to the East-Indies, for the protection of our trade in that quarter of the world, particularly that to China, for the entire restoration of which the greatest exertion will be employed.

L O N D O N, April 26.

Private accounts from Paris, of the 20th inst. contain the following statements:

As an act of grace, and a proof that religion and mercy were about to resume their reign, the lists of the emigrants, it is understood, were literally thrown into the fire on the day previous to the celebration of the religious festival at *Notre Dame*. A reserve was previously made of about 500 names including those persons who have distinguished themselves in so marked a way in the course of the revolution, that they cannot, it is thought, be with propriety restored. Those who are allowed to return, will re-enter on that part of their property which has not been disposed of, with the exception of woods of *haute de futaie* (full grown forests) which, without recompence to their owners, are to be reserved for the use of the nation.

April 27.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

The following separate article to the definitive treaty has not yet been published:

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the powers or of the persons concerned.

It is further agreed that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present treaty shall not form an example, which may be alleged or quoted as precedent, or in any manner prejudice the contracting powers whose languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed with regard to, and on the part of, powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforefluid practice had been thereon observed.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty, of the French republic, of his Catholic majesty, and of the Batavian republic, have signed the present separate article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and two; the sixth Germinal, year ten, of the French republic.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS,
(L. S.) JOSEPH BUONAPARTE,
(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA,
(L. S.) J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

The copy of the definitive treaty to be laid before parliament is printed both in French and English.

April 28.

It is the intention of the French government, in the event of the reduction of St. Domingo under the authority of the mother country, to hold out an encouragement to three thousand European families to settle there for the double purpose of repairing the destruction of European manners and civilization, and forming a counterpoise to the power of the blacks.

April 29.

From Brussels, April 15, we have the following interesting article:—"According to letters from Wesel all the Prussian regiments in the districts of Silesia and Luface are ordered to be replaced on the war establishment. Similar orders were previously issued with respect to the regiments in garrison in Polish Prussia. All the fortresses on the frontier towards Bohemia are to be immediately repaired and furnished with palisades. On the other hand, it is said that a considerable number of the Prussian recruiting officers augment their corps by their usual methods. These military preparations give rise to an infinity of conjectures."

The nomination of an ambassador to represent the republic of France at our court, has at length taken place, and the choice of the first consul has fallen on general Berthier. No time is as yet fixed for general Berthier's leaving Paris. On his arrival here, Mr. Otto will depart for America.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 26th. They do not contain one article of much importance.

The dey of Algiers has ratified the treaty of peace with France. The French funds have fallen—they are 56.8 10.

A letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his correspondent in London, dated April 2, gives the following account of the agreeable turn which business has assumed there in consequence of the conclusion of peace, and the remittances from America:

"I have the satisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money from Spanish America, so long expected. The Argonaut, Spanish man of war, is arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, after a passage of fifty-eight days. She brings a most valuable cargo, consisting of

Dollars. 3,200,000 for the king.

4,119,259 for individuals.

Total 7,319,259

Besides 400 bales of Cochineal, and 400 ferons of Indigo.

"Three frigates, with three millions of dollars each, had failed for Cadiz before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz; and two men of war, the St. Peter and St. Fulgenceir, with six millions each, were to sail soon after. We may therefore look for them every moment."

"This has been a glorious day for Cadiz; for the news we had from England was of such a nature that we were much afraid of a renewal of hostilities. Our satisfaction is complete. The moment the Argonaut was seen off Cadiz, an express arrived from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence that every thing had been settled at Amiens. This has caused such a general joy, and such a sudden change in the situation of Cadiz, that its inhabitants have already the face of peace and plenty. Our paper money was losing this morning 25 per cent. and is already come to 14."

During the course of the ceremony in Notre Dame on Sunday last night, Hebut, the leader of the band, presented the chief consul with the plan of the festival, in which the orchestra was placed in front; the consul observed, "Let the music go into the tribune; I will have a battalion of troops in front and rear, *rangées en bataille*." The other remonstrated, that the music would be entirely lost; "That's all one to me (said the consul) I'll have the soldiers in front of me."

April 30.

An article from Basle, April 18, says, they have received official intelligence, that the Valais will be separated from Helvetia, and will form a democratic republic, free and independent, of which the town of Sion will be the capital. The French republic guarantees its independence. It will be governed by a legislative committee, elected by the members of the legislature. France reserves to itself the right of sending troops through the Valais, for the purpose of communicating with the Italian republic. This news has produced the most lively pleasure in the Valais. The greater part of the French troops at present in the Valais will be withdrawn; one battalion only will remain until the definitive organization of the Valaisan republic.

May 1.

The consequences which will result to many captains in the navy, by the repeal of the condemnation of American vessels in the West-Indies, will be of a very serious nature, and fall very hard on those officers who have acted only in the execution of their instructions. We understand it is their intention to petition the admiralty board on the subject, and if the matter be not taken up there, it will come before the house of commons.

May 3.

On Saturday we received the Paris Journals to the 27th ult. inclusive; and yesterday those of the 28th reached us.

It is with great satisfaction that we present to our readers the act of grace respecting the French emigrants, which we have announced some weeks since to have been in contemplation. The *Moniteur* of the 27th contains a *senatus consultus*, which decrees an amnesty in their favour, and with certain exceptions, and subject to certain conditions, they are permitted to return to their country and enjoy the rights of its citizens. The exceptions are as follow:

1st. The individuals who have been chiefs of armed troops against the republic.

2d. Those who have held commissions in the armies of the enemy.

3d. Those who since the foundation of the republic have preferred their employments in the households of the emigrant French princes.

4th. Those who are known to have been or to be at present either the promoters or actors of civil or foreign war.

5th. Commanders by sea or land, as well as the representatives of the people, who have been guilty of treason to the republic.

6th. The archbishops and bishops, who, disavowing all legitimate authority, have refused to give in their resignation; but the number of individuals to be finally maintained on the list is not to exceed one thousand.

All emigrants are requested to return to France before the 30th of September next. On their arrival they are to declare before commissaries at certain specified frontier towns, that they return by virtue of the amnesty; this declaration is to be followed by an oath of fidelity to the government, which is to be taken within a month by the emigrants who have previously returned to France. They must formally renounce all places, titles, distinctions, salaries, &c. which they may have obtained from foreign powers; a certificate of amnesty, signed by the minister, will then follow. They are, however, to be for ten years under the special superintendence of government, which also reserves to itself the power, if circumstances appear to require it, of removing them 20 leagues, or even to a greater distance from their usual places of residence. During this period, however, they are to enjoy the rights of French citizens. Whatever property of the emigrants remains in the hands of government is to be restored to them, with the exception of woods and forests, which are declared to be inalienable; immovable property applied to the public service; claims on the great navigable canals; and dividends arising from public funds since their emigration.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th gives the correspondence that has taken place between the British and French admirals in the West-Indies on the subject of the request made by the latter for provisions for the troops and ships at St. Domingo. Admiral Duckworth was obliged to decline the demand, being himself greatly in want of supplies for his own fleet.

The French budget for the service of the year has been opened in the legislative body. The expenditure is stated at 300 millions (nearly 21 millions sterling) for the whole year, viz. from Sept. 23, 1801, to Sept. 23, 1802.

The revenue is expected, with some amelioration, to meet the expenditure. The direct and indirect taxes are to be continued. The personal or poll tax is to be increased something less than a 32d. The fisheries on the rivers are to be farmed out. A vote of credit for 300 millions for the year 11, is proposed, in order that the public service may experience no check whilst the legislative body is not sitting.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

Captain Bonamy, of the schooner *Antoinette*, from Cayenne, informs us, that several American vessels arrived there before his departure, but were not permitted to enter or to dispose of their cargoes unless it consisted of flour, which was in great demand, and sold at from 12 to 14 dollars per barrel. This prohibition, which was rigidly enforced by Victor Hugues, the governor, was said to be occasioned by the arrival of four French ships from Europe, who had supplied the colony with every necessary article of consumption, excepting flour.

[Communicated by a gentleman from Havana, arrived yesterday.]

In the *Courier* of May 20, printed at Havana, an order of the governor appeared under date of the 12th May; that all foreigners should depart from that place in 30 days; that those who had been in the habit of doing business there should quit, unless they should receive permission from the king to remain—unless this order was complied with, their property would be confiscated, and their persons sent to Spain.

The arrival on Saturday of the *Heure* from Liverpool, has extended our European advices to the 31st of May inclusive.

The ratification of the powers concerned in the definitive treaty lately concluded, having been received at London, the king has formally issued his proclamation, declaring "That the said treaty of peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever."

The article from Brussels confirms our recent accounts relative to the warlike preparations of Prussia, Russia, &c.

The price of articles usually exported to Great-Britain. In a Liverpool price current of the 29th April, upland cotton was quoted at from 10d. to 11d. sterling, a pound.

Lord Kenyon died worth 300,000l. all acquired by his own profession and an unrelaxing system of economy.

On the evening of the 29th April, when the illuminations took place in London on account of the peace, the house of William Cobbett, book-seller in Pall-mall, (the notorious Peter Porcupine) in consistency with the same spirit of anti-pacific darkness

which distinguished it on the former illuminations for the signature of preliminaries, remained inexorably opaque. The mob, with equal consistency, took umbrage, and vented their indignation on the windows, shutters, and every thing about the house that was not impregnable to bludgeons and paving stones.

Price of stocks on the 30th of April, at 1 o'clock, Consols 77—Omnium 44.

Perhaps no part of the European intelligence will be read with more attention than the following article, which we copy from the *Courier* of the 30th April. It is unquestionably of considerable importance, as containing the sentiments of the French government on two subjects involving the honour and interests of the United States.

From the *Gazette De France*.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from general Le Clerc, in which he observes, that the guns, cannon and powder, which were found at the Cape, were furnished by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this circumstance a serious reproach against a government supposed to be attached to France by principle, by interest, and by a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if we apply it to a general system of politics adopted by the United States, under the presidency of Mr. Jefferson's predecessor, the above-mentioned passage in general Le Clerc's letter may not appear insignificant.

Some months ago we published in this paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time, did not the less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo between Toussaint Louverture and the commercial agent of the United States, at the moment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the negro general to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the commercial agent. Conferences continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy, changed his resolution all at once, and cried out, in the accent of despair—*Moi pas connaître ce que devenir—mais Maringo la tué moi.*—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me;) and upon this the negotiation was put an end to, or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jefferson, become since president of the federal government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears incontrovertible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought not to be of any weight in the judgment which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is necessary to examine the general interests and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferson becomes almost a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population, the industry, trade and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid foreseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the West-India colonies. Is it not the interest of Europe to endeavour, while it is yet time, to remove that epoch to a greater distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the continent of America, a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world.

The idea of re-attaching Louisiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing on the *terra firma* of America, an European power capable of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the north to the south, cover Mexico, the West-Indies, Canada, and shut Europe out from the passage of the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and preserve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great-Britain, herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon *terra firma*, capable of insuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the government of the union has promised to other nations to remain within its present limits. But do we not know, that in politics the execution of these kinds of promises remain always subordinate to a multitude of events and circumstances which cannot be foreseen? And besides, though the federal government should renounce for a century all system of armament, is it nothing to maintain a port of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maritime coast, to have 50 fleets under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see itself separated from the South Sea, only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes; and to whom would these people belong but to the government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself a power established in the centre of the new world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandizement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West-Indies has rendered this plan necessary; and the interest of all the maritime powers of Europe, is to see the strongest amongst them form an establishment on the continent of America, sufficiently imposing and important to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States.

June 9.

Ship William, capt. Gardiner, in 34 days from London, and 32 days from the Downs, arrived at this port yesterday. Papers by this vessel to the evening of the 4th of May are received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

They inform us that the *Mondoy* brig arrived at Malta from Egypt on the 28th February, with the intelligence of the Mameluke chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war against the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the grand vizier, with various success. Sir Richard Bickerton was on the point of setting sail from Malta for Alexandria, to endeavour to put an end to these hostile operations.

The hospodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army dispersed, by Passwan Oglou.

A convention dated the 2d March has been concluded between the emperor of Germany and the Sublime Porte, by which the Ottoman government engages to protect against the attacks of the Barbary states all vessels belonging to subjects of his Imperial majesty which shall be provided with a Turkish firman.

A letter from the Hague says that the English government has sent orders to the Moluccas to transport, before the British troops evacuate the island, all the seeds and plants of spices to Jamaica and Trinidad. Thus the commerce in spices, which the Dutch have hitherto enjoyed exclusively, and which has so materially contributed to enrich their merchants, will be now divided with Great-Britain.

A conversation of considerable importance took place in the British house of commons on the night of Monday the 3d May. Mr. Windham stated his reasons for giving notice of a motion respecting the definitive treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which had been thrown out at different times in both houses by gentlemen of his opinion. Mr. Pitt defended the definitive treaty against Mr. Windham's attack, but reserved the full statement of his arguments until the proposed motion should be made. He said, however, with respect to the apprehensions expressed for the safety of the British East-India dominion, in consequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no English member of parliament could find any solid ground of objection or uneasiness, but that no rival could discover a plausible pretence for cavil on that account. He defended generally the non-renewal treaties, and contended that the advantage of the omission was as great on the part of England as France. Mr. W.'s notice was of a motion for Tuesday the 18th of May; but Mr. Addington moved, as an amendment, Tuesday the 11th. The reason he gave for this was, the necessity of terminating the work of peace (already too long suspended) as speedily as possible.

In the course of his observations respecting the definitive treaty, remarking on the cession of Louisiana to the French, Mr. Windham said—

"By this acquisition the French are established in a space as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or south. What a present have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a serpent at their feet by which they will ultimately be devoured. We have put them in that state in which they must become willing slaves under the dominion of France. We all know something of human nature. We know that men detest the instrument less than the cause, and turn their resentment upon those whom they can make to feel it most. They will not, of course, hesitate between us and the French; and thus we shall eventually forfeit the friendship of America by the aggrandizement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which this establishment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South-America there is no power that can resist them. There are the sources of the wealth of the world; but if gentlemen do not feel the consequence of their passing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impress them with an idea of their importance."

To this part of Mr. Windham's speech, the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington) replied:

"In the climax of reasons that the honourable gentleman had gone through, he laid considerable stress on the dangers which menaced the independence of the American states from the French having a settlement in Louisiana. Undoubtedly every accession to the French power in that part of the world, and every thing that threatened the independence of the United States was ground of serious apprehension. But was it only Louisiana that France could make the attack, if she had such power and was so disposed? Did the honourable gentleman pretend to say that if a large military force was sent to Guiana, it may not from thence be made to act with altogether as much effect? Did he mean to say that the attempt might not be made from St. Domingo, if that island was brought under proper subjection, and made the depot of an armament intended for that purpose; if, finally, the countries themselves were not disposed to assert their own independence, and Great-Britain was inclined to look tamely on? It was, therefore, not from Louisiana alone that the

power of France was to be dreaded, but from many other quarters equally."

At the date of our last accounts from Paris, a new mode of public instruction has been agreed to by the tribunate, and was under discussion by the legislative body. The revolutionary names which many of the public hospitals were distinguished, and which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence by doing honour to the benefactor, are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

BALTIMORE, June 10. POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

By a late return it appears, that there are in England and Wales,

Inhabited houses	1,575,923
Families occupying them	1,896,793
Uninhabited houses	57,476
Males	4,715,711
Females	4,627,869

Total of persons 9,343,578

It is expected that an enumeration of Scotland and Ireland will soon be taken. It has been pretty accurately ascertained, that in Scotland there are 1,700,000 inhabitants, and in Ireland 4,000,000.

Died in England, on Sunday morning, the 12th of April, while writing in his study, at the Priory, near Derby, to which he had lately removed, Dr. Darwin, without the least previous indisposition. This gentleman justly held a high rank in the literary world, by his writings of the *Botanic Garden*, *Zoonomia*, *Phytologia*, &c.

June 12.

A New-York paper of the 10th inst. says, "Accounts from Cape Francois are to the 19th ult. when every thing was tranquil. Toussaint had surrendered on the terms announced in general Le Clerc's letter to him. The most interesting article from this quarter is, 'That six thousand troops had passed the Cape, in a squadron destined to take possession of Louisiana.'"

A gentleman from New-Orleans mentions, that the Spaniards there were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force and government from France to take possession of that rich and delightful country. [Boston Centinel.]

USEFUL DISCOVERY.

We understand the rev. Burgess Allison, of Bordenstown, has discovered an easy, cheap, and effectual mode of divesting spirits of its essential or empyreumatic oil (which causes in spirits that disagreeable and nauseous taste and smell) thereby giving it at once all the properties and advantages of age and rectification. [Trent paper.]

Miss Bingham, just married to the third son of Sir Francis Baring, is one of the greatest fortunes of the present times. Her father is director of the bank in Philadelphia, a man possessed of immense riches. [London paper.]

ANNAPOLIS, June 17.

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

LOST,

Supposed by Lending.

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

F. GREEN.

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

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

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

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

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802.

STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation, near Mr. Baldwin's tavern, Prince-George's county, on the 11th instant, a gray GELDING, about 10 or 11 years old, and 14 hands high, he is handsome and delicately made, paces, trots, and gallops, and is a pleasant saddle horse; he has a thin mane, a switch tail, and is low in flesh, having ploughed all the spring. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and who will deliver the horse to me; eight dollars will be paid for the horse alone. Annapolis, June 14, 1802. 1007/6

UNITED STATES LOAN OFFICE,

STATE OF MARYLAND, June 8, 1802.
I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 831, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

NOTICE.

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

IGNATIUS PERRY.

PROPOSALS

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

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COMPENDIUM

OF

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

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

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

This work is not too diffuse, nor expressed in many words, but comprised in so moderate a compass, as not to require any large expense, either of time or money. Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is known with any degree of certainty, either with regard to the earth or the heavens, and this in the plainest dress; simply and nakedly expressed, in the most clear, easy, and intelligible manner, that the nature of things would allow. To which are added, the most valuable discoveries both of our own and the foreign societies, ancient and modern. The learned have admired this performance as a most useful and instructive compendium.

CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions received at this office.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

SADDLER,

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

Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

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

HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES WEST, of Annapolis, are requested to come and settle their accounts, by paying the money, or giving their bonds or notes by the 20th of June, which will prevent further trouble; those who do not comply with this notice will be compelled by law.

Annapolis, May 29, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

TO BE RENTED.

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

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS; Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public ingeneral, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 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 old ragged 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 goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVAL, of ELISHA.

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

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

LAWS OF MARYLAND;

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire;

With a copious INDEX;

In two volumes;

Handsomely bound in calf; and lettered;

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars;

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

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

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

KENNEDY,

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

I DO hereby certify, that JOHN WOODARD, (by negro Jacob) has brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze, and some part of his under lip white, his right eye has been hurt, and he is fearful of its being touched, the two left feet white, as are the hoofs, cankers and trots fine, and is full of spirit, no perceivable brand, has never been thod, and is four years old.

A. DORSEY.

May 21, 1802.

In CHANCERY, May 28, 1802.

CHARLES SCOTT, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having heretofore applied, by petition, in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule, and list, on oath, as by the said act required, being annexed to the petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Charles Scott hath resided in the State of Maryland for more than two years last preceding the passage of the said act, and having, at the time of his application, been imprisoned, and having been brought before the chancellor and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by the said act required, and the said Charles Scott having since produced the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Charles Scott appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the eighteenth day of September next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Charles Scott give notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next.

True copy,

Tell: SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis.

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

May 29, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

May 10, 1802.

H. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

OFFERS his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his stay in February, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. As he is desirous to be acquainted with the state of the teeth in this as well as other towns in this State, he deems it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profession, the utility of which (when judiciously performed) is too well known to need any comment. Those persons who favoured him with their custom during his former stay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and those who wish to be waited on at their residence will please to send a line, or servant, to him at Mrs. Nixon's boarding house, Corn-hill-street.

May 19, 1802.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	Romach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

P. WEATHERBURN.

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

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

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

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAPE WORM.

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

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

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

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

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

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

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

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED
DR. HAHN'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

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

These pills are intended to cure off superflu-
ity, and restore its machid secretions to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual coliciveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**

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GENERAL CO

WM. WHITTINGTON

vs.

WILLIAM POLK.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1802.

GENERAL COURT—EASTERN SHORE.

WM. WHITTINGTON
vs.
WILLIAM POLK. } *Assize of novel disseisin.*

OPINION OF THE COURT.

IN the discussion of this case the following points were raised and contended for by the counsel of the plaintiff. 1st. That an act of assembly repugnant to the constitution is void. 2d. That the court have a right to determine an act of assembly void which is repugnant to the constitution. 3d. That the act of assembly passed in 1801, C. 74, entitled, "An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, &c." so far as respects the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void. 4th. That the assize of novel disseisin is the proper remedy to recover the office of chief justice of the fourth district. The two first points were conceded by the counsel for the defendant; indeed they have not been controverted in any of the cases which have been brought before this court. Notwithstanding these concessions the court deem it necessary to communicate the reasons and grounds of their opinion on those points.

The bill of rights and form of government compose the constitution of Maryland and is a compact made by the people of Maryland among themselves through the agency of a convention selected and appointed for that important purpose. This compact is founded on the principle that the people being the source of power all government of right originated from them.

In this compact the people have distributed the powers of government in such manner as they thought would best conduce to the promotion of the general happiness, and for the attainment of that all important object, have among other provisions judiciously deposited the legislative, judicial and executive, in separate and distinct hands, subjecting the functionaries of these powers to such limitations and restrictions as they thought fit to prescribe.

The legislature being the creature of the constitution and acting within a circumscribed sphere, is not omnipotent and cannot rightfully exercise any power but that which is derived from that instrument. The constitution having set certain limits or land marks to the power of the legislature, whenever they exceed them; they act without authority, and such acts are mere nullities; not being done in pursuance of power delegated to them. Hence the necessity of some power under the constitution to restrict the acts of the legislature within the limits defined by the constitution. The power of determining finally on the validity of the acts of the legislature cannot reside with the legislature, because such power would defeat and render nugatory all the limitations and restrictions on the authority of the legislature contained in the bill of rights, and form of government, and they would become judges of the validity of their own acts, which would establish a despotism, and subvert that great principle of the constitution which declares that the power of making, judging and executing the laws shall be separate and distinct from each other.

This power cannot be exercised by the people at large, or in their collective capacity, because they cannot interfere according to their own compact, unless by elections and in such manner as the constitution has prescribed, and because there is no other mode ascertained by which they can express their will. It is true the people may assume the powers of government whenever the ends of it are perverted, public liberty is manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual; but surely every act of the legislature repugnant to, or in violation of, the constitution cannot be held a sufficient cause for the interposition of the people in a way which subverts the government and reduces the people to a state of nature, and therefore cannot be the proper mode of redress to remedy the evils resulting from an act passed in violation of the constitution. The interference of the people by elections cannot be considered as the proper and only check and a suitable remedy, because in the interval of time between the elections of the members who compose the different branches of the legislature, the constitution may be violated, and the evil arising from it may be irreparable. It is probable that the elections will be made with the view to afford redress in such particular case, and if they were and the law should be repealed, it could not be an adequate remedy. The senate of Maryland, one of the component parts of the legislature, is elected for five years, and vacancies in that body occasioned by death, resignation, or removal out of the state, are filled up by their own appointment. The present senate was elected in the month of September, in the year eighteen hundred and one, and the law under which the plaintiff claims the office of chief justice of the fourth district is a temporary law,

and would have expired before the termination of the five years for which the present senate is elected, which shews in this instance that the interference of the people in their elections is not the proper mode of redress for an injury sustained by an act passed in violation of the constitution. It is the office and province of the court to decide all questions of law which are judicially brought before them according to the established mode of proceeding, and to determine whether an act of the legislature which assumes the appearance of a law and is clothed with the garb of authority is made pursuant to the power vested by the constitution in the legislature; for if it is not the result or emanation of authority derived from the constitution, it is not law, and cannot influence the judgment of the court in the decision of the question before them. The oath of a judge is "That he will do equal right and justice according to the law of this state in every case in which he shall act as judge." To do right and justice according to law, the judge must determine what the law is, which necessarily involves in it the right of examining the constitution, (which is the supreme or paramount law and under which the legislature derive the only authority they are invested with making of laws,) and considering whether the act passed is made pursuant to the constitution and that trust and authority which is delegated thereby to the legislative body.

The three great powers or departments of government are independent of each other, and the legislature as such can claim no superiority or pre-eminence over the other two. The legislature are the trustees of the people, and as such can only move within those lines which the constitution has defined as the boundaries of their authority, and if they should incautiously or unadvisedly transcend those limits, the constitution has placed the judiciary as the barrier or safeguard to resist the oppression and redress the injuries which might accrue from such inadvertent or unintentional infringements of the constitution.

This power is properly vested in the judiciary, because to secure their uprightness and independency the constitution declares they shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, and shall receive liberal salaries as a compensation for their services, and because they are appointed by the executive; who, it is to be presumed, will appoint these persons judges, who are most distinguished for their integrity, experience and reputation for legal knowledge; such men from the nature of their studies and avocations in life may be presumed without disparagement to the talents and legal acquirements of others, better qualified and more competent than the rest of the community to the decision of legal and constitutional questions.

It is true this presumption, like many others, may fail in some instances; but that by no means proves the fallacy of the reasoning, or evinces the impropriety of lodging the power with the judiciary.

To secure an honest decision, and to prevent the mischiefs which would flow from partiality or corruption, the judges are liable to be removed from office on conviction of misbehaviour in a court of law.

It is also observable that the courts cannot take judicial cognizance of any act repugnant to the constitution, unless the question is judicially brought before them, and then it is fully discussed by counsel learned in the law, and the court decide on mature consideration.

Under these safeguards nothing can be wanting to inspire a well-grounded confidence in the people, that the judiciary will rightly and honestly determine all questions which are brought before them arising under the constitution and the laws of the state made pursuant thereto.

As to the third point, that the act of assembly passed in 1801, C. 74, entitled, "An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned," so far as respects the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void.

The court cannot help regretting that any occurrence should render it necessary to resort to the judiciary, to decide the question, whether an act of the general assembly is constitutional or not? But when the constitution and the laws of the state are judicially brought before this court, they trust they will not seek any evasion or shrink from the determination of it, but act with caution and circumspection, and give it that consideration which the importance of it and their duty demand.

The motives which may induce the legislature to pass a law, cannot be inquired into by the court in a question as to its constitutionality, nor can the policy or inexpediency of the law have any influence with them in deciding such question.

The only inquiry with the court is, whether the act passed is made pursuant to the power vested in the general assembly by the constitution.

Although in the opinion of the court the authority of the general assembly is limited; yet as the powers of legislation are not particularly or specifically defined but conferred under a general grant, they are subject only to such restrictions and limitations as are prescribed by the bill of rights and form of government and the constitution of the United States.

The parts of the constitution most applicable to the question, and which have been very amply animadverted on by the counsel, are the following articles of the form of government.

The 40th. That the chancellor, all judges, the attorney-general, clerks of the general court, the clerks of the county courts, &c. shall hold their commissions during good behaviour.

The 49th. That all civil officers of the appointment of the governor and council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually in the third week of November.

The 47th. That the judges of the general court and justices of the county court may appoint the clerks of their respective courts.

The 50th. That the governor, every member of the council, every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath, "That he will not, through favour, affection, or partiality, vote for any person to office," &c.

The 56th. That there be a court of appeals, &c.

The 44th. That a justice of the peace may be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council, and may continue to act as a justice of the peace.

And the following articles of the bill of rights.

The 6th. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other.

The 30th. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people: wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour. In the report of the committee it stood, wherefore the chancellor, all judges and justices, &c. but it does not appear by the printed proceedings of the convention how the word justices came to be omitted.

The judiciary of Maryland, previous to the time when the constitution of Maryland was formed, consisted of county courts, a provincial, now general court, a court of appeals, chancery court, and court of admiralty.

The justices of the peace in their respective counties, were conservators of the peace, and individually or singly had a limited jurisdiction conferred by acts of assembly, and in their respective counties they composed the county courts, but for holding court one of the quorum must have been present, i. e. one of certain justices named in the commission.

By an act of the general assembly which passed at the first session of assembly (in February 1777) which was held after the formation of the government, the forms of the commissions were prescribed, the judges of the court of appeals, general court and court of admiralty were to hold their commissions during good behaviour, the justices of the county courts until they should be duly discharged. The justices of the county courts have been annually appointed by the governor and council. This has been the uniform and uninterrupted practice ever since the constitution was established until the modification of the system in the year 1790.

By the 48th article of the form of government, the governor with the advice and consent of the council may suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour.

It appears to the court upon considering the several parts of the constitution which relate to the question, to be the plain and obvious meaning of that instrument that the justices of the county courts were not entitled to commissions during good behaviour. A plain distinction is kept up between the justices of the county courts and the judges of the other courts, and a studied uniformity of language has been observed throughout to preserve the distinction. So far as respects the justices of the county courts the principle in the bill of rights that the legislative, executive and judiciary shall for ever be kept separate and distinct is departed from, and they are since the constitution elected as members of the general assembly, or members of the council: which constitutes a very striking distinction between the justices of the county courts and the judges of the other courts, and manifests plainly that it was not the intention to place them on the same footing as to the durability of their commissions. The word justices, which was inserted in the report of the committee, being omitted in the bill of rights, is a circumstance which with the act of assembly directing the forms of the commissions operates forcibly on our minds to confirm our opinion.

on. The general assembly possess competent authority to modify the county courts in such manner as they may think will conduce to the better administration of justice, and this power has been exercised. The power and authority of the plaintiff as chief justice of the fourth district, and his right to the office of chief justice, are created by and derived from the legislature, and the duration of his commission is limited by act of assembly. Upon his appointment by the executive, his acceptance of the commission and qualifying under the same, a right vested in him to hold the office for the term of years limited for the continuance of the law; which right was not to cease or determine but on his death, or on his being convicted in a court of law of misbehaviour.

Although in the opinion of the court the said repealing act, in depriving the plaintiff of his said office, is an infraction of his right and incompatible with the principles of justice, and does not accord with sound legislation; yet the said office, and the right to hold it being created by act of assembly, and not vested in the plaintiff by the constitution, and there being no clause or article in the bill of rights or form of government prohibiting or restricting the legislature in passing the said repealing act, the court are of opinion that the said act is not void. The court are also of opinion that the writ of assize of novel disseisin does not lie in this case to recover the said office, because the plaintiff has only an interest for a term of years in the said office determinable on the contingency of his being convicted of misbehaviour in a court of law; and that writ is not adapted to the recovery of any estate or interest in lands, or in an office less than a freehold, except in the case of a tenant by elegit, who has a chattel interest, or an interest less than freehold having a right to hold a moiety of the lands of the debtor, until the debt is satisfied by holding the land and perception of the profits, at the extended value.

The remedy by writ of assize of novel disseisin was given to the tenant by elegit, by the statute of 13th Edw. 1, C. 18, to recover the possession of the land in case he was ousted before his debt was satisfied, and this remedy has been extended in England to the tenant by statute Merchant and Statute Staple by equity of the said statute, from the similitude of their estates to that of tenant by elegit. But the court know of no other case in which that remedy has been allowed to recover an interest less than a freehold, and are of opinion that the writ of assize of novel disseisin cannot be extended to this case by equity of the said statute, there being no similarity between the estate of tenant by elegit and the interest which the plaintiff has in the office of chief justice of the fourth district: And besides the court know of no instance, in this state, in which the tenant by elegit has brought the writ of assize of novel disseisin to recover his possession, and none of the English statutes which passed anterior to the first emigration of the inhabitants of Maryland have been adopted by the constitution of Maryland, and incorporated with the laws, but such as have been found by experience to be applicable to our local and other circumstances. And it does not appear to the court there can be any other safe criterion by which the applicability of such statutes to our local and other circumstances can be ascertained and established, but that of having been used, and practised under, in this state.

For these reasons the court are of opinion that the writ of assize of novel disseisin cannot be sustained in this case; and order judgment of nonpros to be entered.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE,
G. DUVALL,
JOHN DONE.

June 8, 1802.

Tell. JAMES EARLE, Jun. Clk.

BOSTON, June 11.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, June 8.

The following message was received from his excellency the governor:

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

"I have received a report from the commissioners appointed on behalf of this state, in pursuance of a law of the commonwealth, passed in the year 1791, to ascertain together with commissioners on the part of Connecticut, the boundary line between the two states. It appears by the report of the commissioners, that they have not been able to affect the objects of their appointment, and that in their opinion there is no prospect of their agreeing with the commissioners of Connecticut, in running and establishing the line. The secretary will deliver to you the report, and the papers which accompanied it.

CALEB STRONG.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
June 8, 1802.

A bill was received from the senate where it had passed to be engrossed to alter and amend the act directing this commonwealth for the choice of representatives in congress, which was read a first time.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday a resolution passed the house, appropriating a sum not exceeding 20,000 dollars, for the purpose of procuring a statue in Bronze of Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON. His excellency the governor is authorized to carry the resolution into effect,

in a manner that shall be thought most appropriate to the character of the man whose sublime virtues it is intended to perpetuate, and most honourable to the state.

It is a subject of pleasing reflection, and much to the honour of our legislature, that this lasting tribute of veneration is about to be paid to the Father of his country. We need not be told that he has already erected a monument:

*Aera perennius
Regalique situ Pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis*

Annorum series, and fuga temporum:

As a reason for omitting this last office of gratitude, for in proportion as the force of this sentiment is felt, will be the desire to preserve it, glowing like the vestal fire, by some material exhibition of his character. It is the dictate of nature; it is a sentiment that ought not and cannot be smothered; that those whom we love and venerate, should be fastened to our hearts by some visible association, when they live to us only in memory.

Our intellect is not yet so pure as to demand no communications through the avenues of sense; our natural affections are not yet so sublimed as to require no impulses from their proper objects. But the voice of nature, in all ages and countries, is heard in the language of the poet.

"Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect;
Some frail memorial still erected high;
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd;
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh."

It is therefore an unnatural refinement, a species of metaphysical depravity, that would cut asunder those threads of tender visible association, and leave us the mere creatures of abstraction. We are sensible that these ideas, however just, may be perverted; but we trust there is no necessity of discriminating, at this time, between a superstitious veneration, and the natural expression of the best feeling of the heart.

As the proposed monument is altogether a work of taste, no limitations were imposed as to its form, structure, devices or ornaments; but it was properly left with the governor to consult with European artists, and to adopt such as should be thought most expressive of the character. This is a subject for the fancy of a Fuseli, the strong expressions of an Angelo, and the sublime conceptions of a Raphael.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

HARDY, divisionary general in the north, died at Cape-Francois the 30th ult. Of the French generals he made the fourth victim to the yellow fever.

Letters from the Cape, by which we learn the above, add, that the violence of the disease is unprecedented. It is particularly mortal among strangers, few surviving its attack. Natives and others assimilated to the climate generally escape.

Letters from Cape-Francois state the death of three military officers of distinction of the French army, one of whom, an officer eminently distinguished in Germany and Italy; the name is either Hardy or Hatry, and his death is said to have been by his own hand, in consequence of some misunderstanding on the plans of the government. The other officers are said to have fallen victims to the yellow fever.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

A most awful and singular death happened at West-Field, the latter part of February, which we have not seen mentioned in the papers. It was of the widow Abigail Ingersoll. Her family were all gone to one of the neighbours, except her eldest son, who went to bed between 7 and 8 o'clock. A little past 9 a little grand-daughter first coming home found the house on fire, and called her uncle in the chamber, who came down and extinguished it, and afterwards discovered his mother dead, or rather her ashes. It is supposed that while lighting her pipe, she was taken in a fit, and fell with her head and shoulders into the fire. One foot was found on the floor, which preserved its form; but no flesh of any other part was to be discovered. Her head was burnt off, both arms, one leg and foot, and one thigh bone, and all consumed to ashes; and in the space of one and an half hour. There were no remains of cloathing or flesh to be found, and little or no fire on the hearth. Mrs. Ingersoll was very fat and corpulent, and it is astonishing that so great a quantity of flesh could have been so completely consumed in that short space of time.

[Massachusetts pap.]

Means of preserving TIMBER in vessels and bridges.

A man who had been formerly concerned in ship building, but for thirty years past has been a bridge builder, had early in life observed, on examining worm eaten ships, that the worm never eat within the seams where the caulking chisel enters, and the oil, &c. He had also observed, that the whaling vessel would be eaten to the bone, where the whale is brought into contact with the vessel and its beating till it is cut up.

A plank lying under water at a mill of his, had been obliged to be renewed annually, because eaten up by the worms within the course of the year; at length, a plank was accidentally put down, which for some purpose had been thoroughly impregnated with oil; it remained 7 years without being affected; hence he took the idea of impregnating the timber of his bridges thoroughly with oil, by heating the timber as deeply as possible, and doing it in that state with the liver oil of the cod-fish; he had practiced this for 30 years and there was no instance of the worm at-

tacking of his timbers, whilst those in neighbouring places were immediately destroyed. He had used the liver oil, because very thick; experiment, he said, must show whether other oils would do equally well. He observed that there would be no difficulty in heating the planks of a ship after they were put on as well as before—but I do not recollect his mentioning ever to have tried it in the case of a ship.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

Appointments by the President of the United States, General commissioners of bankruptcy.

Columbia district.

William Thornton, John M. Gantt, Tristram Dalton, and Samuel Hanson.

Rhode-Island district.

Constant Tabor, Samuel Vernon, Thomas Peckham, and Paul M. Mumford.

Kentucky district.

John Rowan, Daniel Weiger, John Inston, James Morrison, John A. Seitz, John Bradford.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, April 24.

"I have been much diverted by seeing a woman sold at public auction. On the proclamation of peace and the discharge of the seamen from the fleet, three sailors who arrived here from London, found themselves all married to one female. They immediately put a rope about her neck, mounted her on a bench in a public place, and had her struck off by the public cryer.—She brought six-pence.—Several thousand spectators attended."

June 16.

We are informed by a gentleman just from Eddyville, that the Indians have killed several families on the Ohio and Mississippi, and that the people generally retired into forts.

We are also informed the inhabitants are forced up about Fort Blount, on account of the whites having killed an Indian.

[Ten. Gaz. of May 12.]

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

Resolved, That the evidence of the genuine vaccine inoculation appears to them full and conclusive, and that they recommend it to their fellow-citizens to interest themselves in its propagation.

NATHANIEL POTTER, Secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Society.

The masked prisoner of state, lately embarked at Cadiz, was, it is now reported, the unfortunate Don Urquijo. Many of our readers will recollect, that this nobleman resided for a considerable period in this country, as ambassador from the court of Madrid. His offence is said to have been an attempt to abridge the power of the inquisition. He is to be transported to one of the Philippine islands, there to remain in close confinement for life.

[London paper.]

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

Arrived brig Eliza, captain Manchester, 56 days from Marfeilles, via Malaga, 48 days from the latter place.

The third day after they left Marfeilles (being in sight of Barcelona) they were chased and brought to by a Barbary corsair, who came up with them just after the sun had dropped below the horizon; and when within a few rods, ran up her bloody flag, fired a gun to windward, and hailed, for some time, in a language which could not be understood; at length, in broken English, their boat was ordered out, and the papers brought on board. Before this could be done, the privateer had dropped considerably astern; and while capt Manchester, with two of the people, were gone in the yawl, the passengers (with Mr. S. Aborn, her supercargo, and three servants) got out the long boat, and under cover of the dusk of the evening, made their way to the Spanish shore; it being then calm, they rowed about a mile from the brig, where they lay on their oars for some time, impatiently waiting the result. At length they espied a lantern hung in the shrouds of the signal for their return—this having been previously agreed on in case the captain should return, and all prove well.

The papers of the Eliza were very closely examined, and for some time it was pretended that none of the counterparts would agree with the Eliza's Mediterranean pass, at length, however, the American one was brought forward, which exactly corresponded; after which they politely dismissed capt. Manchester, wishing him a pleasant passage. She proved to be an Algerine schooner of 16 guns, crowded with men, whose turbaned heads, shewing themselves above the bulwarks, had not the most agreeable appearance; she was 5 days out from Algiers on a cruise. The captain and passengers of the Eliza were at first apprehensive that she was a Tripolitan; it having been reported at Marfeilles, for some time previous to their sailing, that two Tripolitan corsairs were actually in quest of Americans, which was a circumstance of the most alarming sensation.

MUSIC.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT FINE TON'D

PIANO FORTE.

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

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office.

By virtue of a decree of the court, bearing date the 18th of June, 1802, the estate of MARY L. deceased, in which the said real estate is contained, is to be sold at public AUCTION, on next, at THOMAS' premises, to wit:

PART of a tract of land, near the F. called RED HALL, adjoining the aforel. containing in the w. is well adapted to the bacco, and small grain, with a sufficient it for many years; a house, with a cellar, a tobacco house, all of which be put in complete mises there is an e particular description deemed unnecessary. will have an opportunity of survey will shewn at the day of at 1 o'clock, P. M. must give bond, w trustee, for paying within fifteen months obtaining the change be made, and upon ney, the subscriber dented, will give, and confirm, to the her, or their heirs sold, that is to say estate, therein and from the said M. mentioned in the p said decree, and recording of the chafers, his, her, entitled to the said their only use, t claims of the de to, or any of the deceased, mediator.

The creditors hereby notified, thery office their re and vouchers to months from the

THE Calvert county,

Will be EXPOS 20th of July r on Elk-Ridge, perty, to wit:

ALL the tra John Woon of SPURRIER'S HARFORD, one n at the suit of J. Spurrer, by virt directed out of th of Maryland, an court, at the fu commence at 12 At the same ti one negro boy, writ of fieri fa court, at the fu Howard, against

THIS is to obtained fonal estate of T Anne-Arundel c claims against th exhibit the fam subscriber, and ceased are requ MA

June 22, 1802

SU THE LAV 1783, bo of them will m

TWO

STOLEN, f Mr. Bald on the 11th i or 11 years old and delicately is a pleasant Switch tail, an the Spring, T person who w brought to ju me; eight doll

Annapolis,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

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

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.
June 22, 1802.

LOST.

Supposed by Lending,

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

F. GREEN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

G. DUVALL.
Annapolis, June 14, 1802.

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

By order, ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802.

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

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

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE.

STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

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

B. HARWOOD, Com.

NOTICE.

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

IGNATIUS PERRY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

May 18, 1802.

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

SADDLER,

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

Annapolis, May 28, 1802.

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

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

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

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

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

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

I DO hereby certify, that JOHN WOODARD, (by negro Jacob) has brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small sorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze, and some part of his under lip white, his right eye has been hurt, and he is fearful of its being touched, the two left feet white, as are the hoofs, canter and trots fine, and is full of spirit, no perceivable brand, has never been thod, and is four years old.

A. DORSEY.

May 21, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.

To be RENTED.

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

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

Of every Description.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their shop, in Cornhill-street, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant assortment of ladies and gentlemen's fashionable goods, for this and the ensuing season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of those who wish to favour them with their custom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 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 old ragged 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.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from passing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly those who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Lusby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

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

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

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Locking-Plate Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-street, Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LUTHER MARTIN.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

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

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluorals (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

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

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

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

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

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

P. WEATHERBURN.

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

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.
JOHN HOOVER.
Sworn and subscribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson,*
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.

And the symptoms by which they are known.

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

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

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

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

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

CASES OF CURES.

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

TAPE WORM.

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

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

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe,

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

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

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

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.

(LVIIIth YEAR)

MA

CONSTANT

THE English and
health is now to
day on board a Ra-
voyage to the Archipe-
will return soon to En-
continues completely f-
British charge d'affaires

The Beglerbeg of
command the expedi-
country was commit-
banished to the island
have broke out among
he has by no means ta-
rebels. Omer Pasha
be governor of Belg-
successor, and has a
exile.

L O N

THE A

Nothing decisive
fenceable corps, which
full pay a month or
ther they are to be d-
altogether. This m-
will be issued for an-
all proceeding toward
raised, to await the

His royal highness
Tuesday morning at
the 11th of 50 guns
there from Portm-
going on board, at
the main-top-gallan-
then fired from the
which was returned
Gibraltar, with a fi-

We have never h-
harnois, since his m-
promoted from the
indeed, say the you-
the transfer, and
consequence, from
ness without exp-
fications, such as al-
heart!

Madame Buon-
Beauharnois, lost
the principles in w-
she, with her two
imprisonment und-
sperre, for the c-
rents!

The contents
ceived yesterday m-
paper. Pafwan (C-
Hofpodar of Wa-
has been impaired
port states his re-
Stratton will offic-
gliss troops that
4000 men. The
will sail in July,
nean, under adm-
ships of war.

There have b-
Sicily, a short ti-
There are repo-
expected in that
reduction will
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fession of one
dom.

From the Spe-
night's debate
definitive treaty
seem as if the
all their eloque
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said, that he d-
house upon a
in that stage o-
so wide a rang-
minary speech
batteries, wh-
must be treme-
debated in the
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ed the details
cussions.

It was to t-
that we owed
the conclusio-
ing was once
ed us of for-
ties used to l-