

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 2, 1801.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

This morning arrived in town, captain Woodham, of the ship Liberty, from Liverpool. He failed on the 11th ult. and brings London news to the ninth. We hasten to lay before our readers the most interesting articles.

The armistice took place in Italy on the 12th of December, previous to which several bloody actions were fought, which terminated in favour of the French.

S M Y R N A, December 16.

THE English fleet, amounting to about 140 sail, arrived within these three days in the Island of the Archipelago, with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and 8,000 men on board. It is now taking in fresh provisions and water at Rhodes, and in the harbours of the neighbouring coasts. Its destination is for Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.

This day a grand divan, or council of state was held here in presence of the grand signior, at which attended Camacian, the captain Pacha, and Reis Efendi. It is understood the Russian ambassador, general Amara has made some very strong representations relative to the English expedition to Egypt, which the Porte must not permit, as the consequences may be very prejudicial to it; this declaration has occasioned here a very great sensation.

PETERSBURG, December 18.

The convention of armed neutrality was signed here the day before yesterday by the Russian, Swedish and Danish ministers. Next day it was signed by the minister of Prussia, as an acceding party.

L U N E V I L L E, January 1.

The first consul has required that peace shall be concluded by Austria within the 30 days of the armistice, ratified within the 15 allowed for the commencement of hostilities. General Moreau will, on the 25th instant, on which day the armistice expires, immediately give notice of the recommencement of hostilities, unless he receives from his government orders to the contrary, or advice that peace is concluded. The Austrian counsellor of legation, M. van Hove, has set out with all speed from Luneville for Vienna.

V I E N N A, January 21.

Count Lehrbach has resigned his post as minister for the regulation of the army, and the business of his department will be committed to the archduke Charles.

At this moment there is a talk at Vienna, of a very essential change in the ministry. Baron Thugut, it is said, has given in his resignation as minister of state. Some assert, that this change has been adopted by his majesty in the private cabinet, and others that it has been already notified, though it is not publicly known. Nothing official on the subject has yet appeared.

A new convention between Austria and France has been concluded, according to which the French troops will evacuate the Austrian territory before the end of the month, and withdraw over the Inn; the first division will in consequence begin its march this day, and the other division on the 26th. It is expected that the head quarters of the Austrian army will then be removed from Schonbrunn to St. Soltem.

C O P E N H A G E N, January 24.

On the evening of the day before yesterday major-general count of Donnerschild Lowendahl, commander of the corps of marines, and a knight of the order of Malta, set out for St. Petersburg, as envoy extraordinary. The object of his mission is to carry the court of St. Petersburg the ratification of the northern convention on the part of Denmark.

The minister from the court of Russia, M. Lisakowitch, set out from this city for Hamburg last Wednesday.

As the northern convention is now fully ratified by our court, we flatter ourselves that the former friendship and good understanding with a great northern court will again be happily restored.

January 27.

Baron Selby, attached to the Danish legation at St. Petersburg, yesterday arrived here, as a courier from our minister baron Rosencrantz to bring advice of the departure of the Danish legation from that city. The governor of St. Petersburg notified to the minister the command of the emperor.

The advice received here yesterday of an embargo having been laid on all the Danish ships in the English harbours has caused a great sensation here, and this day couriers were dispatched to the magistracies of Norway with instructions how to act on the occasion.

H A M B U R G, January 30.

The principal article of intelligence this day is the declaration transmitted by Russia to Constantinople, that the Porte ought not to allow the English expedition to act against Egypt; and that should it persist in countenancing that measure, such a conduct might lead to consequences very fatal to the Porte.

It is added, that the possession of Egypt is guaranteed by Russia to France, and that the latter guarantees to the former the possession of Malta, which is to be retaken by the Russians who are still in France, with the assistance of French troops.

On the 23d inst. the ratification of the act of accession on the part of Prussia to the convention of the maritime powers of the north was sent from Berlin to Peterburg; but it is notwithstanding firmly believed that the present good understanding between Prussia and England will not be interrupted, because Prussia has ratified the convention under certain modifications.

It is reported that the exportation of the remainder of the corn from Russia to Sweden, which has been agreed to in the last treaty, has been countermanded. Some new differences are stated to have arisen in the north.

Letters from the Hague of the 7th ult. state, that "the Batavian recriptions, payable after peace, and the bills upon the Vienna bank, have considerably fallen at Amsterdam, owing to the uncertainty of peace, and the dubious state of affairs in the north."

P A R I S, February 4.

A letter from Barcelona, dated the 24th of Jan. says, that preparations for the invasion of Portugal still continue. A part of the garrison of that place had set out for the frontiers.

A number of troops it is said, are about to march from the army of Angereau to join the army of observation of La Gironde.

A letter from Bellisle states that a conspiracy, the object of which was to deliver the island into the hands of the English, had been discovered.

The minister of marine has published an order for all the officers and privates of the naval depot of Trefnal at Paris, who had received permission to remain at home, to appear at the principal office of the department, to receive their destination. Those who did not by the 20th Feb. are to be treated as deserters.

It is said that the consuls have finished the emigration from the list of emigrants. It is reported to have decided the emigration of 40,000 names, of which 11,000 are women.

The Journal des Defenseurs contradicts a report of an attempt being discovered to blow up the Thuilleries by gunpowder conveyed into the sewers. A person had been arrested carrying off the iron bars of the grating, but he was considered merely as a thief.

The general in chief and general Mathieu Dumas have formed a provisional government at Trent, which administers all affairs of state, under the influence of the French army. The ancient customs are respected, the several institutions remain the same, and no material alteration has taken place in any of the usual forms of the government.

We are assured (says a letter from Salzburg of the 23d ultimo) that the French have demanded of the emperor of Germany a free passage through that country for a republican army, intended to invade, or at least menace the territory of Turkey, in consequence of the attachment of the Ottoman Porte to the English and of the preparations now making by it to act against the French in Egypt. It is added that the Russian army in Lithuania, the artillery belonging to which is already on its march, though most people are ignorant of its destination, is believed to be advancing against Turkey, to punish the government for its attachment to England.

A letter from Munich dated the 24th ult. says, that on the 19th the French made such a disposition as seemed to indicate that the armistice was on the eve of being declared at an end; but subsequently to that period a courier arrived from Vienna with dispatches from the archduke Charles for general Moreau, which caused an entire change of disposition to take place. The troops who were on their march had received counter orders, and the appearances of peace had in consequence become more strong than ever.

The French have imposed upon the city of Trent a contribution of 120,000 livres, 700 ells of blue cloth, and several thousand pair of boots and shoes.

Letters from Spain, arrived by the last courier, (says an article from Bayonne, dated 22d of January) announce, that Portugal has at length determined to agree to the propositions which have been made to her by Spain; so that we may shortly expect a general peace.

Letters from the Hague, of the 28th January, state, that the French admiral Bruix, had arrived there to accelerate the naval preparations in the Dutch ports. The Dutch navy consists of 16 sail of the line, 6 frigates, and 39 gun boats.

Previous to the armistice in Italy, the garrison of the citadel of Verona surrendered by capitulation to general Monnier. They marched out with the honours of war, to be sent to Austria as prisoners on their parole, not to serve till exchanged.

L O N D O N, January 23.

A few Paris papers, we understand have reached town, which state that 1200 individuals, besides the hundred Jacobins ordered for transportation, have been arrested on suspicion of being disaffected to the consular government.

February 2.

This afternoon, the king went in the usual state to the house of peers, where, being seated on the throne, and the commons being sent for and come, his majesty was pleased to open the business of the fifth session of the parliament of the united kingdom, with a most gracious speech, of which the following is a literal copy:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"At a crisis so important to the interests of my people, I derive great satisfaction from being enabled, for the first time, to avail myself of the advice and assistance of the parliament of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

"The memorable era, distinguished by the accomplishment of a measure calculated to augment and consolidate the strength and resources of the empire, and to cement more closely the interests and affections of my subjects, will, I trust, be equally marked with that vigour, energy and firmness, which the circumstances of our present situation particularly require.

"The unfortunate course of events on the continent and the consequences which must be expected to result from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

"Your astonishment as well as your regret must be excited by the conduct of those powers whose attention, at such a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the British empire, which has hitherto opposed so powerful an obstacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence against their common and increasing danger.

"The representations which I directed to be made to the court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property and persons of my subjects, have been treated with the utmost disrespect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by subsequent acts of injustice and violence.

"Under these circumstances a convention has been concluded by that court with those of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for establishing by force a new code of maritime law, inconsistent with the rights and hostile to the interests of this country.

"In this situation, I could not hesitate as to the conduct which it became me to pursue. I have taken the earliest measures to repel the aggressions of this hostile confederacy, and to support those principles which are essential to the maintenance of our naval strength, and which are grounded on the system of public law so long established and recognized in Europe.

"I have, at the same time, given such assurances, as manifest my disposition to renew my ancient relations with those powers, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour of my crown, and with a just regard to the safety of my subjects. You will, I am persuaded, omit nothing on your part that can afford me the most vigorous and effectual support in my determination to maintain to the utmost, against every attack, the naval rights and the interests of my empire.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have directed the estimates for the several branches of the public service to be laid before you. Deeply as I lament the continued necessity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am persuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for those exertions which are indispensably requisite for the honour and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy union, which, by the blessing of Providence, has now been effected, and of promoting, to the utmost, the prosperity of every part of my dominions.

"You will, I doubt not, resume the inquiries which were so diligently prosecuted in the last session of parliament, as to the best means of relieving my subjects from the pressure of the present high price of provisions; and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foresight, the recurrence of similar difficulties. In these endeavours, and in every measure that can contribute to the happiness of my people, the great end of all my wishes, you may be assured of my cordial concurrence.

"You may rely on my availing myself of the earliest opportunity which shall afford a prospect of terminating the present contest, on grounds consistent with our security and honour, and with the maintenance of those essential rights on which our naval strength must always principally depend.

"It will afford me the truest and most heart-felt satisfaction, whenever the disposition of our enemies shall enable me thus to restore to the subjects of my united kingdom the blessings of peace, and thereby confirm and augment those advantages which result from our internal situation, and which even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to so great an extent the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the country."

February 4.

Sailing of a French squadron.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received at the admiralty, containing advice of the French squadron, which had sailed from Brest, having on the 25th ult. been seen off Cape Finisterre. His majesty's ship *Immortalite*, of 36 guns, fell in with the enemy on the above day, in lat. 46, 10, long. 8, 0, at which time all the ships were much disabled in their sails, from a gale of wind which was then breaking up. The *Immortalite* lost sight of them on the 26th in lat. 43, 20, long. 10, and immediately steered her course for Lisbon. On the same night, or early on the following morning, his majesty's ship *La Concorde*, of 36 guns, also fell in with the enemy, as mentioned in yesterday's Courier.

February 5.

Paris papers of the 31st ult. inclusive arrived yesterday. They contain an account of the signing of the articles of peace between Austria and France. The treaty, however, is not to be published, till the end of the present month, when the engagements, between Britain and Austria terminate. The delay of its publication is a piece of civility on the part of the emperor to this country.

Upon the northern confederacy no fresh information is afforded, and no new light thrown. The attention of the French government seems to be particularly directed to the projects in agitation against Portugal.

The French papers also notice some particular orders given for the formation of an army of observation in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, which is certainly destined for the invasion of Portugal, if that government does not submit to all the hard conditions which the French government may think fit to impose upon it.

It is confirmed that the municipality of Calais have refused to admit one of the neutral passage vessels into that harbour.

The French funds continue to rise; they are at 56; nearly the same price as that at which the English 3 per cents were opened yesterday.

Notwithstanding Mr. Pitts strenuous exertions in the cabinet for the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, it seems to be the general opinion that he will be obliged to give up the measure; others in the cabinet who think differently on the subject, having, it is said, sufficient influence to thwart him. Will he continue minister in such circumstances?

February 7.

Orders have been sent from the admiralty, and received at Plymouth, for all the ships of war at that port to be immediately got ready to put to sea.

It is reported that Mr. Pitt has some new project for providing part of the ways and means for the year. As it is manifest that through the great expense of the war, and its melancholy continuance, the income tax is likely to become a perpetuity, it has been suggested as an expedient for raising a large sum, that such persons as may be desirous of buying up their income tax shall be allowed to do so at seven or eight years purchase, like a life annuity; by which means a calculation has been made that about twenty millions would be raised.

Yesterday evening the report of Mr. Pitt's resignation was revived, and the same reason was assigned as on the former occasion; namely, a difference in the cabinet on the question of the emancipation of the Catholics. It was added also that Mr. Dundas had resigned!—The latter circumstance was sufficient to discredit the statement entirely; it was, however, circulated with great industry, and many were inclined to give it credit.

There seems to be little question about a difference in sentiment on the above question existing among the members of administration, but whether of an irreconcilable nature time must shew.

Lord Castlereagh has, it is said, given notice to his friends in Ireland, and in this country, that it is his intention to move very shortly in the house of commons for the suspension of the tests and disqualifications, which still effect the civil state of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. It is said that the noble lord finds himself pledged to bring forward this measure, as it was by this promise and engagement he obtained the concurrence of the Catholic interest to the union.

Upon the other hand, we hear it is insisted upon by a majority of his majesty's ministers, that the measure is highly dangerous and premature in the present

state of things, and before the favourable effects of the union shall have been sufficiently experienced in other circumstances, which are absolutely necessary to precede and prepare for this alteration.

The earl of Clare, the chancellor of Ireland, is at the head of the party, which is for delaying the complete emancipation of the Catholics; but doubts still more serious and equally difficult of solution have occurred in the highest place, whether the concession in question be not altogether at variance and irreconcilable with that article of the coronation oath, by which his majesty is bound to defend and maintain the Protestant religion.

It were premature to enter into the discussion of a question which involves considerations of an abstracted and peculiar nature, farther than to state our individual expectation that this objection will not prove insurmountable. The policy of immediate emancipation from the test acts is more difficult to be reconciled with the faith of this country, if it has been pledged by the marquis Cornwallis and lord Castlereagh.

His majesty's council must be deeply embarrassed by the dilemma in which they are placed between acceding to a measure which they may consider dangerous, and violating a promise so suddenly given by a competent authority, that it must be regarded as national in the fullest and most comprehensive sense. But lord Castlereagh cannot certainly be censured for taking the only means in his power to redeem his pledge with the Irish Catholics, and to obtain for them the condition he promised as the minister for Ireland. Mr. Pitt, it is believed, will second and support his motion.

The following is the clause alluded to: It was introduced into the coronation oath after the abdication of James the second, and tendered for the first time to king William—"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion as by law established?"—Answer: "I will."

February 9.

The following are rumoured to be the arrangements which are to take place in consequence of Mr. Pitt's resignation:

Mr. Addington, the speaker, to be the first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

The earl of Clare and lord Hobart, secretaries of state.

The earl of Westmoreland, first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. Pelham, secretary at war.

Lord Macartney, to be president of the board of control.

Sir John Milford, to be speaker of the house of commons.

Sir William Grant, attorney-general.

Mr. Percival, solicitor-general.

Lord Hobart, it is said, is to succeed the marquis Cornwallis, who is expected to retire upon the same grounds as the ministers here. Lord Castlereagh has also resigned.

Mr. Pitt will continue to discharge the duties of chancellor of the exchequer till the loan has been settled and the budget opened.

Such is the important intelligence (important indeed!) which transpired yesterday. Of the new ministers we shall forbear from giving any opinion, until the arrangement is finally settled. One observation, however, we will venture to make—It is this, that if the new administration is to consist of the men mentioned above, it is by no means likely to be permanent.

A message was this day sent from the directors of the bank to the stock Exchange, informing them, that notwithstanding a new administration was now forming, Mr. Pitt would continue in office till the business of the loan and budget is settled.

At half past two o'clock this morning, we received Paris papers, by express, up to the 6th inst. On all the great points of interest, the northern confederacy, the Brest fleet, the peace with the emperor, and our expedition to Egypt, the *Moniteur* is silent. The *Clef du Cabinet* contains an account of sailing of the squadron from Brest. This account throws no additional light upon its destination, and differs only from those we have already received in the number of vessels which it states at seven ships of the line and three frigates.

By official letters from Italy it will be seen, that Naples now under the protection of Russia, will shortly shut its ports against us, and that it has been already called upon to do so by the French general.

The minister of police has made a detailed report on the affair of the infernal machine. He charges the chouan chief Georges and his associates with being the parties concerned in this conspiracy against the life of the first consul, and a decree has been passed, ordering such of them as are in custody to be brought to trial. It will be seen from the list of captures, that French privateers are uncommonly active. The funds have not only overtaken, but passed ours.

Three Hamburg mails arrived yesterday evening. They have brought intelligence of considerable importance. The convention of the northern powers has been ratified. The king of Sweden notified it before he left Petersburg; and Denmark on the 16th ult. The reply of count Bernstorff to Mr. Drummond's note, has sketched the principal features of the treaty. One of the secret articles stipulates, it is said, that none of the contracting parties shall enter into any convention, which has not for its unequivocal and decided basis the principle of free ships making free goods.

Another article of importance (of great importance indeed!) brought by the mails is, that the Russian ambassador, general Tamara, has presented to the Sublime Porte a note, by command of the emperor, demanding that the British troops should not be permitted to act or to land in Egypt, and conveying intimations, that their doing so would be looked upon by the court of Petersburg as an act of hostility against Russia on the part of the Turks. The above note made a very considerable impression at Constantinople, and a divan was immediately held; the result of the deliberations has not transpired, but it is evident, that Turkey, in her present state of debility and decay, will not think it safe to risk the discomfiture of Russia.

The emperor Paul has ordered three armies to be formed on the frontiers of Austrian Poland—this army is to consist of 100,000 men. The motives of this great armament are not known.

The emperor of Russia not only dismissed the Danish minister from St. Petersburg, but recalled his ambassador at Copenhagen. Letters, however, from the latter place of the 24th ult. express a belief, that the amity between the two courts will be preserved. General count Donnerschield Lowendahl set off on the 22d, with the ratification of the treaty of neutrality for Petersburg.

The emperor has likewise ordered the Sardinian minister to leave Petersburg.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 13th, announce the return of the king of Sweden from Petersburg on the preceding day, having, previous to his leaving the Imperial court, ratified the treaty of armed maritime neutrality.

The fleet under the command of lord Keith has experienced a violent storm, which dismasted six ships of the Turkish line at Rhodes. It is not represented that any of our ships had suffered; part of them had landed 6000 troops at that island, where an account, not so clearly stated, mentions that 16,000 troops had arrived.

The Danes are equipping a fleet with all possible expedition; it is to consist of two ships of 84 guns, ten of 74, six of 63, four frigates, four brigs, seven bombs, ten gun boats, and seven flat bottomed boats.

Telegraphs have been formed along the Danish coast, and artillery men stationed at each. Volunteer corps were forming throughout the kingdom for its defence.

Some of the Venetian letters mention that baron Thugut has resigned; an event that will occasion as much joy at Vienna as the resignation of Pitt will produce at London.

A new convention is said to be concluded between Austria and France, in which the French troops are to evacuate the Austrian territory, and retire over the Inn.

The Channel fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday evening, and sailed again on Saturday morning.

A French squadron consisting of 7 ships of the line and three frigates, had sailed from Brest, and were spoken with on the 15th January, at which time all the ships were much disabled in their sails from a gale of wind which was then breaking up, their destination unknown.

The northern confederacy was ratified by the kings of Sweden and Denmark on the 16th January, and active preparations are making for carrying on the war.

Advices from Lisbon, state that all apprehensions of an attack upon Portugal have ceased, and that an arrangement has been entered into.

An official article from a Paris paper, dated Madrid, Jan. 10, contains the following important particulars:

"An ambassador is on the point of departing from Madrid for Lisbon, with a proposal on the part of France and Spain that Portugal shall immediately form an intimate alliance with these powers, or declare her determination not to abandon her connexion with G. Britain. Should she accede to the former proposition, she will be required to shut her ports against the British shipping, and declare war against England."

It is confidently stated in the same article, that permission has been granted by the cabinet of Madrid for the march of the French army, now assembled at Bourdeaux, through the Spanish territory, against Portugal.

An armistice has been concluded in Italy, between the French army commanded by gen. Brune, and the Austrian army commanded by M. D. Bellegarde. The Austrians agree in it to surrender Peschiera, Ferrara, Ancona, Vecona, Legona and Serrione, to the French. Mantua was to be blockaded. But a separate convention, signed at Luneville on the 26th January, gives it up to the French. It is probable that this convention relates to other objects than the mere surrender of Mantua; the official paper communicates nothing further respecting it than that, by two articles, that fortress is to be delivered up to the French.

The armistice was to last till the 15th of January, which was also the limitation of the German armistice. A fortnight's notice, however, was to be given of the renewal of hostilities.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

A letter from a gentleman passenger in the French frigate, arrived at Norfolk, states, that a treaty of peace has certainly been concluded between France and the emperor; the ratifications have been exchanged by the two powers. That declarations of war had been issued on the parts of Great-Britain and the northern powers, respectively. That La Fayette was appointed minister to the United States, and that he

was to sail for this country immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

March 23.

A letter from Surinam, dated 13th instant, from St. Thomas, says, "About ten days since, of 44 guns, and two corvettes of 1800 troops from Europe, brought in with them the English, low, of 18 guns, and 17 English vessels, laden with provisions, for the British forces in the V. large amount in money. Victrolingly sent here to know if the prisoners to be exchanged for

A gentleman who arrived at 13th instant, from St. Thomas, forms, that a squadron of five was cruising off that island, ex-ture it.

A Salem paper says, "A price of fifteen dollars a barrel the exportation of this article before the next crop, will be mon use."

NORFOLK,

On Saturday evening last, a severe gale of wind that has brought down its duration was but damage sustained in this neighbourhood. The warehouse on T. Mr. R. E. Lee, was blown down, the property of Archer, was unroofed, and injured; the gable end of the belonging to Messrs. J. and V. down, and other damage done. The Danish brig Swift, was lying at Hutchings's wharf. Every vessel in the harbour and had the gale continued would have been very distressed. Chesapeake frigate, was up the shore schooner bound home from off Tanner's creek, and four p

BALTIMORE

PHILA

Extract of a letter from New York, the Gazette of the

"This morning arrived in the ham, of the ship Liberty, from W. furnishes London papers

"I have seen the London papers, wherein it is positively Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham resigned; and that Mr. Ad-houle of commons, Mr. Bell and the earl of Westmoreland are all the particular friends

"A letter dated London, owing to the immense influence had ceased, and a considerable to take place. Three thousand, however, sold on the 7th, at is quoted on the 4th, at 24

"The earl of Fife, stated that he could no longer follow some members of the house have made similar declaration

One hundred acres

By virtue of a decree of the cellor of Maryland, will SALE, on Monday the at 11 o'clock, on the pro and twelve months, the with approved securities, of sale,

ONE hundred acres, parcelled and lying in Anne-Arundel Philip Hammond's land, a road (at Rummels) leading Montgomery county to A be erected a tavern, in a v The whole of this land is bered, consisting of oak, very great proportion of v be converted into very ex at a small expence, having saw mills in the neighbour of navigable water within

The subscriber presumes ages and superior soil, th aid in favour of this va doubt will call forth the at purchase to view it previous above property may be

THOMAS CROSS, living ne BENJAMIN HALL

THIS is to give notice Anne-Arundel coun and, hath obtained from t

Arundel county, in Maryl the personal estate of JA Anne-Arundel county, deca aims against the deceasec bit the same, with the v riber at or before the pi ey may otherwise be la est of the said estate. st day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITH

was to sail for this country immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

March 23.

A letter from Surinam, dated the 2d Feb. 1801, says, "About ten days since, four French frigates of 44 guns, and two corvettes of 22, had failed and landed 1800 troops from Europe, at Cayenne; and brought in with them the English sloop of war Swallow, of 18 guns, and 17 English and Portuguese vessels, laden with provisions, cloathing, guns, &c. for the British forces in the West-Indies! besides a large amount in money. Victor Hugues has accordingly sent here to know if there were any French prisoners to be exchanged for those taken."

[Boston Chronicle.]

A gentleman who arrived at Boston on Friday the 13th instant, from St. Thomas's, via Vineyard, informs, that a squadron of five sail of British vessels was cruising off that island, expecting orders to capture it.

A Salem paper says, "flour is now at the high price of fifteen dollars a barrel in this market. If the exportation of this article continues free, bread, before the next crop, will be too expensive for common use."

NORFOLK, March 16.

On Saturday evening last we experienced the severest gulf of wind that has happened for a long time. Though its duration was but a few minutes, yet the damage sustained in this neighbourhood has been very great. The warehouse on Town-Point, owned by Mr. R. E. Lee, was blown down, a house in Bermuda-street, the property of the heirs of Mr. John Archer, was unroofed, and otherwise considerably injured; the gable end of the new fire proof house belonging to Messrs. J. and W. Bennett, was blown down, and other damage done to different houses. The Danish brig Swift, was blown from her moorings at Hutchings's wharf and totally dismantled. Every vessel in the harbour dragged their anchors: and had the gale continued longer the consequences would have been very distressing—the pinnacle of the Chesapeake frigate, was upset and sunk—an eastern shore schooner bound home from Norfolk, was upset off Tanner's creek, and four persons drowned.

BALTIMORE, March 27.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Extract of a letter from New-York to the editor of the Gazette of the United States.

"This morning arrived in this city, captain Woodham, of the ship Liberty, from Liverpool; captain W. furnishes London papers to February 9.

"I have seen the London Courier of the 9th February, wherein it is positively stated that Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, and earl Spencer have resigned; and that Mr. Addington, speaker of the house of commons, Mr. Bellamy, Sir John Milford, and the earl of Westmoreland succeed them. These are all the particular friends of Mr. Pitt.

"A letter dated London, Feb. 10th, states, that owing to the immense influx of grain, the scarcity had ceased, and a considerable fall was daily expected to take place. Three thousand barrels of flour were, however, sold on the 7th, at 85 shillings, and wheat is quoted on the 4th, at 24 shillings the bushel.

"The earl of Fife, stated, in the house of lords, that he could no longer support the ministry, and some members of the house of commons are said to have made similar declarations."

One hundred acres of land for sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 13th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved securities, with interest from the day of sale,

ONE hundred acres, part of a tract of LAND called WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining major Philip Hammond's land, and the intersection of the road (at Rummels) leading from Carroll's Manor and Montgomery county to Annapolis, whereon might be erected a tavern, in a very advantageous situation. The whole of this land is in wood, and heavily timbered, consisting of oak, hickory, chestnut, and a very great proportion of valuable pine, which might be converted into very excellent plank and scantling at a small expence, having the advantage of several saw mills in the neighbourhood, and the convenience of navigable water within six miles to a good market.

The subscriber presumes, from the above advantages and superior soil, there needs nothing more be said in favour of this valuable property, as it no doubt will call forth the attention of those inclined to purchase to view it previous to the day of sale. The above property may be seen by applying to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, living near the premises.

BENJAMIN HALL MULLINN, Trustee.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, 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 ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

I WILL sell or rent the HOUSE in which I now reside, in Charles-street, in Annapolis; the house is large, convenient, and in good repair, with stables, carriage house, meat house, milk house, &c. There is a large garden, and a clover lot, containing together upwards of two acres. The paling of the garden is lately repaired, and it is at present in a handsome state of cultivation. A sale will be made either for cash or on a long credit, as the purchaser may choose.

I have also a few articles of household furniture, and some office book-cases and desks.

WILLIAM KILTY.

March 31, 1801.

In CHANCERY March 31, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sale made by RICHARD HALL HARWOOD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL SHEKELLS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of April next, and continued the two following weeks. The said sale was of part of a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called SHEKELL'S CHANGE, supposed to contain 164½ acres, to John Waring, for the sum of £.398 12 2½, current money.

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

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

ROBERT ISABELL.

Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price.

March 20, 1801.

JOHN THOMPSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in this city, in the house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREWER, those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured of having it executed in the most neat and fashionable manner.

Annapolis, March 25, 1801.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a dark mulatto man, named HARRY, a shoe-maker by trade, aged thirty-six years, about six feet high, rather spare made, a remarkable suit of hair when combed out, a very complaisant fellow when spoken to; took with him various cloathing, his shoe-makers tools, and a large black dog, with his tail cut. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, if within ten miles shall receive TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, forty miles FORTY DOLLARS, and if out of the state ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

March 17, 1801. THOMAS LYLES.

ON the 22d instant, two negro men, sentenced to the wheel barrow, broke out of gaol, assisted no doubt by some evil disposed person or persons; they are thinly clothed, one of them who is called MOSES, is a low set fellow, dark complexion, about thirty years of age; the other called GEORGE, about twenty-five years of age, a tall slender made fellow. Whoever will secure the aforesaid negroes, so that I get them again, shall receive as a compensation for their trouble the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, one half for either of them, and an additional reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one who will inform of those that assisted the negroes in breaking the gaol, so that such base conduct may be handled with rigour.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

February 24, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February, last, JEM BOWLING, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAURET LAWFEY, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, ofsnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away and pay their fees and other expences, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 14, 1801.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Dr. WILLIAM BREWER, living in Montgomery county, the 31st of December, 1800, a negro man named WILLOUGHBY, about thirty-six years of age, five feet five or six inches high, his cloathing unknown to me, though he may have several suits, as he is a very drestly blade, his skin rather black, and his wool very short, he has a pleasant countenance until attacked, and smooth tongue; he has upon the back of his right hand a scar, occasioned by a burn, and a small scar on the corner of his left eye, and his toes turn out much. Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen. living in Anne-Arundel county, South river, near Annapolis.

All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said negro, or concealing him, and all masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned taking him on board their vessels, or carrying said negro off at their peril, if they do the law shall be put in full force against them, or him.

W. B.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d instant, a negro man who calls himself JOHN CARTER, and says he is free, but has no pass, he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, slender made, quick spoken, and stammers a little; his dress negro cotton jacket and overalls, coarse shoes and stockings, felt hat, and ofsnabrig shirt. His master, if any, is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 14, 1801.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAM-SON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAM-SON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S meadows, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff, HENRY HOWARD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that we have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH BOTT'S, late of the said county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES NEALE, and DANIEL MAHONEY, Executors.

ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker,

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

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night, the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801.

Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to declare, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given, to add to or amend any such plot.

Test. JOHN GWINN, CLK.

N E W

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 9, 1801.

LATE AND IMPORTANT. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[Via New-York.]

VIENNA, February 7.

THE day before yesterday a courier arrived from Lunenburg, whence he had been dispatched on the 28th ult. He has not brought, as was expected, the passport for the Neapolitan minister, the marquis de Gallo, to repair to France.—It is thought that his mission is altered, and that he will go to Italy on another business.

Gen. Moreau, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the deputies of Upper Austria, has consented to abate the contribution which he had imposed upon that province.

The English minister has received official dispatches announcing that general Abercrombie had unexpectedly appeared on the coasts of Egypt, the beginning of January, and that the disembarkation of his troops was effected almost without any difficulty, at Damietta. It is said that the French had no knowledge of the plan of this expedition, and that they were even ignorant that general Abercrombie had quitted Port Mahon.

FRANCE.

Acts of Government, February 14.

Message of the consuls to the legislative body and the tribunate.

The peace of the continent has been signed at Lunenburg. It is such as the French people desired. The first wish was the boundary of the Rhine. Their desires did not alter their inclination; their victories ought not to enlarge their pretensions. After restoring the ancient limits of Gaul, it belongs to them to restore to liberty, nations which were united to them by a common origin, and the ties of interest and manners. The freedom of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics is secured. Next to this duty, there is another which justice and generosity prescribed to them. The king of Spain has been faithful to our cause, and has suffered for it.—Neither our reverses, nor the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, have been able to detach him from our interest. He shall receive a just return. A prince of his blood is to be placed on the throne of Tuscany. He will remember that he owes it to the fidelity of Spain, and the friendship of France.—His roads and his ports will be shut against our enemies, and become the asylum of our commerce and our vessels. Austria—and in this consists the pledge of peace.—Austria, henceforth separated from France by extensive regions, will no longer entertain that rivalry, and those resentments, which have for so many ages been the torment of those two powers, and produced the calamities of Europe. By this treaty every thing is concluded as to France. She will have no longer to contend with the formalities and intrigues of a congress. The government owes a testimony of satisfaction to the minister plenipotentiary who has conducted this negotiation to so fortunate an issue. There remains no interpretation to be dreaded, no explanation to be demanded, nor any of those equivocal dispositions, in which the art of diplomacy deposits the germ of a new war.—Why is it that this treaty is a treaty of general pacification? This was the wish of France! This was the constant object of the efforts of its government! but all its efforts have been in vain. Europe knows all that the British ministry have done to prevent the success of the negotiations at Lunenburg. In vain did an agent, authorised by the government, declare to them, on the 9th October, 1800, that France was ready to enter into a separate negotiation with them. His declaration was answered only by a refusal, under the pretext that England could not abandon her ally. Since that period, and after that ally had consented to treat without England, this government seeks for other means of postponing a peace which is so necessary to the whole world. It violates a convention consecrated by humanity, and declares war against fishermen. It advances pretensions contrary to the dignity and rights of all nations. All the commerce of Asia, and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It arms against Russia, Denmark and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark and Sweden have, by treaties, mutually guaranteed their sovereignty, their independence, and their flags. The powers of the north, unjustly attacked, have a right to rely on the assistance of France. The French government will with them avenge an injury common to all nations, without at any time forgetting, that it ought to contend only for peace and the happiness of the world. The first consul.

(Signed)

By the first consul,

H. B. MARTEL, Secretary of State.

BUONAPARTE.

A similar message was sent to the conservative senate, but the senate having risen before the orators of government arrived, it will be received to-morrow at two o'clock.

PARIS, February 14.

Yesterday evening the news of the conclusion of peace spread through every circle, and was announced at every ball. It is impossible to describe the impression it has made on the public mind. Every class and description of citizens manifest the same joy and exultation. As soon as this joyful intelligence reached the hotel Longueville, where there was a masked ball, the company came out and danced on the Caroussel, and, with the effusions of patriotic enthusiasm, they learned to blend the frolics of folly.

Peace, the first object of the general, is now the topic of general conversation, and the bosom of the republic swells with the liveliest emotions of gratitude.

This morning, at six o'clock, repeated discharges of artillery announced the happy intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the emperor and the German empire.

About eleven o'clock the ministers and the counsellors of state proceeded to the Thuilleries, together with a great number of the members of the legislative body, and several of the public functionaries both civil and military.

After the audience which they had from the chief consul, Buonaparte went to the council of state, where he acquainted the members with the conditions of the treaty.

At ten in the evening, the band of the consular guard assembled in the garden of the Thuilleries, where they continued under the windows of the chief consul. The concert was concluded by a discharge from fifty pieces of cannon. The fetes which government is to display on this occasion will not take place till the treaty is ratified.

LONDON, February 19.

The negotiation between Austria and France seems to have been managed with great address on the part of France, who avoided the delays and inconveniences of a congress; and treated with the emperor for himself and the empire. By this procedure the French avoid the obnoxious task of interfering in adjusting the indemnities to be given to those German princes who have been dispossessed of their territories. But whence are the indemnities to be procured?—only by dispossessing others by secularization or otherwise! How then are the latter to be indemnified?

It was reported yesterday in the first political circles, that the marquis of Lansdowne had written a letter to a certain personage, informing him, that by a late event he felt himself at liberty to impart to his Majesty, that he had reason to know Buonaparte was disposed to treat for peace, on terms not injurious either to the honour or interests of England!

February 20.

There was a rumour in circulation this morning, that an attempt is to be made immediately to open a negotiation with the French republic.—We mention the rumour without meaning to pledge ourselves either for the truth or falsehood of it.

Another report was circulated yesterday, that his Prussian majesty had received the propositions of this court favourably, and had in return offered to mediate between this country and the northern powers for an amicable settlement of the question upon which they had come to issue. We do not know upon what authority this was stated? but certainly Mr. Pitt in his speech last night, gave some countenance to the rumour by saying, that "he had good reason to believe that there was still one considerable power on the continent who had not joined the confederacy, and whose ports would remain open to our commerce."

It is rumoured that both houses will adjourn for a few days, in order to afford time for the first arrangement of the new ministry.

Now Mr. Pitt and his colleagues are out of office, their abilities are acknowledged, and the abuse they have regularly had, is now already transferred to the new candidates.

Mr. Horne Tooke is returned to parliament for the borough of Old Sarum.

The armed neutrality is stated to be signed by Russia, Sweden and Denmark. Prussia, as before asserted, is merely said to have acceded to it. Denmark appears inclined to maintain a friendship with this country.

Peace is at length officially announced between the emperor and France. Louis 18th is said to be desirous of retiring, and remaining in a private situation.

There is little doubt that the French Squadron is gone to Egypt.

February 23.

It is generally reported, and we believe with some truth, that a communication has been made to Buonaparte from our government, through the medium of Mr. Otto, to know whether the French government be now disposed to enter into a negotiation of peace. If we are to judge by the message of the consulate to the councils upon communicating to them the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the emperor of Germany and France, there seems some grounds for hoping that the answer of the French government may be favourable to the commencement of the negotiation.

Sir Robert Calder who was detached from the Channel fleet, in pursuit of admiral Gantheaume's Squadron, the moment it was known to have certainly failed, it is hoped may overtake it before it can get into the Mediterranean. The French ships it is perfectly certain, had suffered much in the gales which came on soon after their failing, and this circumstance would naturally retard their progress. Besides, till within these two days, we have had a long course of easterly winds, which at this time of the year prevail in the Mediterranean likewise, and they would thus be prevented from passing the Gut of Gibraltar.

There is certainly good ground for believing that the king of Prussia has not acceded to the northern confederacy, to the extent at least that the maritime powers wish to push him. We entertain sanguine hopes, that as the period approaches for our acting in the Baltic, Denmark will at least become sensible of her danger, and wisely give up the point.

March 2.

This morning Paris papers to the 26th ult. were received in town. The Hamburg mail due yesterday forenoon is also arrived. The only important intelligence is the recall of Mr. Otto, the cause of which assigned by Buonaparte is, the conduct of our government towards the French fishermen. The account brought by the Hamburg mail of the landing of Sir R. Abercrombie in Egypt, appears to stand in need of confirmation.

Admiral Cornwallis, on Thursday, hoisted his flag on board the Ville de Paris, at Torbay, as commander in chief of the Channel fleet.

Four flags will be employed in the Baltic, viz. those of Sir Hyde Parker, lord Nelson, admiral Totty, and admiral Gambier. The fleet will consist of 21 sail of the line, including the 16s of 50 guns, of 5 large frigates, besides cutters, gun boats and fire ships.

All the ships of the line to be employed in the Baltic, have received orders to take on board two long 24 pounders.

Letters from Acre state, that the most active preparations were making for the debarkation and march of the troops under the orders of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

In consequence of the strength of the enemy's works at Alexandria, Rosetta and Damietta, we understand the army was to land at Acre, and in company with the Turks to march across the desert for Cairo. Thirty thousand canteens for the carriage of water, and a proportionate supply of provisions, had been collected.

None of the horses intended to mount our dragoons had arrived from Constantinople; neither was the note of general Tamara, for restraining the expedition, known at the camp. The British commissary at Smyrna had collected an extraordinary number of bullocks.

In consequence of the progress made by the French towards their establishment in Egypt, the armed association at Bombay has been considerably increased.

A serious insurrection is reported to have taken place in Batavia, originating amongst those soldiers whose term of service had long expired, and whose return to Europe the government had evaded under different pretexts. The resentment of these people, acted upon by some disaffected persons, had broken into acts of open and decided violence; and it is stated that the expedition, comprising the 12th regiment, which we sometime since mentioned to have failed from Madras, is intended to take advantage of these troubles.

Harvey, Morris, Corbett, and other state prisoners, confined in Kilmainham, near Dublin, have effected their escape. They proposed to liberate Napper Tandy, but he declined the offer. The rope by which Blackwell was descending, broke, when he was seized by the sentries, and remanded to the gaol.

The importation of grain during the last week consisted of

10,505 quarters of wheat,
1,160 quarters of rye,
2,370 quarters of barley,
9,160 quarters of oats,
2,622 quarters of peas,
380 quarters of beans,

About 2,000 cwt. of rice, and a small quantity of flour.

HARTFORD, March 23.

By reason of heavy rains during the week past, the streams in this part of the country, as far as we have heard, in every direction, have risen to an unexampled height, and caused an immense destruction of property public and private. Bridges, mills, fences, buildings of all descriptions, dwelling-houses, barns, &c. &c. are swept away, many families reduced to distress, by either being driven from their habitations for a season, or in having them completely destroyed. In this town, there is no mark of so high a flood in Connecticut river since the year 1692. The rise was so rapid, as that people were scarcely able to secure their most valuable property in stores, and houses, before the buildings were filled with water, and every family in that part of the town which lies near to the river, has been forced to flee for refuge among their neighbours; many of the families were taken from the windows, into boats, and carried away; some of the one story houses are in water to the roofs; the lower stories of all are nearly filled; and the scene wears the appearance of extreme desolation, and melancholy. Front-street, from the little river, to the north meadow gate, is so full of water, that boats pass the whole length. At New-Hartford, we are informed, that one man was drowned. In this town we have not experienced the loss of any lives. Several gentlemen in the town have signalized themselves in great acts of humanity in relieving the people, especially the poor, who were involved in the calamity. We shall feel ourselves indebted to any of our correspondents in the country, who will collect accurate particulars of the damage done by the water, in their neighbourhood. Doubtless as many of those who are the greatest sufferers, especially in this town, are ill-able to bear their misfortune, the charitable will feel it their duty to relieve their wants, as far as may be in their power, by supplies of food, &c. Driven from their houses and employments, they must suffer immediately, unless supplied by the generous and humane, with the necessities of life.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

The Magicienne (British ship) has captured and sent into Plymouth, the very beautiful French ship Huron, formerly a national corvette, from the Isle of France to Bourdeaux, with an immensely rich cargo. The Thames frigate has sent in there the French ship Aurora, of 300 tons, also from the Isle of France to Bourdeaux.

The Doris has sent in the French brig Favourite, from l'Orient to Bourdeaux.

The Huron and Aurora sailed from the Isle of France in company with nine sail. It is very likely others of them have been picked up.

March 27.

The hon. Oliver Elsworth was in London the 19th January.

L'Oiseau, of 36 guns, captain S. H. Linzee, and the Sirius of 36 guns, have captured and carried into Torbay, a fine French frigate of 36 guns, captured after an hour's action off Cape Finisterre. The L'Oiseau on her return home captured also a very valuable Swede.

By captain Lee, in 21 days from St. Thomas, we are informed, that it was daily expected that that place would fall into the hands of the British. Two of their frigates had been cruising off the island for some time; and it was thought they were in expectation of being reinforced by the arrival of other British ships of war.

April 1.

London papers to the evening of March second, inclusive, were received yesterday at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, by the ship Eliza, captain Brown, in 24 days from Plymouth. They afford us the opportunity of informing our readers that a peace between France and the emperor of Germany was concluded at Luneville on the 9th of February, the principal articles of which are, 1. The cession of the Netherlands to France, and the country of Falkenstein and the Frickthal. 2. Istria, Dalmatia, the Venetian islands in the Adriatic, and Venice, are confirmed to the emperor. The Brisgau is given up to the duke of Modena. 3. The grand duke of Tuscany is to give up Tuscany to the infant duke of Parma, and is to receive an indemnity in Germany. 4. The emperor consents, for the German empire, that France shall possess all the countries on the left bank of the Rhine which formed part of the German empire. 5. France gives up Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Philipburg, Cassel, Kehl, and Old Brissac. 6. The German princes, who have been dispossessed of territories on the left bank, are to be indemnified on the right. 7. Holland, Switzerland, Liguria and the Cisalpine, are included in the treaty. 8. England is shut out from the ports of the emperor of Germany. The treaty is to be ratified in 30 days from the time of its being signed.

The pretender has incurred the displeasure of the emperor Paul, has been driven from Mittau. Our last accounts left him at Memel, in the dominions of Prussia, from whence he intended retiring to Edinburgh, on a pension of 200,000 roubles, which, notwithstanding the rupture, Paul continues to allow him.

A Russian army is under orders to march to the Turkish frontiers, to await the answer of the Ottoman court to the application which we mentioned yesterday to have been made by M. de Tamara.

A plan is said to be in agitation between Russia, Austria and France, for dismembering the Turkish empire in Europe.

Letters from Constantinople, dated the 1st Jan. say, that the Sublime Porte, has sequestered the property of the states of Barbary.

The French government has recalled Mr. Otto from England on account of the depredations committed by order of the British ministry on the French fishing-smacks, contrary to the good faith, which had been previously pledged, that they should be suffered to carry on their occupation unmolested.

Our readers will be astonished to find that Buonaparte whose business it has hitherto been to unmake kings, has created one of the sons of the Spanish monarch king of the ci-devant dukedom of Tuscany, as a reward for the fidelity with which his father has observed the treaties of offensive and defensive alliance which bind him to the republic.

Flour in England is 120s. sterl. the sack. Partial disturbances have arisen in some parts of the country from the high price of provisions and the wretched situation of the poor.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Capt. Parsons, of the schooner William, arrived at Cape Ann, on the 18th instant, in 78 days from Smyrna, and 42 from Gibraltar. He informs that the frigate George Washington, capt. Bainbridge, "would be ready to leave Constantinople by the 1st of January, 1801, but without the Algerine ambassador, as the grand seignior had imprisoned him and taken care of the presents. The grand seignior had declared war against Algiers and Tunis, in consequence of their making peace with France. He had also taken a Tunisian admiral who was there with presents, and confiscated the property of both nations. What was found at Smyrna alone, amounted to two millions of piasters and upwards."

March 31.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 2, 1801.

"Within this fortnight past we have had two duels in this port between midshipmen.—The first was fought by Mr. Heath and Mr. Crane of the United States frigate, in which Mr. Crane received the shot of his antagonist and fell—the wound is not mortal. The second was by Messrs. Williamson and Livingston, three days ago. Mr. Livingston received the ball of his antagonist in his forehead and expired in a few minutes after.

April 1.

Died.—At Old-Town, on Penobscot river, Orono, chief of the Penobscot tribe of Indians, aged one hundred and thirty years.

—On the 22d January, at Zurich, the celebrated LAVATER, after long severe sufferings, in consequence of the wound he received from a French soldier about 17 months ago.

April 2.

The ship Eliza, capt. Brown, in 24 days from Plymouth, arrived at N. York, on Tuesday, has brought London dates to the 2d March.

The most important news by this arrival, is the severe indisposition of the king, whose life is despaired of. A total change of administration has actually taken place; and the keys of the treasury have been demanded of Mr. Pitt—but he says he will not give them up to any person except to the king, who is so ill that none but his attendants are permitted to see him.

The following is a journal of his illness kept by his physicians.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

"Queen's house, February 28, 1801.

"His majesty's fever continues, but is somewhat abated.

T. GISBORNE,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

"Queen's house, March 1, 1801.

"His majesty's fever continues to abate; and he is somewhat better in all respects."

T. GISBORNE,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

"Queen's house, March 2, 1801.

"His majesty had some increase of fever in the afternoon of yesterday, which has not yet subsided.

T. GISBORNE,

J. R. REYNOLDS."

A letter was received here yesterday morning from New York, stating that the captain of the Eliza saw some British ships (on his way) in the Channel, with their colours hoisted half mast, and was informed of the death of the king. This letter states besides, that suspicions were entertained of his having been taken off by unlawful means.

Another letter from New-York, written by a gentleman who had conversed with the captain of the Eliza, says, that the captain had brought no positive information respecting the death of the king.

In consequence of the high price of provisions trifling insurrections had taken place in different parts of England.

Peace between France and Austria was signed at Luneville, and officially communicated to the legislative body by the first consul.

Negotiations are going on between G. Britain and the northern powers, but there was no prospect of an accommodation.

Grain, &c. was much higher than it had been. The flour cargo of a Boston ship was sold at Plymouth about the first of March, at auction, for 95s. per barrel.

The squadron of admiral Gantheaume has captured an English frigate. Citizen Otto is recalled by Buonaparte, in consequence of the conduct of the English government towards the French fishermen.—One of the sons of the king of Spain is to be made king of the ci-devant dukedom of Tuscany. There are many other circumstances of importance in the papers, which I cannot give you for want of time—but the above are the principal.

From our correspondent.

New-York, April 1.

"Arrived this morning the ichr' Peter and Anna, Watlington, in 19 days from St. Thomas, with coffee, consigned to Charles Smith.—The brig Hunter, for this port, was to sail in two days. An American captain arrived at St. Thomas the day the Peter sailed from Martinique, and informed that a large number of troops had embarked there on board of 12 ships, and it was supposed they were destined against St. Bartholomews, St. Thomas, and St. Croix. The Cork fleet had arrived at Martinique, in which were 5000 troops; and it was supposed they would join the above expedition.

It is with regret we have to mention that during the storm on Sunday night, the ship Alknomac, Travis, for Liverpool; the ship William, Gardner, for Greenock, and the brig Paramaribo, Church, for Londonderry, went aground on the western shore within the hook. The Alknomac shortly after she struck, sunk, and will be entirely lost; the William had her mizen-mast, and the brig had both her masts cut away. We have not been able to learn whether there is a probability of getting the two latter vessels off.

The frigate Essex also went ashore at the Walla-bought Long Island, but we are in hopes she will be got off without much injury.

NORFOLK, March 26.

The Maryland sloop of war, captain Rogers, is now at anchor in Hampton Roads; it is understood she came here for hands, who have been recruited for her, and that, by the first fair wind, she will sail for France. Mr. Dawson is going out in her to carry the treaty as conditionally ratified by our government.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

William H. Dorsey, Esq; to be judge of the orphan court for Washington county.
John Hewitt, Esq; register of wills for the same.
Joseph Scott, Esq; to be marshal for the eastern district of Virginia.

The president of the United States yesterday issued his exequatur to citizen Leot, as commissary of commercial relations for the French republic, for the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, to reside at Philadelphia; and to

Citizen Ofter, as vice-commissary of commercial relations for the French republic, for the state of Virginia, to reside at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, March 31.

The underwriters, says a London paper, have almost all of them paid their insurance on the ships detained in Russia.

Among the prisoners brought into France, are 4 generals, 7 colonels, and nearly 400 officers of different ranks.

Nine gold and silver mines have been discovered in the mountains near Tarnest, Basso, and Forrabas, in Hungary. The aid-de-camp of La Fayette, Sceller, was the discoverer, and he has been invited by the government to take measures for working them with success.

April 1.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President of the United States.

OFFICIAL.

William Gardner, of New-Hampshire, commissioner of loans for that state.

Joseph Whipple, collector of the district of Portsmouth, in the same state.

Edward Livingston, attorney of the district of New-York.

John Swartwout, marshal of the same district.

John Smith, marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the place of Mr. Shee, who has declined accepting his appointment.

Cleon More, register of wills for Alexandria county, in the same district.

General Samuel Smith has arrived in this city, to take upon himself the discharge of the duties of the secretary of the navy.

We are authorized to state, that general Smith will not accept the appointment of secretary of the navy.

A very great mortality has prevailed for some time in Holland and Lower Saxony, where the influenza or gripe was common, and is said particularly to affect the stomach and bowels. Three hundred and forty-three persons have died of this disorder at Amsterdam in the course of one week.

April 2.

We are authorized to state, that it is general Dearborn who is to discharge the duties of the secretary of the navy for the present.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by a respectable house of this city, from New-York, by express:—

"New-York, March 31.

"P. S. I was at the instant about to close this letter for the mail, when we had news of an arrival from Plymouth to 4th March, London papers to 2d March: flour then 95s. sterl. per barrel, all other provisions in proportion: the king expected to expire every moment.—Pitt refuses to give up the seals to any person but the king, or his successor. This created much confusion there, and much political speculation here. Flour will again advance, and meal and rye flour more, in proportion, than wheat flour."

From the (New-York) Daily

SEVERAL QU

Captain Noyes, of the Re-terday in four days from N-very serious dispute took place between part of the crew of millante, and a number of sailors on shore, in which be- former were killed and wou- two of the French killed.

[The Norfolk Herald of

account of such an event ha-

It is extraordinary that

Buonaparte is Destroyer.

lyon, which Mrs. Piozzi, in-

pronounced Napoleon in the

A very curious and intere-

23d of January last, at the

Royal Society:—Some valu-

bound, were presented to the

Institute of France. A let-

panied the present, signed

the National Institute, and

and on the letter was a finely

feinting Liberty sailing on the

shell, with the following

Sir Joseph Banks read the

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From the Sun, o

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The British frigates Dæd-

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been spoken bound upon an

It is reported that Benja-

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Rittenhouse, is to succeed

Mint; Mr. Elias Boudin-

from that situation.

The various substitutes for

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rious speculation to philosop-

to increase, it may not be

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the elements are earth, air,

April

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1791 it contained 4728.

Arrangements are maki-

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Monitor;" the object of

pernicious tendency of im-

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The French government

fares to effect a canal navig-

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For S

A LARGE broad whe-

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For terms apply to

WILLIAM

near Anna

This is to

THAT the subscriber

phans court of F

Maryland, letters of ad-

estate of JUDSON M. C

George's county, deceased

against the said deceased

hibit the same, with the v-

scriber, on or before the

they will otherwise by la-

ment of the said estate. G

this 30th day of March,

NATHANIEL C

of JUDSON M. C

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in the city of Annapo-

May next, to appoint a f-

fer of the poor. Appl-

either of the trustees pre-

Annapolis, April 6, 1

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Annapolis, April 9, 1

Warning

NOTICE, I have

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cutting, or in any man-

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enders.

Annapolis, April 6.

From the (New-York) Daily Advertiser, March 30.

SERIOUS QUARREL.

Captain Noyes, of the Revenue, arrived here yesterday in four days from Norfolk, informs, that a very serious dispute took place there yesterday week, between part of the crew of the French frigate Semillante, and a number of British and American sailors on shore, in which between 20 and 30 of the former were killed and wounded. Captain N. saw two of the French killed.

[The Norfolk Herald of the 24th March gives no account of such an event having occurred.]

It is extraordinary that the Christian name of Buonaparte is *Destroyer*. The Greek word is *Apollyon*, which Mrs. Piozzi, in her *Retrospect*, says, is pronounced *Napollione* in the Corsican tongue.

A very curious and interesting scene passed, on the 23d of January last, at the fitting of the London *Royal Society*:—Some valuable books, magnificently bound, were presented to the society from the *National Institute of France*. A letter of compliment accompanied the present, signed Buonaparte, *President of the National Institute, and first consul of France*; and on the letter was a finely executed vignette, representing *Liberty* sailing on the open ocean in a scollup shell, with the following motto: *Liberty de Mer*. Sir Joseph Banks read the letter, and put the question, that a letter of thanks be returned to Buonaparte, which was unanimously carried.

From the Sun, of February 10.

To many it will be a consolation, that in all probability, the same system upon which we have hitherto gone, is to be pursued! A new attempt is to be made to negotiate with Buonaparte, and a passport is to be asked for lord St. Helens to go to Paris. It is proper to shew a disposition to treat—it may help to conciliate the people to the new arrangements!

The British frigates *Dædalus*, of 32 guns, *Brave*, of 44, *Sybil*, of 44, and *Centurion*, of 50, have been spoken bound upon an expedition against Batavia.

It is reported that Benjamin Rittenhouse, of Montgomery county, brother of the late celebrated David Rittenhouse, is to succeed to the direction of the Mint; Mr. Elias Boudinot being about to retire from that situation.

The various substitutes for rags in the manufacture of paper, says a late London paper, afford some curious speculation to philosophers. If they continue to increase, it may not be difficult to prove that all nature is impregnated with this principle, and that the elements are earth, air, fire, water, and foolscap!

April 3.

It appears by the census recently taken in Portsmouth, N. H. that it contains 5511 inhabitants.—In 1791 it contained 4728.

Arrangements are making in Philadelphia to publish a weekly paper, to be entitled, "The Christian Monitor;" the object of which is to counteract the pernicious tendency of immoral and deistical publications, by disseminating, at a cheap rate, literary, moral, and religious knowledge.

The French government are about to take measures to effect a canal navigation between the Scheldt and Paris. They have advertised for proposals to carry the plan into execution, and the best mode of doing it.

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JUDSON M. CLAGETT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

NATHANIEL CLAGETT, Administrator of JUDSON M. CLAGETT.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the Poor of Anne-Arundel county will meet, agreeably to law, at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in May next, to appoint a fit and proper person as overseer of the poor. Applications may be lodged with either of the trustees previous to that day.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from employing, or in any manner dealing with, my negro man WILL, being determined to prosecute every person who shall do so from this date.

JOHN WELLS.

Annapolis, April 9, 1801.

Warning to Trespassers.

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

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

One hundred acres of land for sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 13th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved securities, with interest from the day of sale.

ONE hundred acres, part of a tract of LAND called WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining major Philip Hammond's land, and the intersection of the road (at Rummels) leading from Carroll's Manor and Montgomery county to Annapolis, whereon might be erected a tavern, in a very advantageous situation. The whole of this land is in wood, and heavily timbered, consisting of oak, hickory, chestnut, and a very great proportion of valuable pine, which might be converted into very excellent plank and scantling at a small expense, having the advantage of several saw mills in the neighbourhood, and the convenience of navigable water within six miles to a good market.

The subscriber presumes, from the above advantages and superior soil, there needs nothing more be said in favour of this valuable property, as it no doubt will call forth the attention of those inclined to purchase to view it previous to the day of sale. The above property may be seen by applying to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, living near the premises.

BENJAMIN HALL MULLIKIN, Trustee.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, 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 ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Dr. WILLIAM BREWER, living in Montgomery county, the 31st of December, 1800, a negro man named WILLOUGHBY, about thirty-six years of age, five feet five or six inches high, his clothing unknown to me, though he may have several suits, as he is a very drestly blade, his skin rather black, and his wool very short, he has a pleasant countenance until attacked, and smooth tongue; he has upon the back of his right hand a scar, occasioned by a burn, and a small scar on the corner of his left eye, and his toes turn out much. Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen. living in Anne-Arundel county, South river, near Annapolis.

All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said negro, or concealing him, and all masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned taking him on board their vessels, or carrying said negro off at their peril, if they do the law shall be put in full force against them, or him.

W. B.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d instant, a negro man who calls himself JOHN CARTER, and says he is free, but has no pafs, he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, slender made, quick spoken, and stammers a little; his dress negro cotton jacket and overalls, coarse shoes and stockings, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt. His master, if any, is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 14, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker,

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

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

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* and *feri facias* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S meadows, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The State of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lufby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall.

JOHN WELCH, late Sheriff, HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1801.

I WILL sell or rent the HOUSE in which I now reside, in Charles-street, in Annapolis; the house is large, convenient, and in good repair, with stables, carriage house, meat house, milk house, &c. There is a large garden, and a clover lot, containing together upwards of two acres. The paling of the garden is lately repaired, and it is at present in a handsome state of cultivation. A sale will be made either for cash or on a long credit, as the purchaser may choose.

I have also a few articles of household furniture, and some office book-cases and desks.

WILLIAM KILTY.

March 31, 1801.

In CHANCERY March 31, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sale made by RICHARD HALL HARWOOD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL SHEKELLS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of April next, and continued the two following weeks. The said sale was of part of a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called SHEKELL'S CHANCE, supposed to contain 164½ acres, to John Waring, for the sum of £.398 12 2½, current money.

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

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

ROBERT ISABELL.

Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins.

For terms apply to

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price.

March 20, 1801.

JOHN THOMPSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in this city, in the house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREWER, those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured of having it executed in the most neat and fashionable manner.

Annapolis, March 25, 1801.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a dark mulatto man, named HARRY, a shoe-maker by trade, aged thirty-six years, about six feet high, rather spare made, a remarkable suit of hair when combed out, a very complaisant fellow when spoken to; took with him various cloathing, his shoe-makers tools, and a large black dog, with his tail cut. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, if within ten miles shall receive TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, forty miles FORTY DOLLARS, and if out of the state ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

March 17, 1801.

ON the 22d instant, two negro men, sentenced to the wheel barrow, broke out of gaol, assisted no doubt by some evil disposed person or persons; they are thinly clothed, one of them who is called MOSES, is a low set fellow, dark complexion, about thirty years of age; the other called GEORGE, about twenty-five years of age, a tall slender made fellow. Whoever will secure the aforesaid negroes, so that I get them again, shall receive as a compensation for their trouble the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, one half for either of them, and an additional reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one who will inform of those that assisted the negroes in breaking the gaol, so that such safe conduct may be handled with rigour.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

February 24, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, JEM BOWLING, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFFET LAWFEY, in the State of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the State of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away and pay their fees and other expenses, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 14, 1801.

In COUNCIL, December 29, 1800.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state, and An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into the hands of the clerks of the several counties annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the treasurer of the several shires of this state; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and G. H. of — county, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Maryland in the full and just sum of five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the said state of Maryland; to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this — day of —, in the year —. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B. whilst he shall continue in the office of clerk of — county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessary for the entering up of all matters and things relating to such office, or shall and will make, or cause to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect records and entries, according to the truth and nature of the matter or thing requiring to be entered or recorded, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain, preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books, papers and records, now being and remaining in the said office, as also all those that from time to time, during his continuance in the said office, shall be added thereto, in such manner, as that in case of death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from officiating longer in said office, or that in case he shall remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next person who shall succeed him in said office, all the papers and record books now being in the said office, in good order and repair, as also all such other papers and record books which shall be by him added, in like good order and repair, with the records and entries faithfully, legally and truly made up and entered, during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's office, without favour or affection, but according to the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the — shire all sums of money received by him for the use of the state under the provisions of any law now existing, or which may hereafter be passed, in the manner and at the time limited by such acts, without fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly account for the same with the officer or person or persons authorised to receive the same, and the duty of his office, and all the other duties of his said office, by law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall discharge, according to law, and the true intent and meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, that then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury, or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said state in his hands, at the time limited by law, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, when thereto required by the agent of the state, it shall and may be lawful for the respective county courts, or the respective general courts, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon motion in behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account, signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or claim of the state due and in arrears from any such clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the payment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear to be due, and costs, and an immediate execution to be awarded against the person or property of such clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs; provided that a copy of such account, signed by the respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty days previous to the sitting of the term at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desires a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the said court are empowered and authorized to direct a jury to be immediately impanelled, and charged to try and ascertain an issue,

whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs, upon which there shall be no writ of error, superseas upon appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgments had and obtained in said court.

V. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid, such judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which the said execution shall be made returnable, the said default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any clerk, who hath received public money before the passage of this act, shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of the western and eastern shires respectively, before the first day of September next, such neglect shall be deemed, taken and considered, to be a misbehaviour in office.

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

RICHARD DAW.

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

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND, Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st. instant, two mulatto men, committed to my custody, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of choosing a representative to congress for the fifth district of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

March 10, 1801.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Shaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom, they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials.

LAWS of MARYLAND,
Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
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Printing-Office, Annapolis.

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

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

P. HAMMOND.
N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, flow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.
February 24, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of sixteen months, THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. W. D. ADDISON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,
THE

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.

CONTAINING

An Almanack.	Post-office establishment, with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.	Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
Abstract of the revenue law.	Lift of the navy of the United States.
Lift of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.	Government of the State of Maryland.
An act to value property.	Lift of the general assembly.
An act to lay a direct tax.	An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
An act to establish a general stamp office.	Banks, insurance companies, &c. in ditto.
Lift of stamp duties.	And a variety of other useful matters.
Officers of the revenue.	
Government of the United States.	
Lift of congress.	
Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.	

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 16, 1861.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.

SYRIA and Egypt are now again become the theatre of war. The first division of the British fleet is now arrived on the coast of Syria. Admiral Keith has notified to the captain Pacha that he had landed in the bay of Mannory with 50 transports, on board of which was general Abercrombie. The other half of the expedition was immediately expected. The British ambassador here, lord Elgin, has received the same intelligence. British commissaries have been sent to the principal trading places in the Levant, to procure provisions for the British fleet; 5000 oxen, and great quantities of provisions have been bought up at Smyrna. Considerable sums of money have been remitted hither from Britain, to make similar purchases.

It is said here, that the French force in Egypt amounts to 13,039 men, and that the number of their auxiliaries, which consist of Copts, Arabs and Mamelukes, may be estimated at 15,000. In Salachich there is a garrison of 2500 men, in Alexandria one of 2000, and in Cairo one of 3000. Various other posts have different garrisons of 600, 300, or as low as 50 men.

The report that a mutiny had taken place in the month of November in the camp of the grand vizier, and that he himself was in danger of his life, is unfounded. The report originated in the circumstance that the troops of the pacha of Tripoli, in Syria, who has the same name with the grand vizier, being dissatisfied with him, drove him from his camp. The Ottoman generalissimo, who was encamped at Jaffa, waiting the arrival of the British, has now deposed the pacha.

The preparations in the arsenal here still continue, but it is said that only a part of our naval force will join the British expedition against Egypt. Our government appears to be uncertain with respect to the measures it adopts on this occasion, as Russia views with dissatisfaction the expedition of the British against Egypt.

Admiral Keith, it is asserted, has taken 4 French ships that were escaping from the harbour of Toulon, on board of which was citizen Talien.

The Porte has laid an embargo on all the ships and property of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, in the harbours of the Levant, because these states refused to declare war against France.

To facilitate the landing of the British in Syria, in Egypt, the Porte has taken up all the foreign ships at Smyrna, Snio, &c. to take on board troops and provisions for the British. The Russian ships alone have refused this service.

The ambassador from Algiers has been put under arrest because Algiers has concluded a peace with France. The embargo laid on the ships and property of Algiers, Tunis, &c. &c. at Smyrna and other ports, has caused a great sensation here.

There is a report here to-day of a victory which the French have gained over the British on the coast of Syria or Egypt; but no official advice has been received of it.

VENICE, January 28.

Tranquillity and order have continued to prevail here; and the report of upwards of 100 nobles having been arrested, is without foundation.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

Our naval preparations are carried on with such activity, that our fleets will be ready to sail by the end of March, if the harbours should, by that time, be free from ice.

KONINGSBERG, February 9.

Our Gazette contains the following article:—

Courland, January 22.—The preparations for war are continued in all the Russian ports with the greatest activity. His Imperial majesty takes every opportunity to testify his approbation of those officers who manifest the greatest attention and industry on this occasion. An army will be embarked which, in conjunction with others, and especially with a French army, will endeavour to effect a landing in Ireland.

VIENNA, February 12.

The following notification has been transmitted from the States Chancery to the agents and states of the empire:—

"The French republic has required, as an express condition of the new armistice for 30 days, that during that time, not only the peace with Austria shall be finally concluded, but that the emperor, as head of the empire, shall act definitively for the German empire, in order to avoid the delays inseparable from a congress. The emperor has not been able to refuse consenting to this proposition, and finds it necessary to give this notice to the states. He will, on this occasion, exert himself as much as shall be in his power for the good of the whole empire; but should the result not prove conformable to his wishes, it must be considered as a consequence of the unfavourable circumstances in which he finds himself; and such of the states as shall conceive themselves to have cause of complaint, must apply immediately to the French republic."

We have received the important intelligence, that the court of Petersburg has declared to those of Naples and Lisbon, that if they do not shut their ports against Britain, his majesty the emperor of Russia will not intercede in their favour with France!

RATISBON, February 13.

Several public prints report, that general Lecourbe, with 30,000 men, will march against Turkey.

HAMBURG, February 14.

The Prussian minister, on the 13th of Feb. gave in another note to lord Carysfort, in which his Prussian majesty expressed his astonishment that Britain should consider the connexion entered into by the northern powers as a measure of hostility against herself, though its object is merely the protection of neutral trade. The note expatiates on the impracticability and necessity of the principles which form the basis of the northern convention, and enlarges on the arbitrary abuse of naval power.

The note concludes by declaring, that as Prussia had acceded to the northern convention, she would support it, agreeably to her engagements, and by expressing a hope, that the justice of his Britannic majesty would take of the embargo that had been laid on all Danish and Swedish ships, as otherwise, his Prussian majesty would be under the necessity of employing the means which Providence had placed in his hands to procure justice for his friends and allies.

February 20.

The note of the count de Haugwitz to lord Carysfort is a sufficient demonstration that if England does not take off the embargo on the Danish and Swedish ships, Prussia will take a very active part in the northern confederacy. In this case, it is believed that the country of Hanover, as well as the city of Hamburg, will be occupied by Prussian troops.

The intelligence received here, of an English frigate having cut off several Swedish vessels from a port in Norway, causes a great sensation here, as it is considered as a formal rupture between England and Sweden. Denmark, on the contrary, endeavours to ward off the blow, and has nothing so much at heart as to keep on good terms with England.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the sale of English property, put under sequestration, has begun.

COPENHAGEN, February 16.

The Swedish admiral Cronstedt is now arrived here, to confer concerning the naval preparations which are making in common between Sweden and Denmark, and the fortifications of the island of Kween. On the Swedish coasts batteries are erecting at Helsingberg, and the Swedish fleet will come to the Balts.

Fourteen of our ships of the line are almost ready, besides the frigates; the sailors are in part expected from Norway, and will pass through Sweden.

It is said his Swedish majesty will arrive here this day under the title of Count Von Haga.

February 17.

Defensive works on the sea side of this capital are daily carrying on with the utmost activity.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence that, on the 5th instant, an English frigate took several Swedish vessels in the harbour of Oster Risar, in Norway. Pilots to carry them out, were, however, refused to the English ship.

WESSEL, February 17.

It is now certain in a great degree, that the Prussians mean to take possession of Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, and thus to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent. This measure is in conformity with the convention agreed upon between Prussia, Russia and France. The army of demarcation is to be considerably reinforced. The house of Orange, in consequence of arrangements made by the king of Prussia, is to find an indemnity in Germany.

PARIS, February 25.

We are informed from Vienna, that the demand made to grant a passage to a French army through the hereditary states to attack Turkey, experienced at first some difficulties; but that all obstacles are now removed, and that the advanced guard, amounting to 18,000 men, will file off in about a month. The Polish legion will form part of it.

February 26.

The following are stated to be the political arrangements which will take place in consequence of the treaty of Luneville:—

In Italy, the king of Naples remains in statu quo ante bellum, and in a given time, his majesty is to shut his ports against the British.

The pope becomes once more the bishop of Rome, and the centre of Catholicity, with an allowance of two million annually. His holiness acknowledges the validity of the oath administered to the clergy of the republic—priests to marry, and the system of divorce to be acknowledged.

The king of Sardinia unites the pope's dominions to his island.

The infant duke of Parma adds to his duchy those of Placentia, of Modena, of Tuscany and of Lucca, which is no longer to be a republic.

Liguria is to possess the Tortonese, the territory of Alessandria, of Monferat, and part of the Artesan; the remainder of Piedmont to belong in all sovereignty to France, except Navarre and Verceil, which go to the Cisalpine republic.

The gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuscany, and to be dependant on Parma.

The grand duke of Tuscany has his indemnity in Germany.

Poland to be re-established as she stood previous to the second partition; the archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary, is to be king of Poland.

The duke of Modena to have the Brisgaw.

(Clef du Cabinet.)

PLYMOUTH, February 26.

Arrived, the Phoenix packet, capt. Thompson, in 27 days from New-York, left there the Duke of Clarence packet, capt. Faulkner.

Also arrived the King George packet, capt. Yelcomb, in 7 days from Lisbon. The Earl Gower and Prince Adolphus packets, with the mails of the 27th ult. and 3d and 10th inst. were safe arrived, each having only four days passage. The King George brings advice of Sir Robert Calder, with six sail of the line, and the Montague, of 74 guns, dismasted in a gale of wind off Ferrol, having arrived off the Rock of Lisbon. No account had been received at Lisbon respecting the French squadron; but it was generally believed there, that they were going against the Brazils.

LONDON, March 2.

[Under this head we find the bulletin of health of the 2d signed Doctors Gishbourne and Reynolds, stating, that "the king had some increase of fever yesterday, which has not yet subsided." The following is inserted immediately under the bulletin, and, it is presumed, is several hours later.]

We are informed, that the physicians sat up with his majesty till two o'clock this morning, during which time he was able to obtain but little rest. Since the bulletin, however, was sent down, we have heard that his majesty is somewhat better. We hope to be able to communicate in our next paper a more favourable account.

Evening Post.

The exertions in the Marine department at Portsmouth, to meet the northern confederacy early in the spring, are now beyond all example great. All the men deemed capable of sea duty, are immediately to be drafted from the Royal William receiving ship, Puissant sheer-hulk, and Gladiator hospital ship, and such as can make themselves useful in the dock-yard are to be sent there. The whole of the bombs, with their tenders, are ordered round to Yarmouth, from whence a most formidable armament will sail much sooner than the coal-fired powers can be in a condition to receive them handsomely.

Elfsburg and Elfsneur, it is generally believed, will be the first in that quarter to taste of the British thunder: and Copenhagen, about eight leagues distance, will probably be honoured with an early visit.

GLASGOW, March 3.

This day's London Gazette contains accounts of the capture of a number of valuable vessels in the East-Indies, &c. the particulars of which we must defer till our next; among which are two Dutch East-India ships, mounting 22 guns each, laden with rice, powder, shot, gun-carriages, and stores, bound for the garrison on the island of Trenate; several vessels for the same island, which besides their cargoes, had on board 17,943 Spanish dollars; three Dutch East-Indiamen, one of 30 guns and 320 men, one of 14 guns and 65 men, and one of 6 guns and 80 men; the French privateer L'Unit of 30 guns and 216 men, &c. &c.

March 5.

Warlike preparations are continued by the northern powers.

In COUNCIL, December 29, 1800.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act pre-
scribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by
the clerks of the several counties of this state, and An
act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight
hundred and one, be published once in each week, for
the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at
Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the
Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at
Baiton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter
given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into
the hands of the clerks of the several counties
annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and
the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said
clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the
treasurer of the several shores of this state; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by
the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be
in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all
men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and
G. H. of — county, are held and firmly bound
unto the State of Maryland in the full and just sum of
five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the
said State of Maryland; to the which payment well
and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves,
our and each of our heirs, executors and administra-
tors, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.
Sealed with our seals. Dated this — day of —,
in the year —. The condition of the above
obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B.
whilst he shall continue in the office of clerk of —
county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find
a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessary
for the entering up of all matters and things relat-
ing to such office, or shall and will make, or cause
to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect re-
cords and entries, according to the truth and nature of
the matter or thing requiring to be entered or record-
ed, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain,
preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books,
papers and records, now being and remaining in the
said office, as also all those that from time to time,
during his continuance in the said office, shall be
added thereunto, in such manner, as that in case of
death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from offici-
ating longer in said office, or that in case he shall
remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors
or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or
cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next
person who shall succeed him in said office, all the
papers and record books now being in the said office,
in good order and repair, as also all such other papers
and record books which shall be by him added, in
like good order and repair, with the records and en-
tries faithfully, legally, and truly made up and entered,
during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's
office, without favour or affection, but according to
the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well
and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the —
shore all sums of money received by him for the use
of the state under the provisions of any law now ex-
isting, or which may hereafter be passed, in the man-
ner and at the time limited by such acts, without
fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly ac-
count for the same with the officer or person or persons
authorized to receive the same, and the duty of his
office, and all the other duties of his said office, by
law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall dis-
charge, according to law, and the true intent and
meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and
provided, that then the above obligation to be void
and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and
virtue in law."

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the
tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any
clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of
the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered
into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient
securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and
landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any
county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury,
or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said
state in his hands, at the time limited by law, and
to render and settle his accounts with the said trea-
surer, when thereto required by the agent of the state,
it shall and may be lawful for the respective county
courts, or the respective general courts, and they are
hereby authorized and empowered, upon motion in
behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account,
signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or
claim of the state due and in arrear from any such
clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the pe-
nalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the pay-
ment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear
to be due, and costs, and an immediate execution to be
awarded against the person or property of such
clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs;
provided that a copy of such account, signed by the
respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such
intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such
clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty
days previous to the sitting of the term at which such
application shall be intended, and that proof thereof
be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided
also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney,
controversy the demand, and desires a jury to be im-
pannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due
and payable, the said court are empowered and au-
thorized to direct a jury to be immediately impan-
nelled, and charged to try and ascertain an issue,

whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to
pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said
state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the
jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judge-
ment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's
bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or
sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs,
upon which there shall be no writ of error, superseas
or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all
other cases of judgments had and obtained in said
court.

V. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any coun-
ty, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as
aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not
satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid, such
judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or
the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which
the said execution shall be made returnable, the said
default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be
misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the con-
stitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any clerk, who hath
received public money before the passage of this act,
shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of
the western and eastern shores respectively, before the
first day of September next, such neglect shall be
deemed, taken and considered, to be a misbehaviour
in office.

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

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest
terms for cash. Orders from the country will be
thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful
compliments to those indebted to him, and ear-
nestly solicits payment of their respective balances;
he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures
them, that nothing less than payments from them
will enable him to comply with the indispensable obli-
gation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on
the 29th of October last, a negro man named
ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of
age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the
property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina,
and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerfon,
of this county. His owner is desired to come and take
him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.
THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st, instant,
two mulatto men, committed to my custody,
one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty
years of age, committed for breaking open the store
house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of
NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been
guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the planta-
tions of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer.
Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to
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of them. X HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will
be held on the first Monday of April next, for
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for the fifth district of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county. X

March 10, 1801.

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Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr.
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above reward, and if brought home all reasonable
charges, paid by me. HUGH DRUMMOND.
February 24, 1800. 36 X

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of sixteen months,
THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE is
which captain S. Godman formerly resided,
and at present occupied by the subscriber, together
with a large lot and garden. The premises are in
good repair, and possession will be given immediately.
For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL
RIDOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.
January 1, 1801. 12 W. D. ADDISON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,
THE

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.

CONTAINING

An Almanack.	Post office establishment,
A bill to establish a uni- form system of bank- ruptcy throughout the United States.	with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
Abstract of the revenue law.	Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.	List of the navy of the United States.
An act to value property.	Government of the State of Maryland.
An act to lay a direct tax.	List of the general assem- bly.
An act to establish a ge- neral stamp office.	An account of the corpo- ration of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
List of stamp duties.	Banks, insurance compa- nies, &c. in ditto.
Officers of the revenue.	And a variety of other use- ful matters. X
Government of the United States.	
List of congress.	
Departments of state, trea- sury, war, navy and judiciary.	

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
A JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are requested to come in with their
respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before
July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are
desired to make immediate payment, to
X NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR

LATE FOREIGN IN

CONSTANTINOP

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of 2000, and in Cairo one o-
posts have different garrisons
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 16, 1801.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.

SYRIA and Egypt are now again become the theatre of war. The first division of the British fleet is now arrived on the coast of Syria. Admiral Keith has notified to the captain Pacha that he had landed in the bay of Mannory with 50 transports, on board of which was general Abercrombie. The other half of the expedition was immediately expected. The British ambassador here, lord Elgin, has received the same intelligence. British commissaries have been sent to the principal trading places in the Levant, to procure provisions for the British fleet; 5000 oxen, and great quantities of provisions have been bought up at Smyrna. Considerable sums of money have been remitted hither from Britain, to make similar purchases.

It is said here, that the French force in Egypt amounts to 13,059 men, and that the number of their auxiliaries, which consist of Copts, Arabs and Mamelukes, may be estimated at 15,000. In Salachich there is a garrison of 2500 men, in Alexandria one of 2000, and in Cairo one of 2000. Various other posts have different garrisons of 600, 300, or as low as 50 men.

The report that a mutiny had taken place in the month of November in the camp of the grand vizier, and that he himself was in danger of his life, is unfounded. The report originated in the circumstance that the troops of the pacha of Tripoli, in Syria, who has the same name with the grand vizier, being dissatisfied with him, drove him from his camp. The Ottoman generalissimo, who was encamped at Jaffa, waiting the arrival of the British, has now deposed the pacha.

The preparations in the arsenal here still continue, but it is said that only a part of our naval force will join the British expedition against Egypt. Our government appears to be uncertain with respect to the measures it adopts on this occasion, as Russia views with dissatisfaction the expedition of the British against Egypt.

Admiral Keith, it is asserted, has taken 4 French ships that were escaping from the harbour of Toulon, on board of which was citizen Talien.

The Porte has laid an embargo on all the ships and property of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, in the harbours of the Levant, because these states refused to declare war against France.

To facilitate the landing of the British in Syria, in Egypt, the Porte has taken up all the foreign ships at Smyrna, Snio, &c. to take on board troops and provisions for the British. The Russian ships alone have refused this service.

The ambassador from Algiers has been put under arrest because Algiers has concluded a peace with France. The embargo laid on the ships and property of Algiers, Tunis, &c. &c. at Smyrna and other ports, has caused a great sensation here.

There is a report here to-day of a victory which the French have gained over the British on the coast of Syria or Egypt; but no official advice has been received of it.

VENICE, January 28.

Tranquillity and order have continued to prevail here; and the report of upwards of 100 nobles having been arrested, is without foundation.

STOCKHOLM, February 6.

Our naval preparations are carried on with such activity, that our fleets will be ready to sail by the end of March, if the harbours should, by that time, be free from ice.

KONINGSBERG, February 9.

Our Gazette contains the following article:—
Courland, January 22.—The preparations for war are continued in all the Russian ports with the greatest activity. His Imperial majesty takes every opportunity to testify his approbation of those officers who manifest the greatest attention and industry on this occasion. An army will be embarked which, in conjunction with others, and especially with a French army, will endeavour to effect a landing in Ireland.

VIENNA, February 12.

The following notification has been transmitted from the States Chancery to the agents and states of the empire:

"The French republic has required, as an express condition of the new armistice for 30 days, that during that time, not only the peace with Austria shall be finally concluded; but that the emperor, as head of the empire, shall act definitively for the German empire, in order to avoid the delays inseparable from a congress. The emperor has not been able to refuse consenting to this proposition, and finds it necessary to give this notice to the states. He will, on this occasion, exert himself as much as shall be in his power for the good of the whole empire; but should the result not prove conformable to his wishes, it must be considered as a consequence of the unfavourable circumstances in which he finds himself; and such of the states as shall conceive themselves to have cause of complaint, must apply immediately to the French republic."

We have received the important intelligence, that the court of Petersburg has declared to those of Naples and Lisbon, that if they do not shut their ports against Britain, his majesty the emperor of Russia will not intercede in their favour with France!

RATISBON, February 13.

Several public prints report, that general Lecourbe, with 30,000 men, will march against Turkey.

HAMBURG, February 14.

The Prussian minister, on the 13th of Feb. gave in another note to lord Carysfort, in which his Prussian majesty expressed his astonishment that Britain should consider the connexion entered into by the northern powers as a measure of hostility against herself, though its object is merely the protection of neutral trade. The note expatiates on the impracticability and necessity of the principles which form the basis of the northern convention, and enlarges on the arbitrary abuse of naval power.

The note concludes by declaring, that as Prussia had acceded to the northern convention, she would support it, agreeably to her engagements, and by expressing a hope, that the justice of his Britannic majesty would take of the embargo that had been laid on all Danish and Swedish ships, as otherwise, his Prussian majesty would be under the necessity of employing the means which Providence had placed in his hands to procure justice for his friends and allies.

February 20.

The note of the count de Haugwitz to lord Carysfort is a sufficient demonstration that if England does not take off the embargo on the Danish and Swedish ships, Prussia will take a very active part in the northern confederacy. In this case, it is believed that the country of Hanover, as well as the city of Hamburg, will be occupied by Prussian troops.

The intelligence received here, of an English frigate having cut off several Swedish vessels from a port in Norway, causes a great sensation here, as it is considered as a formal rupture between England and Sweden. Denmark, on the contrary, endeavours to ward off the blow, and has nothing so much at heart as to keep on good terms with England.

Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the sale of English property, put under sequestration, has begun.

COPENHAGEN, February 16.

The Swedish admiral Cronstedt is now arrived here, to confer concerning the naval preparations which are making in common between Sweden and Denmark, and the fortifications of the island of Kween. On the Swedish coasts batteries are erecting at Helsingberg, and the Swedish fleet will come to the Balts.

Fourteen of our ships of the line are almost ready, besides the frigates; the sailors are in part expected from Norway, and will pass through Sweden.

It is said his Swedish majesty will arrive here this day under the title of Count Von Haga.

February 17.

Defensive works on the sea side of this capital are daily carrying on with the utmost activity.

We have received the unpleasant intelligence that, on the 5th instant, an English frigate took several Swedish vessels in the harbour of Oster Rifar, in Norway. Pilots to carry them out, were, however, refused to the English ship.

WESELE, February 17.

It is now certain in a great degree, that the Prussians mean to take possession of Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover, and thus to exclude the British from all intercourse with the continent. This measure is in conformity with the convention agreed upon between Prussia, Russia and France. The army of demarcation is to be considerably reinforced.—The house of Orange, in consequence of arrangements made by the king of Prussia, is to find an indemnity in Germany.

PARIS, February 25.

We are informed from Vienna, that the demand made to grant a passage to a French army through the hereditary states to attack Turkey, experienced at first some difficulties; but that all obstacles are now removed, and that the advanced guard, amounting to 18,000 men, will file off in about a month. The Polish legion will form part of it.

February 26.

The following are stated to be the political arrangements which will take place in consequence of the treaty of Luneville:—

In Italy, the king of Naples remains in statu quo ante bellum, and in a given time, his majesty is to shut his ports against the British.

The pope becomes once more the bishop of Rome, and the centre of Catholicity, with an allowance of two million annually. His holiness acknowledges the validity of the oath administered to the clergy of the republic—priests to marry, and the system of divorce to be acknowledged.

The king of Sardinia unites the pope's dominions to his island.

The infant duke of Parma adds to his duchy those of Placentia, of Modena, of Tuscany and of Lucca, which is no longer to be a republic.

Liguria is to possess the Tortonese, the territory of Alessandria, of Monferrat, and part of the Artesan; the remainder of Piedmont to belong in all sovereignty to France, except Navarre and Verceil, which go to the Cisalpine republic.

The gulph of Spezzia to be united to Tuscany, and to be dependant on Parma.

The grand duke of Tuscany has his indemnity in Germany.

Poland to be re-established as she stood previous to the second partition; the archduke Leopold, Palatine of Hungary, is to be king of Poland.

The duke of Modena to have the Brisgaw.
(Clef du Cabinet.)

PLYMOUTH, February 26.

Arrived, the Phoenix packet, capt. Thompson, in 27 days from New-York, left there the Duke of Clarence packet, capt. Faulkner.

Also arrived the King George packet, capt. Yelcomb, in 7 days from Lisbon. The Earl Gower and Prince Adolphus packets, with the mails of the 27th ult. and 3d and 10th inst. were safe arrived, each having only four days passage. The King George brings advice of Sir Robert Calder, with six sail of the line, and the Montague, of 74 guns, dismasted in a gale of wind off Ferrol, having arrived off the Rock of Lisbon. No account had been received at Lisbon respecting the French Squadron; but it was generally believed there, that they were going against the Brazils.

LONDON, March 2.

[Under this head we find the bulletin of health of the 2d signed Doctors Gisbourne and Reynolds, stating, that "the king had some increase of fever yesterday, which has not yet subsided." The following is inserted immediately under the bulletin, and, it is presumed, is several hours later.]

We are informed, that the physicians sat up with his majesty till two o'clock this morning, during which time he was able to obtain but little rest. Since the bulletin, however, was sent down, we have heard that his majesty is somewhat better. We hope to be able to communicate in our next paper a more favourable account.

Evening Post.

The exertions in the Marine department at Portsmouth, to meet the northern confederacy early in the spring, are now beyond all example great. All the men deemed capable of sea duty, are immediately to be drafted from the Royal William receiving ship, Puissant sheer-hulk, and Gladiator hospital ship, and such as can make themselves useful in the dock-yard are to be sent there. The whole of the bombs, with their tenders, are ordered round to Yarmouth, from whence a most formidable armament will sail much sooner than the coalsted powers can be in a condition to receive them handsomely.

Elfsburg and Elfsneur, it is generally believed, will be the first in that quarter to taste of the British thunder: and Copenhagen, about eight leagues distance, will probably be honoured with an early visit.

GLASGOW, March 3.

This day's London Gazette contains accounts of the capture of a number of valuable vessels in the East-Indies, &c. the particulars of which we must defer till our next; among which are two Dutch East-India ships, mounting 22 guns each, laden with rice, powder, shot, gun-carriages, and stores, bound for the garrison on the island of Trenate; several vessels for the same island, which besides their cargoes, had on board 17,943 Spanish dollars; three Dutch East-Indiamen, one of 30 guns and 320 men, one of 14 guns and 65 men, and one of 6 guns and 80 men; the French privateer L'Uni of 30 guns and 216 men, &c. &c.

March 5.

Warlike preparations are continued by the northern powers.

M. Cazales, a French emigrant, who had been employed for some time in Lord Liverpool's office, who lately embarked at Dover for Calais, and was said to be the bearer of pacific propositions from our ministry, has been prevented from landing by order of the minister of police.

BOSTON, March 27.
ADDRESS of the LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday the honourable Mr. Phillips, president of the senate, and the honourable Mr. Robbins, speaker of the house of representatives, agreeably to appointment, proceeded to the house of John Adams, Esq; to present to him the address of the legislature of Massachusetts. They were voluntarily accompanied by a number of respectable gentlemen of Boston, and the neighbourhood, on horseback and in carriages, exhibiting an extensive cavalcade, and were received by Mr. Adams in the most cordial and affectionate manner.

THE ADDRESS.

To JOHN ADAMS, Esquire.

AT the moment, Sir, that you are descending from the exalted station of the first magistrate of the American nation, to mingle with the mass of your fellow-citizens, the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, your native state, embrace the occasion, to pour forth the free will-offering of their sincere thanks, for the many important and arduous services you have rendered your country.

In the performance of this act, the legislature have but one heart, and that vibrates with affection, respect, and gratitude for your virtues, talents and patriotism.

We conceive it unnecessary to detail the character of him whose life, from earliest manhood, has been eminently devoted to the public good; this will be the delightful employment of the faithful and able historian.

Our posterity will critically compare the illustrious characters, which have elevated the condition of man, and dignified civil society, through the various ages of the world, and will, with grateful effusions and conscious pride, point to that of their beloved countryman.

The period of the administration of our general government, under the auspices of Washington and Adams, will be considered as among the happiest eras of time.

The example of their integrity possesses a moral and political value, which no calculation can reach, and will be justly estimated as a standard for future presidents of the United States.

We receive you, Sir, with open arms, esteem, and veneration; confidently hoping that you will possess undisturbed those blessings of domestic retirement, which great minds always appreciate and enjoy with dignity.

We devoutly supplicate the Father of the universe, that you may realize, while you continue on earth, all the happiness of which human nature is susceptible; and, when your course shall be finished here, that your spirit may receive the transcendent rewards of the just.

THE ANSWER.

To the senate and house of representatives of the state of Massachusetts.

THE very respectful, affectionate and obliging address, which has been presented to me by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, by your order, has awakened all my sensibility, and demands my most grateful acknowledgements.

As the various testimonials of the approbation and affection of my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, which have been indulged to me from my earliest youth, have ever been esteemed the choicest blessings of my life, so this final applause of the legislature, so generously given, after the close of the last scene, of the last act of my political drama, is more precious than any which preceded it. There is now no greater felicity remaining for me to hope or desire, than to pass the remainder of my days in repose in an undisturbed participation of the common privileges of our fellow-citizens under your protection.

The satisfaction you have found in the administration of the general government from its commencement, is highly agreeable to me, and I sincerely hope that the twelve years to come will not be less prosperous or happy for our country.

With the utmost sincerity I reciprocate your devout supplications for the happiness of yourselves, your families, constituents and posterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, March 26, 1801.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

Extract of a letter received on Saturday by the Fanny, from Greenock, dated Glasgow, 6th March 1801.

"By this day's mail certain intelligence is at last received, that the king of Prussia has declared that he will take a decided part against this country in common with the northern powers; and that he is to possess himself of Hamburg and Bremen immediately, unless Britain takes off the embargo on Swedish and Danish vessels detained in this country. The result of the above news I think cannot fail of very seriously affecting all kinds of produce, West-India and American. I have had only a few minutes to write you the above intelligence, which I wish may be in time for the Fanny."

From INDIA.

Last Friday arrived at Boston, the ship Aurora, captain Stone, 124 days from Calcutta. In her came

passenger captain George Lee, late master of the brig Traveller, of Boston, which was captured Oct. 29th, lat. 17, N. long. 90, 30, E. by the French privateer La Delle, captain Nicholas Sourcouff (brother to the celebrated Sourcouff); all hands taken out and put on board the schooner Sophia, in which they arrived at Calcutta. La Delle had captured five or six English vessels, of which were the Helen, Minerva, Ganjam and Mayflower. The Traveller was from Lisbon bound to Calcutta, out three months, and had considerable specie on board. Captain Lee was well treated by captain Sourcouff; and the English say he used his prisoners with the utmost humanity and politeness, permitted them to carry with them as much of their baggage, unexamined, as the smallness of his vessel would admit of. La Delle is a brig of about 100 tons, mounts 12 guns, four and six-pounders, 80 Europeans, and 30 or 40 Caffres; she sails but very indifferently, but in calm weather rows nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. The captain said he meant to cruise for some time between the Cocos and Broken Islands, with a view of intercepting vessels coming up the eastern side of the bay. Agreeable to the convention, the Traveller must be given up.

When the Aurora failed a large fleet was fitting out at Calcutta and Madras, for a secret expedition. Conjecture had fastened on several objects of destination, amongst which were the Isle of France, Batavia, and Manilla. To expedite the equipment, the work was prosecuted night and day. The force was not known, as admiral Raimier, who was to command the fleet, had not arrived from Madras, but was momentarily expected.

From the ALEXANDRIA TIMES of April 1.

We are informed that dispatches have been received from Mr. King, our minister resident at London, stating that the most positive assurances had been given him by the British government, that vigorous measures would be immediately used to put a stop to the depredations committed on our commerce by their cruisers; that they disapproved of the conduct of their admiralty courts in the West-Indies, and of their extensive construction of contraband articles; and that new judges, men of wisdom and integrity, with liberal salaries, would shortly be sent out, with powers to restrain the licentious spirit of privateering.

April 7.

Arrived, schooner Nicolina, Bohn, 26 days from St. Thomas. Markets at Aux Cayes: flour 20 dollars, beef 20, pork 30, and coffee 18 to 21 fous.

Capt. Thurston, who arrived here yesterday in 21 days from Curacao, informs that the day before he sailed, the English had detained all Danish and Swedish vessels in that port, which vessels were all haled up at Lagoon, the place where the English men-of-war were stationed. There were in port 11 Danish and one Swedish vessel.

By the brig Joseph, Hervey, we are informed, that it was reported, and generally believed at the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th January, that Batavia was in possession of the English.

April 8.

Capt. Brown of the schooner Heroine, from St. Croix, informs that at the time of his departure 3 British ships of war, with troops on board, were cruising off that port, for the purpose of taking it, as was generally believed.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"Philadelphia, April 6.

"A squadron of ships of war, is now fitting out under the command of commodore Truxton, to consist of the President, Essex, Philadelphia and Enterprise. They are to rendezvous and sail from Hampton Roads, destination unknown. The above information is given by an officer of the Philadelphia."

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

Capt. Bartlett, of the brig Tyger, arrived yesterday, in 24 days from St. Thomas, sailed from thence under convoy of the frigate United States commodore Barry, in company with several other Americans.

When captain Bartlett left St. Thomas, information was received of a frigate having arrived at Martinique, the captain informed that he had seen a fleet of ships off Barbadoes, which, from their not answering his signals, he supposed to be French. In consequence of this the admiral had ordered all the British ships of war on the station to rendezvous at Martinique.

The above may have been the French Squadron under admiral Gantheume.

The inhabitants of St. Thomas continued to ship themselves and their money for Tortola, and other ports: One schooner alone failed from thence with 500,000 dollars on board.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The frigates President, Philadelphia and Essex, we understand, are ordered to rendezvous in Hampton Roads by the 20th inst. It is said, they will from thence proceed with convoys, to different West-India ports.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

Norfolk, April 2.

Yesterday Thomas Warrington, and Lazarus Cotton, were detected in the act of passing counterfeit notes, in this town. The notes stopped are of the United States bank, and the Maryland bank. They were committed to prison.

Santhoxax, one of the authors in the St. Domingo tragedies, is said to be implicated in the late conspiracy against Buonaparte.

ROBBERY.

Last evening about nine o'clock, while the persons concerned in the post-office were at supper, some villain or villains forcibly entered and stole therefrom sixty or seventy dollars in cash and five letters. The letters were this morning found in the street (two of them opened) but we understand they contained nothing of consequence. [Alex. pap.]

NOTICE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 19th of May next, at the office in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, THE valuable and complete LAW LIBRARY of HENRY HALL, deceased, formerly the property of the late John Hall, Esq; together with a variety of well chosen books on other subjects. Young lawyers and others will find this a good opportunity to make a valuable addition to their libraries, as these books have been selected with taste and ability.

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Executor of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of the above books may be seen by applying to col. John Galloway, of the city of Annapolis.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* to be directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duval, John Lushby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duval, Philemon and Joshua Griffith, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff, HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH,

PART of a tract of Land called HOWARD'S PATAPSCO RANGE, containing 200 acres, more or less, one negro man named Daniel, one negro woman named Nan, one ditto named Dinah, and one negro girl named Sarah. The above is taken as the property of JOHN PLUMMER, and sold to satisfy a debt due Mary Magill, for use of Richard Ridgely.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FORBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Difney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801.

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sales made by BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, as stated in his report this day filed, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of May next.

The said sale is of two hundred and nine acres at 50¢ per acre, 150 acres at 37½¢ per acre, and 20 acres at 50¢ 3 per acre.

True copy.

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

TAKEN up as a stray by CHARLES HAMMOND, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown HORSE, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, the hind left foot lame, and has a new shoe on, has an old shoe on the right foot, and none on before, he appears to have been drawn, is thin, and surfeited, and has warts about his right eye. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

April 10, 1801.

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to

2 WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

District of Maryland

BE it remembered, That April, in the twenty-fifth session of the United States Harris, junior, of the said district office the title of a book claims as author, in the words to wit:

"MODERN

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN

BEING

COMPLETE

OF

APPROVED PR

CONSIST

CONVINCING, DECLARAT

REPLICATIONS, &c

WITH A

I N D

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK,

MOST OF THE ANCIENT

By THOMAS HA

OF THE GENERAL COURT

In conformity to the act of

States, entitled, "An act

learning, by securing the cop

books, to the authors and pu

during the times therein men

In witness whereof, I h

and affixed the seal of

of April, in the year e

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Annapolis, April 16, 1

MAIL

THE subscriber begs

that he has commen

Centre-Ville, in Queen-A

shore of Maryland, to the

way of Queen's-town, Sh

Kent-Island, to Annapol

Leave Centre-Ville ever

morning about five o'clock

in Annapolis; leave An

Friday morning about 1

Centre-Ville said day in

flags to Washington City

passengers from my stage o

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day will get a ready pa

morning. The fare for

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Ville, is two dollars and

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Centre-Ville, twice a w

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Centre-Ville, April 1

CAU

HEREBY forewarn

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Annapolis, April 9,

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Thomas Harris, junior, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"MODERN ENTRIES,

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN COURTS OF JUSTICE,

BEING A COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF APPROVED PRECEDENTS,

CONSISTING OF CONVEYANCING, DECLARATIONS, ENTRIES, PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, &c. and WRITS.

WITH AN INDEX

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK, AND OF REFERENCE TO MOST OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ENTRIES.

By THOMAS HARRIS, JUNIOR,

OF THE GENERAL COURT OFFICE, MARYLAND."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk
District Court, Maryland.

CITY TAVERN,

Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

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

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

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

LLOYD M. LOWE,

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

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

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a stage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, to the city of Washington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Island, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thursday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early said day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning about six o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville said day in the afternoon. Line of stages to Washington City from Annapolis takes passengers from my stage on Tuesday, and any passengers that may leave the city of Washington on Thursday will get a ready passage in my stage on Friday morning. The fare for each passenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way passengers six cents per mile. The subscriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himself with a good stage and horses, together with a sober and careful driver. The subscriber has a stage to leave Easton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Chester-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, so that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the subscriber has at all times private single and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, so that a passage is always sure.

RICHARD NEWMAN.

Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from employing, or in any manner dealing with, my negro man WILL, being determined to prosecute every person who shall do so from this date.

Annapolis, April 9, 1801.

JOHN WELLS.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JUDSON M. CLAGETT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

NATHANIEL CLAGETT, Administrator
of JUDSON M. CLAGETT.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the Poor of Anne-Arundel county will meet, agreeably to law, at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in May next, to appoint a fit and proper person as overseer of the poor. Applications may be lodged with either of the trustees previous to that day.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

Warning to Trespassers.

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

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, April 6, 1801.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, 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 ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d instant, a negro man who calls himself JOHN CARTER, and says he is free, but has no pass, he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, slender made, quick spoken, and stammers a little; his dress negro cotton jacket and overalls, coarse shoes and stockings, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt. His master, if any, is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county.

March 14, 1801.

In CHANCERY March 31, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sale made by RICHARD HALL HARWOOD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL SHEKELS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of April next, and continued the two following weeks. The said sale was of part of a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called SHEKELL'S CHANCE, supposed to contain 164½ acres, to John Waring, for the sum of £.398 12 2½, current money.

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

JOHN THOMPSON,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in this city, in the house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREWER, those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured of having it executed in the most neat and fashionable manner.

Annapolis, March 25, 1801.

In COUNCIL, December 29, 1800.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state, and an act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into the hands of the clerks of the several counties annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the treasurer of the several shires of this state; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and G. H. of — county, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Maryland in the full and just sum of

five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the said state of Maryland; to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this — day of —, in the year —. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B. whilst he shall continue in the office of clerk of — county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessary for the entering up of all matters and things relating to such office, or shall and will make, or cause to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect records and entries, according to the truth and nature of the matter or thing requiring to be entered or recorded, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain, preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books, papers and records, now being and remaining in the said office, as also all those that from time to time, during his continuance in the said office, shall be added thereunto, in such manner, as that in case of death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from officiating longer in said office, or that in case he shall remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next person who shall succeed him in said office, all the papers and record books now being in the said office, in good order and repair, as also all such other papers and record books which shall be by him added, in like good order and repair, with the records and entries faithfully, legally and truly made up and entered, during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's office, without favour or affection, but according to the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the — shire all sums of money received by him for the use of the state under the provisions of any law now existing, or which may hereafter be passed, in the manner and at the time limited by such acts, without fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly account for the same with the officer or person or persons authorized to receive the same, and the duty of his office, and all the other duties of his said office, by law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall discharge, according to law, and the true intent and meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, that then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

III. And be it enacted, That from and after the tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury, or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said state in his hands, at the time limited by law, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, when thereto required by the agent of the state, it shall and may be lawful for the respective county courts, or the respective general courts, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon motion in behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account, signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or claim of the state due and in arrears from any such clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the payment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear to be due, and costs, and an immediate execution to be awarded against the person or property of such clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs; provided that a copy of such account, signed by the respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty days previous to the sitting of the term at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney, contravert the demand, and desires a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the said court are empowered and authorized to direct a jury to be immediately impanelled, and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs, upon which there shall be no writ of error, superedeas or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgments had and obtained in said court.

V. And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid; such judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which the said execution shall be made returnable, the said default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any clerk, who hath received public money before the passage of this act, shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of the western and eastern shires respectively, before the first day of September next, such neglect shall be deemed, taken and considered to be a misbehaviour in office.

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

RICHARD DAW.

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

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,

Clock and Watch-maker,

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

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

LAWs of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

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

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

"THE committee to whom was referred the me-morial of William Kilty, having referred to the re-solutions of the general assembly, by which the me-morialist 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 dis-tinguished accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and ear-nestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obli-gation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of Capt. Thomas Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff Charles county.

14X Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of sixteen months,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq. of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801.

14X W. D. ADDISON.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various 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—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 dis-orders, confusions, lowness of spirits, loss of ap-petite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general im-poverishment 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.

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

DR. HAMILTON's

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Bal-timore.

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

DR. HAMILTON's celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe, As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent mineral, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pim-ples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, pre-mature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its mor-bid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and re-storing lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

33

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by ad-dressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR

PARIS, Feb

Halmont, to citizen Devoit of commercial relations, ch-bey of Tunis, on board the triotes, the 15th Nivose, JA-After the request you Noble, for details rela-anmit to you, citizen com-at are within my knowledge.

The ships sent from France-ved before our departure, wer-with muskets, and carrying-With respect to the army o-you that it is in good com-ell armed, and regularly paid-ave had no epidemic disease; as made but few ravages; we-y disease.

The port of Alexandria wa-el of the enemy was cruising-English, who were kept there-ll retired from the 15th to-12th and 12th October.)

Alexandria is in a respect-very day they are at work at-an 100 pieces of cannon are-oukir is equally well fortified-be been. Cairo is also fortif-the mountains that surround-guilt, from whence the troop-need, and where they are th-backs; every little fort is f-provisions. Damietta is als-back from the enemy. On th-are perfectly quiet, since-shaled between general Kleb-atter observes faithfully the-and the most perfect under-im and general Douzelot,gypt.

When we left Alexandria-om the English; if such-ould be guarded in their m-of courage, well dispos-ception. Our soldiers are-that they march through the-atives. Our cavalry is wel-ery is in the best conditi-military, that our troop-the approach of the English-promise that they will nev-mark.

The Heures Union, hav-en and several other passen-maire.—She is probably tal-

We met the Nile corvett-with officers charged with-Such is, citizen commissi-ence from Egypt.

Receive, I request, the-(Signed)

LONDO

CONVE

OF THE NORTH

(From the Stockholm Con-

Convention for the re-esta-

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 23, 1801.

PARIS, February 25.

Halmont, to citizen Devoise, commissary-general of commercial relations, charge d'affaires to the bey of Tunis, on board the brigantine Bons Patriotes, the 15th Nivose, January 5.

AFTER the request you have made of citizen Nobile, for details relative to the army, I transmit to you, citizen commissary-general, those that are within my knowledge.

The ships sent from France to Alexandria, and arrived before our departure, were 12 in number, loaded with muskets, and carrying good news.

With respect to the army of Egypt, I can tellify you that it is in good condition, well clothed, well armed, and regularly paid; for a year past they have had no epidemic disease; the last year the plague made but few ravages; we have not lost 150 men by disease.

The port of Alexandria was entirely free, no vessel of the enemy was cruising there; the Turks and English, who were kept there for a long time, had retired from the 15th to the 20th Vendemiaire 7th and 12th October.)

Alexandria is in a respectable state of defence; every day they are at work at the fortifications; more than 100 pieces of cannon are on the batteries. A-boukir is equally well fortified and better than it ever has been. Cairo is also fortifying every day; on all the mountains that surround it, towers have been built, from whence the troops may assist in case of need, and where they are sheltered from sudden attacks; every little fort is supplied with water and provisions. Damietta is also secured from every attack from the enemy. On the side of Upper Egypt are perfectly quiet, since the treaty of peace concluded between general Kleber and Mourat bey; the latter observes faithfully the conditions of the treaty, and the most perfect understanding subsists between him and general Drouzet, who commands in Upper Egypt.

When we left Alexandria, they expected a descent from the English; if such be their intention, they should be guarded in their measures for they will find men of courage, well disposed to give them a good reception. Our soldiers are so inured to the climate, that they march through the deserts better than the natives. Our cavalry is well mounted, and our artillery is in the best condition. Be assured, citizen commissary, that our troops will be delighted to see the approach of the English; once on shore, and they promise that they will never suffer them to re-embark.

The Heures Union, having on board citizen Tachen and several other passengers, sailed the 27th Brumaire. She is probably taken.

We met the Nile corvette; she was going to France with officers charged with dispatches.

Such is, citizen commissary, the most recent intelligence from Egypt.

Receive, I request, the assurance of my respect.
(Signed) D'HALMONT.

LONDON, March 3. CONVENTION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.

(From the Stockholm Court Gazette of the 3d Feb.)

Convention for the re-establishment of an armed neutrality, between his majesty the king of Sweden, of the one part, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, of the other part, concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, the 4th (16th of December,) 1800, accepted and ratified by his Swedish majesty on the 20th of December, and by his Imperial majesty of all the Russias on the 8th (20th December,) in the same year.

In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

In order that the freedom of the navigation, and the security of the merchandise of the neutral powers, may be established; and the principles of the laws of nations be fully ascertained, during the continuance of the present maritime war, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, actuated by their love of justice, and by a reciprocal desire to promote whatever may be for the public advantage of their respective states, have to that effect determined to give a new sanction to those principles of their neutrality, which are in their nature indissoluble, and to require that they may be respected by all powers interested in their preservation. With this view their majesties have by their declaration of the 15th of August to the northern courts, who are equally concerned in the maintenance of those general regulations anciently recognized, given them to understand how sincerely it is the object of their hearts to restore, in its full independence, the general right of all nations to convey their ships and merchandise freely and without being subject to the control of the powers at war. His Swedish majesty

imparted his wishes and his sentiments to his great allies, and an happy conformity of their mutual interests has induced them to adopt the resolution of re-establishing that system of an armed neutrality which was attended with such advantages during the American war, and to renew its beneficial principles in a convention adapted to the present circumstances. To this end his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, have nominated, as their plenipotentiaries, namely his Swedish majesty, baron Curt Von Stedingk, ambassador extraordinary to his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, lieutenant-general, Chamberlain of the queen dowager, colonel of a regiment of infantry, knight, and commander of the order of the sword, and knight of the French order Pour les Merites Militaires; and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, baron count Theodore Von Koltopfin, his right trusty privy counsellor, member of the council principale, minister of the college of foreign affairs, director-general of the posts of the empire, grand chancellor and grand cross of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, knight of the first class of the orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and St. Anne, knight of the order of St. Lazarus, of St. Ferdinand and St. Hubert; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His majesty the king of Sweden, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, declare that they will strictly prohibit the exportation of contraband merchandise on the part of their subjects with every power whatever, whether at present engaged in war, or which may hereafter be engaged in war.

Art. II. In order to prevent all doubts and misunderstandings as to what shall be considered contraband, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, declare, that they will acknowledge the following articles as contraband, namely, cannon, mortars, fire-arms, balls, flints, flint-stones, matches, gun-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, hangers, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, with the exception of such a quantity of the above articles as may be necessary for the defence of the ships and their crews; all other articles not herein enumerated, shall not be considered as war or naval stores; they shall not be subject to confiscation but shall pass free and without restraint. It is also hereby agreed, that the present article shall be without prejudice to the particular stipulations of former treaties with the powers at war, by virtue of which, the things above mentioned are allowed or prohibited.

Art. III. And whereas it is resolved, that whatever, by virtue of the foregoing article, can be deemed contraband, shall be excluded from the commerce of neutral nations; in like manner, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, will and determine, that all other merchandise shall be and remain free; and in order that the general principles of the laws of nature, of which the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the rights of neutral nations, are the immediate consequence, may be placed under a competent and sure safeguard, they have resolved no longer to delay that voluntary explanation, from which they have hitherto been restrained by motives of their separate and temporary interests. With this view they have hereby determined—

1. That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coasts of the belligerent nations.

2. That the effects, which belong to the subjects of the belligerent powers in neutral ships, with the exception of contraband goods, shall be free.

3. That in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded harbour, such denomination shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the ships of the power by which it is invested, shall be such as to render it apparently hazardous to enter, and that every ship which shall go into a blockaded harbour, that is evidently so blockaded, violates the present convention, as much as if the commander of the blockade had previously advised it of the state of the harbour, and it had nevertheless endeavoured by force or artifice to obtain admission.

4. That with regard to neutral ships, except those which, for just reasons, and upon evident grounds, shall be detained, sentence shall be pronounced without delay, the proceedings against them shall be uniform, prompt and lawful. Over and above the indemnity to which they shall be entitled for the damage they shall have sustained, complete satisfaction shall be given for the insult committed against the flag of their majesties.

5. That the declaration of the officer who shall command the ship of war, or ships of war, of the king or emperor, which shall be conveying one or more merchant ships, that the convoy has no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient; and that

no search of his ship, or the other ships of the convoy, shall be permitted. And the better to insure respect to those principles, and the stipulations founded on them, which their disinterested wishes to preserve the imprescriptible rights of neutral nations have suggested, the high contracting parties, to prove their sincerity and justice, will give the strictest orders to their captains, as well of their ships of war, as of their merchant ships, to load no part of their ships, or secretly to have on board, any articles which, by virtue of this present convention, may be considered as contraband; and for the more complete carrying into execution this command, they will respectively take care to give directions to their courts of admiralty to publish it whenever they shall think it necessary, and to this end the regulation which shall contain this prohibition, under the several penalties, shall be printed at the end of the present act, that no one may plead ignorance.

Art. IV. In order to place the commerce of their subjects upon the most legal and permanent basis, his majesty, the king of Sweden, and his majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, have deemed it expedient to equip a number of ships of war and frigates, which shall be charged to see that the object obtained, and the squadrons of each power shall take those stations, and protect those convoys, which their commerce and their navigation may require, and which shall be conformable to the course of trade of each nation.

Art. V. To provide against all inconveniences which may arise from any nation abusing the privilege of their flag, it is established as a regulation not to be departed from, that every transport, be it whose it may, belonging to the country whose flag it bears, shall have on board a captain, and the half of the crew composed of the subjects of that country; and the passport shall be drawn up in due and regular form. Every transport which shall not observe these regulations, or shall violate the command printed at the end of this present convention, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the contracting parties, and the government to which it may belong shall alone be responsible for all the loss, damage, or inconvenience it may sustain.

Art. VI. Should it nevertheless happen that the merchant ship of one of the powers should find itself in a situation where the ships of war of that nation are not stationed, and where they cannot have the protection of their own convoys, in such case the commandant of the ship of war of the other power, if it shall be required, shall duly and faithfully afford such assistance as may be necessary. The ships of war and frigates of other nations shall afford protection and assistance to the merchant vessels of the other, provided, in the mean-time, that the vessel requiring such assistance shall not have violated the principles of the neutrality, by having carried on any illicit commerce.

Art. VII. This convention shall have no retrospective operation, and consequently it shall have no references to any differences that existed previous to its conclusion. Its application shall only be to future acts of violence and aggression, and it shall form the basis of a system for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whose rights may hereafter be denied or violated.

Art. VIII. Should it, notwithstanding all the possible care of the two powers, and notwithstanding the observance of the most perfect neutrality on their sides, so happen that the merchant ships of his majesty the king of Sweden, or of his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, should be insulted, plundered, or taken by the ships of war or privateers of one or the other of the belligerent powers, the minister of the injured party shall forthwith represent the same to the government whose ship of war or privateer shall have committed such act of violence; he shall reclaim such captured vessel, demand due satisfaction, and by no means lose sight of the insult offered to the flag. The ministers of the other contracting power shall also enforce the complaint in the most energetic and determined manner possible, and they shall generally and uniformly act in concert together. Should their just complaint meet with no redress, or should be postponed from time to time, then shall their majesties have recourse to reprisals against such power as shall have refused to do justice; and that they shall endeavour, by every possible means, to give effect to such reprisals.

Art. IX. Should it happen that one or the other of the two powers, or both, on account of, or from dislike to, the present convention, or any circumstance connected with it, should be disquieted, molested, or attacked; in such case it is agreed, that the two powers shall make it a common cause, mutually to defend each other; and they shall reciprocally employ every exertion to obtain full and complete satisfaction, as well for the insult done to their flags, as for the injury sustained by their subjects.

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

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker,

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

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

LAWS of MARYLAND,

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

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

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

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

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

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of Capt. Thomas Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

14X

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

For the term of sixteen months,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which Captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RICHOUR, Esq. of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801.

W. D. ADDISON.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once applied.

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

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every description.

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

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

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

33

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

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

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P A R I S, Feb

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With respect to the army of Egypt, I can testify to you that it is in good condition, well clothed, well armed, and regularly paid; for a year past they have had no epidemic disease; the last year the plague has made but few ravages; we have not lost 150 men of disease.

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(Signed) D'HALMONT.

LONDON, March 3. CONVENTION OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.

(From the Stockholm Court Gazette of the 3d Feb.)

Convention for the re-establishment of an armed neutrality, between his majesty the king of Sweden, of the one part, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, of the other part, concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, the 4th (16th of December,) 1800, accepted and ratified by his Swedish majesty on the 20th of December, and by his Imperial majesty of all the Russias on the 8th (20th December,) in the same year.

In the name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

In order that the freedom of the navigation, and the security of the merchandise of the neutral powers, may be established, and the principles of the laws of nations be fully ascertained, during the continuance of the present maritime war, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, actuated by their love of justice, and by a reciprocal desire to promote whatever may be for the public advantage of their respective states, have to that effect determined to give a new sanction to those principles of their neutrality, which are in their nature indissoluble, and to require that they may be respected by all powers interested in their preservation. With this view their majesties have by their declaration of the 15th of August to the northern courts, who are equally concerned in the maintenance of those general regulations anciently recognized, given them to understand how sincerely it is the object of their hearts to restore, in its full independence, the general right of all nations to convey their ships and merchandise freely and without being subject to the control of the powers at war. His Swedish majesty

imparted his wishes and his sentiments to his great allies, and an happy conformity of their mutual interests has induced them to adopt the resolution of re-establishing that system of an armed neutrality which was attended with such advantages during the American war, and to renew its beneficial principles in a convention adapted to the present circumstances. To this end his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, have nominated, as their plenipotentiaries, namely his Swedish majesty, baron Curt Von Stedingk, ambassador extraordinary to his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, lieutenant-general, Chamberlain of the queen dowager, colonel of a regiment of infantry, knight, and commander of the order of the sword, and knight of the French order Pour les Merites Militaires; and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, baron count Theodore Von Koltopkin, his right trusty privy counsellor, member of the council principale, minister of the college of foreign affairs, director-general of the posts of the empire, grand chancellor and grand cross of the sovereign order of St. John of Jerusalem, knight of the first class of the orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, and St. Anne, knight of the order of St. Lazarus, of St. Ferdinand and St. Hubert; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. His majesty the king of Sweden, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, declare that they will strictly prohibit the exportation of contraband merchandise on the part of their subjects with every power whatever, whether at present engaged in war, or which may hereafter be engaged in war.

Art. II. In order to prevent all doubts and misunderstandings as to what shall be considered contraband, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, declare, that they will acknowledge the following articles as contraband, namely, cannon, mortars, fire-arms, balls, flints, flint-stones, matches, gun-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, helmets, pikes, swords, hangers, cartridge-boxes, saddles and bridles, with the exception of such a quantity of the above articles as may be necessary for the defence of the ships and their crews; all other articles not herein enumerated, shall not be considered as war or naval stores; they shall not be subject to confiscation but shall pass free and without restraint. It is also hereby agreed, that the present article shall be without prejudice to the particular stipulations of former treaties with the powers at war, by virtue of which, the things above mentioned are allowed or prohibited.

Art. III. And whereas it is resolved, that whatever, by virtue of the foregoing article, can be deemed contraband, shall be excluded from the commerce of neutral nations; in like manner, his majesty the king of Sweden, and his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, will and determine, that all other merchandise shall be and remain free; and in order that the general principles of the laws of nature, of which the freedom of trade and navigation, as well as the rights of neutral nations, are the immediate consequence, may be placed under a competent and sure safeguard, they have resolved no longer to delay that voluntary explanation, from which they have hitherto been restrained by motives of their separate and temporary interests. With this view they have hereby determined—

1. That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coasts of the belligerent nations.

2. That the effects which belong to the subjects of the belligerent powers in neutral ships, with the exception of contraband goods, shall be free.

3. That in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded harbour, such denomination shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the ships of the power by which it is invested, shall be such as to render it apparently hazardous to enter, and that every ship which shall go into a blockaded harbour, that is evidently so blockaded, violates the present convention, as much as if the commander of the blockade had previously advised it of the state of the harbour, and it had nevertheless endeavoured by force or artifice to obtain admission.

4. That with regard to neutral ships, except those which, for just reasons, and upon evident grounds, shall be detained, sentence shall be pronounced without delay, the proceedings against them shall be uniform, prompt and lawful. Over and above the indemnity to which they shall be entitled for the damage they shall have sustained, complete satisfaction shall be given for the insult committed against the flag of their majesties.

5. That the declaration of the officer who shall command the ship of war, or ships of war, of the king or emperor, which shall be conveying one or more merchant ships, that the convoy has no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient; and that

no search of his ship, or the other ships of the convoy, shall be permitted. And the better to insure respect to those principles, and the stipulations founded on them, which their disinterested wishes to preserve the imprescriptible rights of neutral nations have suggested, the high contracting parties, to prove their sincerity and justice, will give the strictest orders to their captains, as well of their ships of war, as of their merchant ships, to load no part of their ships, or secretly to have on board, any articles which, by virtue of this present convention, may be considered as contraband; and for the more complete carrying into execution this command, they will respectively take care to give directions to their courts of admiralty to publish it whenever they shall think it necessary, and to this end the regulation which shall contain this prohibition, under the several penalties, shall be printed at the end of the present act, that no one may plead ignorance.

Art. IV. In order to place the commerce of their subjects upon the most legal and permanent basis, his majesty, the king of Sweden, and his majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, have deemed it expedient to equip a number of ships of war and frigates, which shall be charged to see that the object obtained, and the squadrons of each power shall take those stations, and protect those convoys, which their commerce and their navigation may require, and which shall be conformable to the course of trade of each nation.

Art. V. To provide against all inconveniences which may arise from any nation abusing the privilege of their flag, it is established as a regulation not to be departed from, that every transport, be it whose it may, belonging to the country whose flag it bears, shall have on board a captain, and the half of the crew composed of the subjects of that country; and the passport shall be drawn up in due and regular form. Every transport which shall not observe these regulations, or shall violate the command printed at the end of this present convention, shall forfeit all right to the protection of the contracting parties, and the government to which it may belong shall alone be responsible for all the loss, damage, or inconvenience it may sustain.

Art. VI. Should it nevertheless happen that the merchant ship of one of the powers should find itself in a situation where the ships of war of that nation are not stationed, and where they cannot have the protection of their own convoys, in such case the commandant of the ship of war of the other power, if it shall be required, shall duly and faithfully afford such assistance as may be necessary. The ships of war and frigates of other nations shall afford protection and assistance to the merchant vessels of the other, provided, in the mean-time, that the vessel requiring such assistance shall not have violated the principles of the neutrality, by having carried on any illicit commerce.

Art. VII. This convention shall have no retrospective operation, and consequently it shall have no references to any differences that existed previous to its conclusion. Its application shall only be to future acts of violence and aggression, and it shall form the basis of a system for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whose rights may hereafter be denied or violated.

Art. VIII. Should it, notwithstanding all the possible care of the two powers, and notwithstanding the observance of the most perfect neutrality on their sides, so happen that the merchant ships of his majesty the king of Sweden, or of his Imperial majesty of all the Russias, should be insulted, plundered, or taken by the ships of war or privateers of one or the other of the belligerent powers, the minister of the injured party shall forthwith represent the same to the government whose ship of war or privateer shall have committed such act of violence; he shall reclaim such captured vessel, demand due satisfaction, and by no means lose sight of the insult offered to the flag. The ministers of the other contracting power shall also enforce the complaint in the most energetic and determined manner possible, and they shall generally and uniformly act in concert together. Should their just complaint meet with no redress, or should be postponed from time to time, then shall their majesties have recourse to reprisals against such power as shall have refused to do justice; and that they shall endeavour, by every possible means, to give effect to such reprisals.

Art. IX. Should it happen that one or the other of the two powers, or both, on account of, or from dislike to, the present convention, or any circumstance connected with it, should be disgusted, molested, or attacked; in such case it is agreed, that the two powers shall make it a common cause, mutually to defend each other; and they shall reciprocally employ every exertion to obtain full and complete satisfaction, as well for the insult done to their flags, as for the injury sustained by their subjects.

Annopolis, April 6, 1

BALTIMORE, April 15.

PARIS, February 12.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 24th January, state, that Mr. Olsen, the Danish ambassador, had set out for Bourdeaux, there to embark for North-America. The object of his mission is said to be a new commercial arrangement between the two countries.

April 16.

A postscript of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Nassau, (N. P.) to a respectable mercantile house in Charleston, dated the 11th ult. mentions: "The judge declared yesterday in court, that condemnations of American vessels to Spanish ports were illegal: That he had received orders from England, directing restitution to be made by the owners of privateers.—This looks well."

MECHANICAL INVENTION.

A William Stillman, of Virginia, has lately obtained a patent for a new machine called the *veneer-plough*, "invented for the purpose of cutting the grooves in cabinet ware, in which are to be applied various coloured woods for ornaments in said ware. The peculiar properties of this machine are, that it costs but little, and will expedite the business in a very great degree." Specimens of the machine are to be seen at Peter Meem's, George-town, Patowmack; where applications, either for machines or patent rights, are to be directed.

April 17.

There were imported into Kingston, Jamaica, in the months of April, May, June and July, 1800, from Africa, 6712 negro slaves!!!

April 18.

The Prude, arrived at this port from St. Bartholomew, on her passage was boarded by the Hornet ship of war, in company with 13 sail of British ships, destined against St. Bartholomew and St. Martin. It is conjectured by some, that the appearance of those ships originated the report of a French fleet contained in the letter from St. Croix published yesterday.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the seventh day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling-house of JOSEPH HOWARD, deceased, A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, girls and boys, among them a good house joiner, and some used to work in the house; also sundry horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. The above property will be sold to satisfy claims from Joseph Howard, as security for Benjamin Howard, late sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. The purchasers to give bond, payable in twelve months, on interest, with approved security.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix of JOSEPH HOWARD.
Head of South river, April 14, 1801.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVAL, L.

If elected, will serve as an elector of the senate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis.
Nicholas Brice, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, physician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. McNier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Cault, South river; John Chew, West river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorsey, L. & Thomas Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis. John Gwinn (4), Joshua Geer, Thomas M. Goldf-borough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Grundy, Annapolis; James H. Gift, Kent-Island.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurst, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harrison, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis. Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Mun-ow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman (2), West river. Richard Owen (2), Annapolis.

Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis. Jesse Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Anna-polis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Erily Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joseph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James West, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magoth river; Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the Poor of Anne-Arundel county will meet, agreeably to law, at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in May next, to appoint a fit and proper person as overseer of the poor. Applications may be lodged with any of the trustees previous to that day.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, 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 subscribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

BRICE HOWARD,
JOHN ROWAN.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 19th of May next, at the office in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, THE valuable and complete LAW LIBRARY of HENRY HALL, deceased, formerly the property of the late John Hall, Esq; together with a variety of well chosen books on other subjects. Young lawyers and others will find this a good opportunity to make a valuable addition to their libraries, as those books have been selected with taste and ability.

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Executor of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of the above books may be seen by applying to col. John Gassaway, of the city of Annapolis.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall, Philemon and Joshua Griffith, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff,
HENRY HOWARD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH,

PART of a tract of Land called HOWARD'S PATAPSCO RANGE, containing 200 acres, more or less, one negro man named Daniel, one negro woman named Nan, one ditto named Dinah, and one negro girl named Sarah. The above is taken as the property of JOHN PLUMMER, and sold to satisfy a debt due Mary Magill, for use of Richard Ridgely.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *feri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FORBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Disney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801.

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sales made by BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, as stated in his report this day filed, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of May next.

The said sale is of two hundred and nine acres at 50¢ per acre, 150 acres at 37½¢ per acre, and 50 acres at 50¢ 3 per acre.

True copy.

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

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 testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, 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 ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

TAKEN up as a stray by CHARLES HAMMOND, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a dark brown HORSE, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, the hind left foot lame, and has a new shoe on, has an old shoe on the right foot, and none on before, he appears to have been drawn, is thin, and surfeited, and has warts about his right eye. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

April 10, 1801.

District of Maryland, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the tenth day of April, in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, Thomas Harris junior, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit:

"MODERN ENTRIES;

ADAPTED TO THE AMERICAN COURTS OF JUSTICE,

BEING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

APPROVED PRECEDENTS,

CONSISTING OF

CONVEYANCING, DECLARATIONS, ENTRIES, PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, &c. and WRITS.

WITH AN

INDEX

TO THE PRINCIPAL WORK, AND OF REFERENCE TO MOST OF THE ANCIENT AND MODERN ENTRIES.

By THOMAS HARRIS, JUNIOR,

OF THE GENERAL COURT OFFICE, MARYLAND."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my office, this tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and one.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk

District Court, Maryland.

CITY TAVERN,

Sign of the Indian King and Queen, ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

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

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

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

LLOYD M. LOWE,

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

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

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JUDSON M. CLAGETT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of March, eighteen hundred and one.

NATHANIEL CLAGETT, Administrator of JUDSON M. CLAGETT.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom, they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials.

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

RICHARD DAW.
N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of An-napolis, that he has just removed from Balti-more to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

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

LAW'S 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 ap-
pointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the me-morial of William Kilty, having referred to the re-solutions of the general assembly, by which the me-morialist 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 dis-tinguished accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.
THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and ear-nestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obli-gation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South-Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerfon, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

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

TO BE RENTED,
For the term of sixteen months,
THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RYDNER, Esq. of Annapolis.
January 1, 1801.

W. D. ADDISON.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

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

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various 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—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 dis-orders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of ap-petite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, feminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general im-po-vement 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.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Bal-timore.

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

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

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

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

Dr. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe, As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pim-ples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, pre-mature wrinkles, &c.

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its mor-bid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and re-storing lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,
And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once apply-ing. Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant re-medy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfac-tion of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its com-position, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by ad-dressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR

LATEST FOREIGN IN

Since our last, the Galen, cap-tured from London. The lat-est of the 7th March.

The British king was rapidly re-ported to be in the best of health, but it was supposed would re-quire some time to re-establish health. The king's health was re-established. The king's health was re-established. The king's health was re-established.

It has been ascertained that the king's health was re-established. The king's health was re-established. The king's health was re-established.

An article in a London paper mentions information having been received from a French ves-sel at sea, that the British ves-sels bound to England were

LONDON

A PRIVY council sat yes-terday, and it was resolved to have had the propriety of laying an embar-

We hope that one of the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants. If the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants. If the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants.

The departure of the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants. If the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants. If the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants.

It is very generally men-tioned that the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants. If the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants. If the king's ministers will be to stop the payment of our merchants.

Letters received yesterday from some passengers landed their American ship, report, that the Channel, by la Bougainville, guns. The Lydia having been nearly been detained, was told, orders had been given to stop and send into France for England with provisions.

A number of large north-bound cutters at the different ports converted into gun vessels against Sweden and Denmark will carry eighteen 32 po-unders.

The 4th regiment of infantry Winchester to Northamp-ton to take them on board. The report of the d-uke of Herichell, is unfounded.

Ma-BULLETIN.
"His majesty's fever, still continues to abate. Signed,

Providence continues grateful country. The majesty's health has tran-sferred having gradually days, leaves no professi-covery.

The report of M. O the most opposite effect. The majesty's health has tran-sferred having gradually days, leaves no professi-covery.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 30, 1801.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, April 13.

Since our last, the *Galen*, capt. Hinckley, has arrived from London. The latest paper by her is of the 7th March.

The British king was rapidly recovering his health. Mr. Pitt still continues to direct the helm of state; but it was supposed would retire when the king's health was re-established. The best English politicians pronounce the affairs of the nation to wear the most melancholy aspect; and peace was not expected. Naval preparations were making with spirit throughout the kingdom; and the price of bread was falling.

It has been ascertained that the Squadron which escaped from Brest, has arrived at Toulon; having captured the Success British frigate, of 32 guns; a cutter and a fire ship.

An article in a London paper of the 6th March mentions information having been given an American vessel at sea, that the French government had issued orders for sending into France, all neutral vessels bound to England with provisions.

LONDON, March 5.

A PRIVY council sat yesterday some hours, supposed to have had under its consideration the propriety of laying an embargo on all Prussian vessels.

We hope that one of the first acts of government will be to stop the payment of all foreign bills drawn on our merchants. If the continent will be ungrateful to this country, by beginning an envious war against our maritime greatness, we ought to retaliate by every means in our power. We think that to the present temporary suspension of many of the functions of government is solely to be attributed that some order of this kind has not already been issued.

March 6.

The departure of citizen Otto is delayed solely on account of the king's indisposition, as his majesty's opinion must be taken before any answer can be given to the note which M. Otto has presented to the transport board.

It is very generally mentioned that the duke of Portland will not long remain in office.

Letters received yesterday from Plymouth state that some passengers landed there from the *Lydia*, an American ship, report, that she was boarded in the Channel, by la Bougainville French privateer of 12 guns. The *Lydia* having some provisions on board, had nearly been detained, as the American captain was told, orders had been issued by the chief consul to stop and send into French ports all neutral vessels for England with provisions.

A number of large north country ships have been cut down at the different yards at the river; and are converted into gun vessels for the naval expedition against Sweden and Denmark. Many of these vessels will carry eighteen 32 pounders.

The 4th regiment of infantry have marched from Winchester to Northampton, where transports are expected to take them on board. Their destination is not known.

The report of the death of the celebrated Dr. Herschell, is unfounded.

March 7.

Queen's house, March 6.

"His majesty's fever, though not quite subdued, still continues to abate."

Signed,

"T. GIBBON,"

"H. R. REYNOLDS."

Providence continues to bear the prayers of this grateful country. The progressive amendment in his majesty's health has tranquillized his physicians. The fever having gradually abated during the last three days, leaves no professional doubt of his perfect recovery.

The recal of M. Otto appears to have produced the most opposite effect to what was intended by Buonaparte. Far from embarrassing either their new ministers or their successors the old ones, it has convinced the nation of the perfidy and rancour of the enemy, and of the impossibility of expecting peace from any thing but the firmness of our councils and the vigour of our arms.

There is an unofficial account in one of the late French papers, of a private treaty between France and Spain, by which the latter engages to cede to the former Louisiana and its dependencies. It is by no means improbable that some compensation has been promised to France, for the cession of Tuscany to the duke of Parma.

The French funds continue to fall. Between the 17th ult. and the 2d instant, they fell 5 per cent. On the 2d they were at 55. For this depression no reason is assigned.

We are sorry to hear that a vessel, the *Lady Grey*, with the clothing of ten regiments in the Mediter-

ranean on board, has been taken off Lisbon. The loss must occasion considerable inconvenience to the troops.

The French have been put in possession of Mantua.

A letter in the *Moniteur* of the 1st inst. dated Constantinople, Jan. 10, but without any signature, contains a few facts, but many observations relative to the expedition to Egypt. It states a report, that three French frigates had entered Alexandria, and that their arrival must give a decided superiority to the French; but even in the event of this reinforcement not having been received, the writer contends, that the French, if apprised of the place where the enemy should attempt to land, must defeat them. This conclusion is drawn from the state of the French force in Egypt, of the distribution of which the letter contains a partial account, from want of discipline and skill among the Turks, and from the probability that the Ottoman Porte will be detached from the interests of England by the influence of Russia.

An ambassador from the Portuguese government has gone to Paris.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Expedition under Gantheaume.

Rear-admiral Gantheaume, counsellor of state, to citizen Forfait, minister of marine.

From the height of Cape Gatta, coast of Spain, Feb. 18.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

Discovered upon our route by a great many neutral ships; obliged, by circumstances, to enter the Straights, and to pass before Gibraltar in the day time, and our arrival in this sea, and it not being possible, in consequence, that our presence in this sea could be a mystery, I have thought it my duty to give you some news of the Squadron, and an account of our voyage up to the present day.

Having gone out of Brest on the 23d January, at night, with a wind blowing very strong from the north, we encountered in the night a frightful storm in the Yroise. In spite of the precautions which I had taken to avoid separation, it was impossible for us to remain united. The order in which I made the Squadron sail out of Brest, was that of battle, the Indivisible leading the way. The vessels were to remain extremely near each other, that they might fight with advantage in case of meeting the enemy. But the night was dark; the sudden and violent squalls succeeded each other without interruption, and with such force, that almost all the ships sustained damage. None of them was in a state to follow me, or observe order. The *Formidable* which was astern of the Indivisible, had her three top-masts carried away by a gust of wind nearly on the point of St. Mathieu. The *Dix Aout* was obliged to wear to assist the *Vautour* lugger, which having shipped a heavy sea, was on the point of sinking. The *Constitution* also, after having doubled the point of St. Mathieu, lost her main-top-mast; in fine, all these vessels were separated and remained behind. After having waited for more than two hours without any sail whatever, or being able to discover any, I continued the route which I had pointed out. At break of day I found myself in company with only a single frigate, the *Creole*. The weather continued boisterous, and the Indivisible lost her main-top-mast at ten o'clock in the morning. During the night we perceived the lights of the enemy's division, which we knew was stationed to the south of the Saints; during the day we were not discovered by any vessel. Hoping to find the dispersed vessels at the point of rendezvous, I hastened for it with all possible sail. Our course hitherto afforded nothing interesting. We had visited some neutrals, from whom we learnt nothing, and we did not see the shadow of an enemy's ship, either of war or any other description. January 29th, we were precisely at the rendezvous which I had fixed for the Squadron. A corvette was discovered to windward. She made signals to us, which induced me to conclude she was an enemy. We chased her the whole day, and it was not but with the greatest difficulty that we succeeded, at nine at night, in coming up with her and taking her. She was the incendiary, belonging to the king of England, mounting 28 pieces, howitzers or guns, dispatched from Gibraltar by admiral Warren, to watch our course. This capture was a good omen for us. The day after we joined the *Formidable*, which also had met with nothing interesting in her course, and on the 31st of January, all the rest of our ships joined the *all*. Captain Monconseil, commander of the Indivisible, had them all rallied on the 24th and 25th of Jan. I was then informed of the damages which all the ships had sustained, and which with the dreadful storm that took place on the night of our departure, were the only causes of our separations. That turg, were the only causes of our separations. That commander informs me that he had been observed at several times, by the enemy's frigates, but he had

not chosen to give the chase to them, for fear of losing a moment in repairing to the place of rendezvous; but that, being upon Cape Finistere during the night, and having sent the frigate *Bravour*, to reconnoitre some ships which were passing within reach of his division, this frigate ventured at too great a distance, and had an engagement with an English frigate. The *Bravour* commenced the attack within hail of the enemy's frigate, which was laying to receive her. It appears, that our frigate was inferior in force, and that the metal of the enemy was eighteen pounders. Notwithstanding this, after an engagement of half an hour, within pistol shot, the latter, after avoiding an attempt to board which was made by captain Dordelin, sheered off and fled with all her sail. Captain Dordelin, already at too great a distance from his division, could not pursue her; he therefore manoeuvred to rejoin his commander. If the attempt to board, made by the *Bravour* had succeeded, it is almost certain that the enemy's frigate would have been taken; for, according to the reports made to me, the first discharge from our frigate did her dreadful mischief. Nothing but cries and groans were heard on board; but, unfortunately, in the struggle to board, the *Bravour* had all her back-sails displaced, her rigging being cut; the helmsman and the first of the steerfmen killed, and the captain at the same time severely wounded; all which produced a momentary inconvenience, which enabled the enemy to escape. The *Bravour* lost in this action ten men, among whom is an officer, citizen Korom, ensign; she had twenty-four wounded, among whom is capt. Dordelin, who had half of his right hand carried away by a petard. This affair, nevertheless, citizen minister, does very much honour to this captain, for which I must recommend him to your favour. The son of a man extremely respectable in the men, the brother of a general officer, who, during the whole marine, respected and esteemed by all naval course of the war, has continued to serve with as much distinction as modestly. Citizen Dordelin merits the utmost regard. By granting to him the rank of captain de Vaisseau which I request for him, you will at once compensate his bravery and devotion, and acknowledge the good services of his brother. It is with infinite satisfaction, that my duty enables me to conclude this letter by giving you an account of the good spirit prevailing in the Squadron. Emulation, zeal and ardour, without limits, are common to all the captains, and there is none of them on whose talents the general cannot rely with entire confidence.

GANTHEAUME.

P. S. Captured on the 10th inst. the Sprightly cutter of 10 guns, dispatched by lord Keith. On the 13th the Success frigate, captain Pearl, of thirty-two guns.

MONTEGO-BAY, March 21.

On Sunday last, at 39 minutes past 11, P. M. two tremendous shocks of an earthquake were felt in this town and neighbourhood; the duration of which, from the most minute observation, was 41 seconds. Nothing of the kind has been felt so severe since the year 1761, by any inhabitant. As yet we have not heard of any very material injury having been sustained.

BOSTON, April 14.

Extract of a letter from London, March 5.

"The price of flour is every day declining. Parliament has guaranteed 70s. per barrel for superfine, and 68s. for common, to be continued until October next."

Latest from SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived schooner Samuel, captain Williams, from Malaga, 34 days. Mr. Andrew Belknap, the supercargo, furnished us with the following intelligence:

"Madrid, March 1, 1801. War was yesterday declared in the council of war against Portugal. Hostilities will shortly commence. The French army is already within the Spanish lines."

Some Portuguese vessels were detained at Malaga. A French fleet of seven sail of the line and two frigates, had been spoken, bound up the Mediterranean. A small English fleet of three sail and one frigate, bound up also, had been spoken.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish commissioner of finance to the president of the Junta des Rentas Provinciales of Malaga, ordering the recovery of the foreign duty (in addition to the one already paid) on all such articles of Spanish colonial produce, as have been imported there since the commencement of the year 1799, whether with or without certificates of their being such produce, and the importer is responsible.

A letter from Richard O'Brien, Esq; American consul at Algiers, to the consul at Malaga, says, "The Tripolitans have demanded a large sum of

money of the Swedes, as the price of peace, &c. and it was expected they would demand the fame of the United States." He also fears "there will be a rupture very shortly with Tunis, and requests the consuls to give the alarm to the Americans; and thinks that some of our ships of war would be of great service that way."

A copy of the above letter, for the secretary of state, came in the Samuel.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

To the agents and consuls of the United States of America, residing in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary States and British garrisons in the Mediterranean, and to all others whom it doth or may concern.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honour to inform you in my circular of the 12th of November, 1800, that certain unjust demands having been made by the bashaw of Tripoli upon the United States of America, which I found it my duty to repel; that said bashaw had publicly announced in an official manner that he would declare war against the U. States of America in six months, to commence from the 22d day of October, 1800, if his demands, which he purposely made in an evasive and indeterminate manner were not complied with. I further informed you that it would be unsafe for our merchant vessels to trade in the Mediterranean or its vicinity after the 22d day of March, 1801, as these faithless people generally commit depredations before the time or period allowed is expired. I likewise informed you that I did not conclude, in virtue of his promise, that our vessels might remain in the Mediterranean until the month of March, but in consequence of this regency being at war with Sweden and the season of the year.

I have now, therefore, to observe, that a treaty of peace and amity having been concluded between his majesty of Sweden and this regency on this day, the 3d of January, 1801, it is now no longer safe for the merchant vessels of said United States of America to remain in these seas, or its vicinity, as the Swedes have made the following conditions in consequence of their having 131 of their subjects in bondage, viz.

They have agreed to pay dls. 250,000, including all expenses for peace and the ransom of the captives, and 20,000 dollars annually, in consequence of their being permitted to load here 3000 tons of salt annually, and as I have every reason to suppose the same terms will be demanded from the States of America, and that our fellow-citizens will be captured in order to insure our compliance with the said degrading, humiliating, and dishonourable terms; I find it my duty to request you to take such measures as will most effectually prevent any of our vessels from trading on this sea, until you are advised officially by me or either of our consuls at Algiers or Tunis that this disagreeable affair is terminated, which from its nature will require much time, as it extends to making the U. States tributary to Tripoli, and must first be authorized by a particular act of the legislature. I, therefore, request that the above-mentioned agents and consuls of the U. S. of America, and all others whom it doth or may concern, to communicate the contents of this circular letter to all merchants and masters of vessels belonging to the United States, in order that they may withdraw their property immediately from these seas, and that our mariners may fly the impending danger. I likewise request them to make the letter circular and to transmit copies of it along the respective coasts of their residence, and likewise to the departments of State, and wherever they may imagine that it will be most likely to answer the desired effect, as I have from hence but few opportunities.

In testimony of the absolute necessity of using the aforesaid precaution before it should be too late, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of my office.

Done at the chancery of the United States of America, at Tripoli, in Barbary, this 3d day of Jan. 1801, and of the independence of the United States of America the 25th.

(Signed) JAMES L. CATHCART.
Thomas Appleton, Esq;
consul of the United States at Leghorn.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

From a BOSTON paper.

COMMUNICATION. FLOUR.

By a late report it appears, that last month 100,000 barrels of flour were entered for exportation to England and Ireland from this port only; now supposing the same exertions to have been at other places, and that the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore, each shipped the same number of barrels as New-York, or that the whole quantity of flour shipped in barrels from the United States for England in March is equal to 300,000 barrels; let us for a moment look at this immense quantity of food in various points of prospect.—The object is great, and merits attention.

Three hundred thousand barrels of flour placed side by side in a line, would extend 113 miles and a half, which is more than the distance between New-York and Philadelphia—and placed end to end in a line would reach 142 miles, or from New-York to Elk river nearly.

Three hundred thousand barrels contain 58,800,000 pounds of flour.—It is supposed England, Ireland, and Scotland contain 7,000,000 of inhabitants; allowing to each of their inhabitants the half of a pound of

flour per day, it will all be consumed in the short space of 17 days!!

Three hundred thousand barrels of flour at the average price of 10 dollars per barrel, amounts to the sum of 3,000,000 dollars.

If England should be compelled to buy as much flour for two years to come, as she has bought for this year past, the nation would be totally ruined.

If the United States had not sent a barrel of flour to Europe, the price here would not now have exceeded 4 dollars per barrel.

April 22.

We feel great satisfaction in announcing to our readers, that last evening, by great exertions, the frigate Constellation, which sunk a few days since by accident, was righted.—She now lies on an even keel, and nothing remains but to pump her out, which will not require much time or trouble—for her hull is said to be free from injury. It must be doubly consolatory to every friend of his country, to see this fine frigate saved from destruction. This joyous event has dissipated the fears of those who conceived the idea of raising her impracticable; and we join our patriotic fellow citizens in applauding the skill and activity which re-established her, and unite with them in a hearty wish, that a like accident may never again attend any vessel in our navy.

A gentleman in London, by the packet, writes to his friend in this city, in the following manner:

"The report respecting the change in the ministry, is as follows:—That the duke of York and Mr. Pitt have had, first, a dispute, and then a violent quarrel, in the course of which, it is said, the duke charged Mr. Pitt with not only having ruined the country, but that he would bring his father (the king) and family into ruin along with him;—that Mr. Pitt, in his turn, charged the duke with being a coward, and the cause of the failure of the late expedition to Holland. Upon this, it is said, the duke drew his sword, and would have run Mr. Pitt through, had not the prince of Wales, who was present, hastily stepped in and prevented it. This is the report; therefore I give it to you as report only. This is said to have happened three or four days previous to the rumour of Mr. Pitt's resignation; after which a cabinet council was held, in which Mr. Pitt was out voted by one, and then he resigned."

"The dispute above-mentioned between the duke of York and Mr. Pitt is said to have arisen from this circumstance. The duke of York was for sending the supplementary militia out of the kingdom, and for ordering out the volunteer corps to be embodied and do duty in their stead. Mr. Pitt was decidedly against the measure, being contrary to the faith and assurances of government when they were first trained to arms; and further, that it would most assuredly cause an insurrection of the people. This produced high words, from whence the quarrel arose, and the violence that followed."

The returns of the Massachusetts election, as far as they are given in the last Boston papers, are for Strong 21,319, and for Gerry 17,216.

The hostile dispositions of the bashaw of Tripoli, mentioned in the letter of Mr. Consul Cathcart, satisfactorily explains the object of the small armament now fitting out in Hampton Roads. As it was expected that hostilities would be commenced by the Tripolitans against our commerce on the 22d March, it is hoped no time will be lost in forwarding the expedition.

The Patapasco sloop of war was sold by auction last evening, at the coffee house, for 24,000 dollars. We understand that Messrs. Wm. Read, and Co. were the purchasers.

April 24.

OFFICIAL.

The chevalier de Yrujo, his catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, has just received the official accounts of the declaration of war by his court against Portugal, which took place on the 27th of February, 1801. The manifesto received, states, that the French army was to enter Portugal immediately, and in concert with the Spanish forces, to make a vigorous attack on the capital.

Extract of a letter dated Lisbon, March 7, from an authentic source.

"We are concerned to have to impart, that the long impending threats of the French republic, against this country, are now drawing towards a crisis, as Spain, impelled by that ally, has declared war against Portugal, and hostilities between the armies on the frontiers may be daily expected. Our hope is, that the new ministry in England, will, by immediate negotiation with France, restore universal tranquillity; otherwise the Portuguese have but little chance of preserving long their old alliances. The Guadiana river (which forms the line between Spain and Portugal) will certainly be one of the hostile scenes of action, and of course property there, in ships or merchandise, will be very unsafe."

A letter from the same source, of the 14th, says, "Hostilities have not yet commenced."

RICHMOND, April 17.

Great curiosity discovered near the Ohio, related in a letter from a gentleman at Fort Harmer, dated February 7, 1801.

"I must not close my letter without dealing a little in the wonderful. We have discovered the ruins of a very ancient town; it is 90 rods square, surrounded with a wall which is at this time two rods thick, and five or six feet high, and from the appearance of soil, two or three growths have already added to the manure; and the present timber affords trees seven feet diameter on the walls; I cannot give

a minute description without delineating it, for which I have not time at present. It is four square, with twelve gates, three on each side, and very regular. Between the town and the Ohio are regular fortifications, with turrets of observation, lines of defence, outworks, &c. In the town are a number of raised grounds with regular ascents to them, probably places of worship, and a canal to lead water from town, eight rods wide—a wall on each side which is still thirty feet high in some places—the burying grounds, &c. &c.—We have made every inquiry of inhabitants and Indians: they can give no satisfactory accounts. The Indians say their fathers do not know who made them: Then it would be mere conjecture in me to strive to unravel the secret. That they are not works of nature, is certain; and that the Indians in their present state, have not made them, is as certain: Then it follows, that the present Indians are descendants of nations once acquainted with arts, or this continent was inhabited by a nation unknown, who are lost in the revolutions of time, and entirely extinct. For many reasons I am apt to embrace the latter; but let either of the two be true, it convinces me that we know very little respecting the first peopling of America."

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Appointment by the president of U. S.

OFFICIAL.

Walter Jones, jun. attorney for the district Patowmack.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

The legislature of New-York have agreed to an amendment to the national constitution, so as that the mode of choosing electors of president and vice-president, and federal representatives, shall be uniform (in districts) throughout the United States. Dec. on was deferred on an amendment directing that the votes for president and vice-president shall be distinctly designated.

While Paul is going to war with Britain to establish the principles of free ships making free goods, he publishes an ukase to all free neutral nations, that he will capture every vessel belonging to them carrying the property, or trading with the ports of Great Britain.

France, it is said, at the instance of Russia, has agreed to restore Piedmont to the king of Sardinia, with exception of Turin, Alexandria, and the other fortresses which are to be possessed by the Cisalpinos.

April 23.

Inland Navigation.

Upwards of 3000 barrels of flour and 200 hogsheads of tobacco, arrived from the back country through the canal, in the bafon, at Richmond, in one day—the 6th inst.

Mr. Pichon, charge des affaires of the French republic, has removed from the city of Washington to George-town, to which therefore letters should be directed.

We can assure the public that his excellency John Taylor Gilman, Esq; is re-elected governor of this state, by a majority of more than two to one.

[Portsmouth Oracle.]

ANNEPOLIS, April 30.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

EXTRACT.

Picture of the present time.

LOST was the nation's sense, nor could be found, While the long solemn unison went round: Wide and more wide it spread o'er all the realm; E'en Palinurus nodded at the helm: The vapour mild o'er each committee crept; Unfinished treaties in each office slept; And chiefs armies doz'd out the campaign; And navies yawnd for orders on the main.

Mr. JOHN HALL, late resident of Queen-Anne, departed this life 4th April, in the 19th year of his age.

HE is gone, the much lov'd youth is gone, From whence, alas! he will no more return. How short the radiance of thy rising ray, Just call'd to shine—and only shine a day: Yet why lament, 'twas God that call'd away, 'Twas virtuous fure, the summons to obey; Now joy supremely great he does receive, And dwells with him who died that we might live. Yet tears will flow for one so dear, And friendship demands the tributary tear To thy lov'd memory—be those humble lays, Whose early merit awakes the voice of praise. Thy follies none,—but purity and truth, And spotless innocence, adorn'd his youth. His generous soul, that scorn'd each mean disguise, Soar'd sublime, and fought the highest prize. But lost those charms, the lovely youth is fled, And forrowing friendship counts him with the dead. Thus spread the early lily to the day, And leaves its bosom to the grateful ray; In Nature's gay simplicity it stands, And yields delight,—and modest praise commands. When a blast from baleful breathing skies, Abates the flower, it droops its head and dies."

To be SOLD, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, on Saturday the 2d of May next, at 10 o'clock, for CASH,

SEVERAL articles of household furniture, also a negro woman and young child, she is a good house wench and an excellent waiter.

R. HIGINBOTHOM.

April 20, 1801.

Mrs. E. BR

HAS removed from Upper-polis, and has taken that house formerly occupied by late by Mr. Addison—She the day, week, or year, at the April 27, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, of the Tax for Anne meet, on the second Tuesday continue to sit for twenty days peals and make transfers of cl. NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. April 28, 1801.

NOT

THIS is to give notice, obtained from the or George's county, in Maryland on the personal estate of D. TINGER, late of said county having claims against the same, to exhibit the same, w of, to the subscriber, at or November next, and all per deceased are requested to make the subscriber, otherwise the necessity of instituting suits out respect to persons. MA

Prince-George's county, A

TAKEN up as a stray, small black MARE, four years old, with three face, her gait is a trot and has been much injured by the requested to prove property, p away.

JOHN

April 21, 1801.

To be SOLD, by the f VENDUE, on Thursday next, if fair, if not the dwelling-house of JOSEPH

A NUMBER of valuable of men, women, girls, good house joiner, and f house; also sundry horses, plantation utensils. The ab to satisfy claims from Joseph Benjamin Howard, late f county. The purchasers to twelve months, on interest, v MARTHA HOW

JOSEPH HOWA Head of South river, Apr

To the CITIZENS

G. D U V

If elected, will serve as ar This information is giv that he is not a candidate fo

NOT

THE trustees of the county will meet, agr in the city of Annapolis, May next, to appoint a f of the poor. Applic either of the trustees previou Annapolis, April 6, 180

To be S

ABOUT 250 acres of Arundel Manor, fit nt, convenient to the best The title indisputable. T my person applying to Mr. whom it joins. For terms

P. S. I have for sale 50 dutuxent tobacco, and will ts due, tobacco at mark March 20, 1801.

WILL sell or rent the reside, in Charles-street large, convenient, and i urriage house, meat house a large garden, and a ether upwards of two a garden is lately repaired, and some state of cultiva ther for calh or on a lo ay choofs.

I have also a few artic and some office book-cases

March 31, 1801.

Twenty Dol

BROKE gaol on Satur negro man by the na age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inch ry remarkable scars or m on a round blue jacke dirty. Whoever tak m in Anne-Arundel EN DOLLARS, and ove reward, paid by

HENRY BENJAM

February 25, 1801.

Mrs. E. BROOKES

HAS removed from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, and has taken that large and commodious house formerly occupied by Captain S. Godman, and lately by Mr. Addison—She will take boarders by the day, week, or year, at the usual rates.
April 27, 1801. 12 7/10

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet, on the second Tuesday of May next, and will continue to sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals and make transfers of property in said county.
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Com. Tax A. A. C.
April 28, 1801.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor ROBERT POTTINGER, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise she will be reduced to the necessity of instituting suits against delinquents, without respect to persons.
MARY POTTINGER.
Prince-George's county, April 26, 1801.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a small black MARE, about 13½ hands high, four years old, with three white feet, and a blaze face, her gait is a trot and gallop, and her back has been much injured by the saddle. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN CHEW THOMAS.
April 21, 1801.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the seventh day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling-house of JOSEPH HOWARD, deceased, A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women, girls and boys, among them a good house joiner, and some used to work in the house; also sundry horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils. The above property will be sold to satisfy claims from Joseph Howard, as security for Benjamin Howard, late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. The purchasers to give bond, payable in twelve months, on interest, with approved security.
MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix of JOSEPH HOWARD.
Head of South river, April 14, 1801. 2

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVAL,

If elected, will serve as an elector of the Senate.—This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment. 2

NOTICE.

THE trustees of the Poor of Anne-Arundel county will meet, agreeably to law, at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in May next, to appoint a fit and proper person as overseer of the poor. Applications may be lodged with either of the trustees previous to that day.
Annapolis, April 6, 1801. 4 X

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shown to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.
March 20, 1801. 4

WILL sell or rent the HOUSE in which I now reside, in Charles-street, in Annapolis; the house large, convenient, and in good repair, with stables, carriage house, meat house, milk house, &c. There is a large garden, and a clover lot, containing together upwards of two acres. The paling of the garden is lately repaired, and it is at present in a handsome state of cultivation. A sale will be made either for cash or on a long credit, as the purchaser may choose.
I have also a few articles of household furniture, and some office book-cases and desks.
WILLIAM KILTY.
March 31, 1801. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; and on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or BENJAMIN DARNALL.
February 25, 1801.

Warning to Trespassers.

NOTICE, I have purchased STRAWBERRY-HILL, near Annapolis, and hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or cutting, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.
WILLIAM CATON.
Annapolis, April 6, 1801. 3

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a stage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, to the city of Washington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Island, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thursday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early said day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday morning about six o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville said day in the afternoon. Line of stages to Washington City from Annapolis takes passengers from my stage on Tuesday, and any passengers that may leave the city of Washington on Thursday will get a ready passage in my stage on Friday morning. The fare for each passenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way passengers six cents per mile. The subscriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himself with a good stage and horses, together with a sober and careful driver. The subscriber has a stage to leave Easton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Chester-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, so that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the subscriber has at all times private single and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, so that a passage is always sure.
RICHARD NEWMAN.
Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from employing, or in any manner dealing with, my negro man WILL, being determined to prosecute every person who shall do so from this date.
JOHN WELLS.
Annapolis, April 9, 1801. 3 X

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horse ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utensils. For terms apply to
WILLIAM SMITH, Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

THIS is to give notice, that we have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH BOTTS, late of the said county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment, to
JAMES NEALE, and DANIEL MAHONEY, } Executors.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.
ROBERT ISABELL.
Annapolis, March 31, 1801. 3 X

CITY TAVERN,

Sign of the Indian King and Queen, ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

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

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

Having provided himself with the best hay and oats, he will take horses to stand at livery, on the lowest terms. He has also laid in a large quantity of ice for the summer season. 3

LLOYD M. LOWE,

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

He has also opened a grocery store, where he keeps a general assortment of groceries of the best kind, which he will sell for cash on the most reasonable terms.
Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 3

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS CORNELIUS HOWARD, 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 subscribers, at or before the 27th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of March, 1801.

2

BRICE HOWARD,
JOHN ROWAN.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 19th of May next, at the office in the city of Annapolis, for CASH, THE valuable and complete LAW LIBRARY of HENRY HALL, deceased, formerly the property of the late John Hall, Esq; together with a variety of well chosen books on other subjects. Young lawyers and others will find this a good opportunity to make a valuable addition to their libraries, as those books have been selected with taste and ability.

RICHARD G. STOCKETT, Executor of Henry Hall.

P. S. A catalogue of the above books may be seen by applying to col. John Gassaway, of the city of Annapolis.

April 11, 1801. 3 X

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284½ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The State of Maryland, John Johnston, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lufby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall, Philemon and Joshua Griffith, and for officers fees due for the years 1798 and 1799.

3

JOHN WELCH, late Sheriff,
HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the ninth day of May next, at 12 o'clock, for CASH,

PART of a tract of Land called HOWARD'S PATAPSCO RANGE, containing 200 acres, more or less, one negro man named Daniel, one negro woman named Nan, one ditto named Dinah, and one negro girl named Sarah. The above is taken as the property of JOHN PLUMMER, and sold to satisfy a debt due Mary Magill, for use of Richard Ridgely. 3

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801.

By virtue of a *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next,

ALL that tract or parcel of Land called HOPKINS'S FOREBEARANCE, GREAT PINEY NECK, LITTLE ditto, ADDITION to HOWARD'S PLAINS, FOREHEAD NECK, BRUSHY ditto, HOPKINS'S CHANCE, and DEEP CREEK NECK, containing 500 acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of PHILIP H. WATTS and GEORGE WATTS, to satisfy a debt due James Diney.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff.

April 11, 1801. 3

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sales made by BENJAMIN O. H. MULLIKIN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Belt Mullikin, deceased, as stated in his report this day filed, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the fifteenth day of May next.

The said sale is of two hundred and nine acres at 50¢ per acre, 150 acres at 37½¢ per acre, and 50 acres at 50¢ per acre.

True copy.

Tell. 3 X SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

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 testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, 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 ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

MRS. ABUTH, Annapolis.

Nicholas Brice, Nathaniel Burwell, Richard Boman, Annapolis.

Clerk of the General Court, Elizabeth Claude, Wm. Cample, physician, William N. Conner, care of Thos. M'Nier, Robert Cunel, Annapolis; Eliza Caulk, South river; John Chew, West river.

Mrs. Delozier, care of Saml. H. Howard, Thomas Davis, John Devanne, Annapolis; Thomas Dorsey, I. & Thomas Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Margaret Fowler, William Foxcroft, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (4), Joshua Geer, Thomas M. Goldborough, Mr. Green, Samuel Godman, Geo. Carr Grundy, Annapolis; James H. Gift, Kent-Island.

Nicholas Harwood, Thomas Harris, John Hurst, Annapolis; Philip Hammon, near Herring creek church; Samuel Harrison, jun. (2), Herring Bay.

E. Joice, Annapolis.

Benjamin Lane, Strawberry-Hill; James Lucas, Anne-Arundel county.

Able Marple (3), Sarah Mullane, William Munrow, care of John Munrow, Annapolis.

Thomas Norman (2), West river.

Richard Owen (2), Annapolis.

Edward Pigott, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Jesse Ray, James Read or Beal Howard, Annapolis.

Rezin Spurrier, near Annapolis; Charles Stewart, South river; Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

Frisby Tilghman, Annapolis; Edward Timmons, near Annapolis.

Joseph Watkins, care of Wm. Alexander, James West, Annapolis; John Wellham, Magoth river;

Walter T. Worthington, Caleb Warfield, Charles White, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

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

RICHARD DAW.

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

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH.

Clock and Watch-maker,

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

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

LAWs of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Esquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

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

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

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

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic

gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches, Sore throats,

Coughs, Wheezings,

Shortness of breath, Congested phlegm,

Ticklings in the throat, Spitting of blood,

Tightness of the chest, Soreness of the breast and

Hooping cough, Stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail Agents, R. LEE and Co. Baltimore.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(LVith YEAR.)

MAR

LATEST FOREIGN IN

MILAN,

WE have received the new

feilles and Genoa, that

from has directed its course tow

strengthened by the addition

harbour, and then pursue its des

VIENNA,

It is again reported that the

will go as Imperial envoy

Notwithstanding peace is co

great preparations are making

on a respectable footing,

condition, fill the maga

miting of the corps of Austr

erived. Natives who enlist

and foreigners 20 florins

or six years. This recruiting

with a view to any new wars,

the great losses which the A

LONDON,

It is now said, that as the P

to accede to the heavy terms p

treaty has been concluded be

paniards, by which is it

will be conquered and guaran

French. In return for which

France the provinces of Biscay

pain, and two ports in the B

The channel fleet under ad

from Torbay on Sunday morn

March 1

Tuesday advices were receiv

the actual commencement of

weeks. The Dryad frigate, cap

age to the West-Indies, fell in

Capt. Mansfield willing to

of blood, sent a boat of

commander of the orders he h

tain all vessels of that nation

not notifying to him the im

is not surrendering his ship.

atory answer, a smart action

as such as might be expecte