

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1809.

[No. 3269.]

[LVIIIth YEAR.]

Miscellany.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the Sufferings of the Crews of two Booners, part of the Squadron of General Miranda, which were taken by two Spanish Guaracas, in June, 1806. Written by one of the Sufferers who made his escape.

(Concluded from our last.)

AFTER witnessing the execution of their ten companions, the prisoners remained in confinement without any alteration of their situation, except, from the heat of the weather and the weight of their irons, their sufferings were more insupportable than they had expected. They anxiously wished for the day they were to be taken out for the purpose of being removed to their respective places of servitude; in as much as they cherished a hope, that some auspicious circumstance might favour an escape. The expected day arrived on the 7th of August, when they were all examined, their irons inspected, and more firmly rivetted upon them; and at 4 o'clock P. M. taken out and carried aboard an armed merchant ship (the Prince of Peace), of ten guns, for the purpose of being conveyed to Carthagena, an extensive seaport town, situated on the Main, about three hundred leagues from Porto Rico. At the mouth of the harbour of Carthagena, is situated Boca Chica, whither a number of the prisoners had been sentenced. At this place the remainder were to remain, they could be conveniently transported to their destined places.

The prisoners were all placed between the deck, and guarded by about fifty soldiers, on board, exclusive of the ship's crew, for that purpose. In consequence of this, it was extremely difficult to put in execution any effectual plan for the purpose of regaining their liberty, notwithstanding the same indolence of the soldiers, who spent the greater part of their time either sleeping or loafing. Several schemes were concerted, and all frustrated. Preparations were made at one time for ridding themselves of their irons, which was to be effected during the night; when they were to rise upon the deck, take command of the vessel, and carry her into some port where they might effect their escape.

Had this bold attempt been undertaken without success, several lives, no doubt, would have been lost. Their situation was desperate, and desperate means were necessarily attempted. Just before the appointed day arrived, they were surprised to see a number of the guards about their persons, and themselves examined, and their irons roughly inspected. This excited a suspicion that some one of their number, whose name failed him, had betrayed them.

Two or three at a time had been permitted to go upon deck, during the daytime, and in an hour or two in the fresh air. These indulgences were attributed to the fear of the commander, of being captured by some English vessel with whom they might fall in during their voyage; when their severe treatment might be retaliated.

The prisoners, finding they had failed in their scheme, had recourse to another. It was agreed and agreed to, that in case they did not happen to fall into the hands of the British, before they should reach Carthagena, they would, at a time to be agreed upon, descend into the magazine room, and set off a lighted cigar, set fire to the powder, and put an end, at once, to their sufferings, by blowing themselves and the vessel up of existence. This scheme met with some ill success as the former.

They were now arrived in sight of Carthagena, and all hopes of being captured or of escaping were gone. Just as they were making port, an English frigate, hove in sight, and all chafe after them—but she was too late. An uncommon fatality seemed to attend all the prospects of relief. They arrived in Carthagena on the 17th of Aug. 1806, after a voyage of ten days.

On the next day they were all taken out and marched up through the gate of the walls of the town, and through the town to the prison, to receive them. The sorrowful appearance of the prisoners made in marching along their irons through the town (about 47 in number) not having any thing upon their feet, but exposed to the hot sun—without anything upon their feet and in rags, drew a multitude of Spaniards to behold them. They were surrounded with men, women and children, with difficulty they could make head through them. The shabby appearance of the majority of the inhabitants showed, that the prisoners were not entirely out of fashion in their tattered dress.

After arriving at the place of confinement, they were separated and put into three different rooms or holes, almost destitute of the light of the sun; cut off from the circulation of the air; hot, filthy, and without anything to rest their heads upon but the bare ground. Whilst reflecting upon these sorrowful regions of despair, they were comforted by the information from their keeper, that these were only temporary places of confinement, until another one was fitted up.

The prison which was fitted up to receive the prisoners was adjacent to, and formed a part of, the walls of the town, or the walls of the town formed the back wall of the prison—the front facing in upon the town. The walls were made of stone and lime, about 12 or 13 feet thick. The rooms or cells, in which the prisoners were to be confined, were about 90 feet long and about 30 wide. There were no windows or holes to let in light, except through the gratings of the door, where the guard was placed—a few small air holes led through the back of the prison; and sentinels were placed upon the top of the prison walls. The floor of the prison was made of bricks, which formed the only pillows the prisoners had to lay their heads upon. To this prison all were removed after remaining several days in their temporary places of confinement, except those who were sentenced to labour at Boca Chica. They were taken out and commenced their term of servitude, of which mention will be made afterwards. This prison, although of a similar make to the first, they were happy to find, afforded them more room, more air, and more light.

They were now reduced to the number of twenty-eight, who were all confined in one apartment. Their irons were examined and more strongly rivetted upon them. Those irons consisted of two heavy cleavies which were placed round the ankles, at the ends of which were holes, and through these ran an iron bolt, fastening them upon the ankles, and joining one ankle with the other, at about six inches apart, just enabling them to limp along, by hitching one foot before the other. These irons weighed about 20 or 25 pounds weight. At first their ankles became so galled by them, which continually fretted the flesh whenever they attempted to exercise, that it was with difficulty they could walk about the floor of the prison. At length having grown lank and thin by the loss of flesh, they were enabled to raise the irons almost up to the knees, and by means of strings tied to the bolts and round their necks, kept them in that situation, by which they were much relieved in walking.

Their keeper was an old Spaniard, and a sergeant of the guards. He was intrusted with the superintendance of all the prisoners in confinement. He kept a kind of provision shop, near the prison, and was the purveyor of the prisoners, and supplied them, in behalf of the government, with food. The prisoners were served twice a day, with a sort of fare, consisting of boiled plantains, rice and water, and sometimes a small piece of fish. About one pint of this pottage was served out to each, in the fore part of the day; and towards evening the same repeated. In some seasons of the year, when vegetables and food were not so plenty, they were scantied to a little rice and water, or a boiled plantain or two, scarcely sufficient to support nature. Their allowance was eighteen pence per day. This was paid to the old sergeant, who for one shilling a piece supplied them with those two meals a day, and the surplus six-pence he paid them. This money they either laid out in buying more food or some kind of covering for their bodies, or laid it up till times of sickness. After a while they were allowed the eighteen-pence in money, instead of food, with which they were to support themselves.

In this situation they were to remain, as they were told, until they could be removed to their places of labour. It was, however, understood, that they would not be removed during the war between England and Spain, as the harbour was continually blockaded by English vessels.

Those nineteen prisoners who were sentenced to the Castle Boca Chica (Little Mouth) which is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Carthagena, were taken out and put to labour in the town of Carthagena; their irons were taken off—an iron band put round each of their ankles, with a staple in it, by which two persons were chained together, with a large ox chain about 20 feet long, and weighing 50 or 80 pounds.—They were then put to labour with the common criminal convicts slaves of the place. Their labour consists principally in digging, fetching and carrying, large stones and sand, for the purpose of building fortifications, &c.—this they do upon a handbarrow. After they get their load upon the handbarrow, they place upon it their chains, which would otherwise drag upon the ground,

and proceed to carry it wherever it may be wanted.

When they were let out to labour, being almost naked, the scorching sun was so powerful, as to raise blisters upon the parts exposed to the heat; the middle of the day was almost insupportable, many would faint and fall under the load they were compelled to carry. This, instead of exciting pity, would only bring upon them the lash of the negro slave-driver, who attended them. At first they suffered much for want of hats. These they procured out of the money which was allowed them to live upon. The large straw hats were of great service in screening much of their bodies from the sun. After labouring in this manner for sometime, they became more accustomed to the climate, their skins were soon tanned from white to brown, and the heat became more endurable. They are called up in the morning by their drivers, at daylight, and put to work. At noon and night they are permitted to eat whatever they can procure with their scanty pittance. At night they are locked up in a prison, where they rest till morning. They passed and repassed the prison where their fellow countrymen were confined, but were not permitted to have any access to them. Whenever any one was sick, he was sent to the slaves hospital, where he remained till his health was recovered. In this manner they still continue to wear out their wearied lives.

Soon after their imprisonment, several were attacked with fevers, the flux, black jaundice, and other disorders, that prevail during the sickly season. Their complaints were little attended to by their keepers. No assistance was offered them at first. They were obliged to endure their sickness, lying upon the hard tiles of the prison floor. At length one of the prisoners, by the name of John Burk, died. This excited more attention to their complaints, and shortly afterwards, they were indulged with the liberty of going to the hospital whenever they were unwell.

The prisoners seeing no prospect of meliorating their condition, turned their attention to the making of a breach in the wall of the prison. Every convenient moment that could be embraced, with safety, was appropriated to that purpose, not only during the night, but sometimes during the day. The person from whom detection was most to be feared, was the sentinel at the door, and by watching his motions through the grates, they might direct the one at work, in such a manner as to avoid suspicion. During the night, a lamp was kept continually burning in the back part of the prison, for the benefit of the sentinel; and as the prisoners had little else to do in the daytime, except indulge themselves in sleep and rest, it was generally the case that more or less of them were up during the night, walking the floor for exercise and air. This practice was now regularly pursued, that the noise of their irons and the talk, might drown the noise of the hammer. The hole where they were at work, was at the further end of the prison, and about eighty feet from the door, so that no uncommon noise beyond what was constantly made amongst so many prisoners, was required to deceive the ears of the sentinel. The wall through which they expected to pass, was about thirteen feet thick, and was made of stones, bricks and mortar, cemented together. The stones were not of the hardest kind, but generally such as are found along the sea shore, from whence they were brought. After one night's work was over, and just before morning, the pieces of stone, brick and mortar, &c. which came from the hole, were by means of water and lime, which was privately procured, made into a kind of mortar, and replaced into the hole, the outside rubbed over with a little whitewash, and the old hammock hung before it as usual. So that the keeper, when he came into the prison, seeing every thing in its proper place, his suspicion was not excited, nor had he any curiosity to make any particular examinations.

In this manner they continued to pursue their labour, alternately relieving each other, particularly those who made their escape; the principal part of the rest being averse to the attempt, conceiving it hazardous, and that it possibly might involve them in a worse situation. But Mr. Lippincott, Sherman, and Smith, were determined to persevere and take the risk and blame upon themselves. Sometimes the sickness and removal of several of the prisoners to the hospital, would cause a cessation of their progress for awhile; but it was again renewed upon their recovery.

In order to be prepared to rid themselves of their irons, by the time the hole through the walls should be completed, or upon any other favourable occasion, they procured (by certain out-door assistance) several old knives, which by means of a file they made into saws. With these, while some were engaged at the

walls, others were busy sawing upon their bolts, which passed through their ankle irons, and connected them together. When they ceased sawing, the saw-cuts, made in the bolts, were filled up with wax, by which means they could scarcely be discovered upon inspection. After several months sawing, occasionally in this manner, they had succeeded in sawing the bolts so far off as to be enabled, with their hands, by bending them backwards and forwards, to break them apart. This, being done they filled the cuts up with wax, and remained in that situation, prepared to throw them off whenever occasion required.

Those who were sick at the hospital, having recovered, returned to their prison, and commenced working at the breach in the wall with all possible diligence. Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Sherman had previously received from a friend certain advances in money, to which they gave him their bills on their friends in America. This money was privately smuggled into their prison. To this they were a great measure indebted for their subsequent success. They were now enabled to obtain many things in prison necessary for carrying on their operations. They procured knives, files, &c. and a sufficiency of provisions, by which they were enabled to recover strength to encounter the intended attempt. Many other advantages they derived from this source, which it is not conceived necessary here to enumerate.

They had now, after about seven months diligent labour, though interrupted at intervals, so far finished the hole as to reach the outside of the prison walls. A few minutes would complete it so as to enable them to pass out.

About this time one of the prisoners, Mr. Jeremiah Powell, received a pardon from the king of Spain, and was discharged from his imprisonment.

On or about the 2th of November, 1807, about 11 o'clock at night, after the usual hour of rest, they prepared to take French leave of their old sergeant. They divided the number of prisoners, who were willing to risk the danger, into different companies, for better safety after they were out. Mr. Lippincott and Sherman formed one company by themselves. They then drew lots to ascertain who should first venture out, and the order in which they should proceed. The principal immediate danger to be apprehended was from the sentinels upon the top of the wall, who might not happen to be asleep upon their post. The person who drew the first chance to go out, happened to be a prisoner who was unwell, and accordingly declined going. Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Sherman agreed with him to take his chance off his hands. Mr. Sherman having taken off his irons, first went out. Immediately Mr. Lippincott followed, and the rest pursued in their order. No noise was made, and the sentry remained undisturbed. Lippincott and Sherman crept round the walls of the town, until they came to a river, on the other side of which was a small village. After travelling up and down the shore of this river they discovered a canoe hauled up before the door of a Spanish hut. This with great difficulty they dragged into the river, notwithstanding they were molested by dogs, whose noise was near thwarting their attempt. After effecting this, they crept over, landed near a guard-house, and were near falling into the hands of the guard. Owing to the darkness of the night, however, they avoided them. Here they travelled about in search of a place where they could be concealed for the ensuing day, until they grew weak and fatigued with the difficulties they had encountered, their strength failed them, and they sat or rather fell down in the street. It was nearly daylight; and they had but a short time to provide for their safety. At length discovering a light, in a small hut at some distance, they approached it, made themselves known to the poor tenants, as prisoners in distress, and immediately offered them two or three pieces of gold. They shook their heads, but upon doubling the sum, they consented to receive, and secrete them for a short time. They remained in this situation until the next night, when they made their escape to another place, where they remained secreted for several weeks, when they made another move, trusting to their friend which they carried in their pockets.

The other sixteen prisoners took a course along the edge of the shore, except Moses Smith, who being somewhat unwell, and unable to proceed, concealed himself in the bushes, where he lay until the second night, during which time the cavalry and other soldiers passed by, and were near falling upon him in pursuit of the prisoners. He crept out, and taking the course that Mr. Lippincott and Sherman had taken, crossed the river, where he again concealed himself until the ensuing night, being two days without

ting. The next day he came across a friend, who informed him where he could find Mr. Lippincott and Sherman. They received him with them and afforded him their assistance. Shortly afterwards all three, Mr. Lippincott, Sherman and Smith, embarked on board of a boat, that they procured for that purpose, and went to sea in expectation of being picked up by some English vessel off the harbour. This expectation was realized, though not by an English vessel; and after a voyage of 31 days, they arrived safe in the United States in January 1808, when they proceeded to their homes at Philadelphia and New-York, having been absent more than two years, and nearly two years in prison.

The other fifteen prisoners pursued the edge of the shore for about ten miles, when their progress was intercepted by a river or ferry. In pursuing this river up and down, in order to cross, they happened all to meet at an old Spaniard's house, for the purpose of procuring means to cross over. The Spaniard immediately knew who they were, and began to ask them some questions, and offered his services to assist them, which they gladly accepted. He engaged with them, that upon their giving him what money they had, he would conceal them that night, and the next ensuing night would carry them to the Indian Territory, about 40 miles from Carthagena, where they might easily make their escape. This agreement they concluded, and paid him what money they had, being in the whole about 50 dollars. The next day the Spaniard was informed that the governor had offered ten dollars a head for them. This reward he found would amount to more than he had received from the prisoners. Accordingly, he went and most treacherously made an agreement with the government to give them up. The next day, towards evening, he, together with two or three other Spaniards, took the prisoners on board of a boat to carry them to the place agreed upon. After passing along by the town, he rowed them to the shore, under some pretence or other, when immediately appeared about 50 armed soldiers and horsemen, according to appointment, ready to receive them, and instantly took them into custody, and carried them back to their prison.

From a late Charleston paper.

HOOPING COUGH.

A CITIZEN of Charleston, feeling great concern at the fatal effects of the Hooping Cough, now prevailing among children in the city, offers for the consideration of those parents, whose families may be afflicted with this distressing malady, a remedy that has been pursued with considerable success.—The discovery was made by an Indigo Planter some years past, in the simple operation of the effects of oil in allaying the fermentation after working his vats; it occurred to him, by a coincidence of causes, that it would be of service to subside the phlegm in this disorder, and at this time having a child dreadfully afflicted, even given over by the faculty, and thought by them beyond all hopes of recovery, and death almost immediately expected, recourse was had to repeated doses of Sweet Oil, giving the quantity of a teaspoonful directly following a fit, (there is no fear of too great a quantity of oil being required to be given, for every dose operates as a procrastination of the fit,) a recovery soon followed, and was allowed to be entirely owing to the application of the Sweet Oil. The communicator has witnessed, in a dozen cases, the effects of this remedy.

Remain of Drucal Practices.

THE southern part of Devonshire, (in England,) is remarkable for its cider. In order to ensure a good fruit harvest, the following custom is generally kept up in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the Farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cider, goes to the orchard, and then, encircling one of the best trees, they drink the following toast three several times.

Here's to thee, Old Apple Tree;
When thou may'st bud, and when thou may'st
blow!
And when thou may'st bear apple enow!
Hays full! caps full!
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!
And my pockets full too!
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!

This done they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them, till some one among them has guessed what is upon the spit, which is generally some nice little thing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky glodpole receives the titbit as his recompense. Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this custom, the trees will bear no apples that year.

EXTRACT.

THE Tongue was compared by a Greek to a Race Horse, for, said he, "the less weight it carries the faster it will run."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, September 6, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 30.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JACKSON.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the British frigate L'Africaine, capt. Pagett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portsmouth, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esq. his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, his lady and three children.

By this arrival, we have London papers to the 13th July, six days later than those received at Halifax.—We select the most prominent articles, and leave the reader to judge for himself.

LONDON, JULY 11.

THE prisoners taken on board a Dutch prize, sent into Dover by the Tiger, revenue cutter, state, that it was universally believed at Flushing, when they sailed, that another great battle had been fought on the Danube on the 26th ult. which terminated in the defeat of the French army, with the loss of 50,000 men, 10,000 of whom belonged to Buonaparte's guards. The same persons also state, that there were lying at Flushing three men of war, full of troops, waiting for a favourable opportunity to put to sea, in consequence of which, a squadron sailed immediately from Deal for that part of the Dutch coast; that it was understood 20,000 Prussians were on their march to co-operate with the Austrian army; and that the greatest possible discontent prevailed in Holland, in consequence of the severity of the confiscation law. Reports are also stated to have been circulated at Flushing of the assassination of Ferdinand VII. We know not what degree of credit to attach to these statements.

JULY 13.

Orders were received at the custom-house this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately. The expedition will fail in two or three days.

We received some German papers this morning, which contain a bulletin from the Austrian army, relative to the operations in Saxony, on the Raab, and in the Tyrol. It does not announce however, any new fact of much importance.

Fortune has frowned upon another member of the Buonaparte family, and Jerome, who had advanced with his Westphalian and Dutch troops against the Austrians, threatening to drive them in a few days out of Saxony, has been checked in his presumptuous boasting, and been himself beaten. This we infer from an article in the second edition of the Berlin Gazette of 1st July. He would not else have ordered all the baggage in his rear to return to Magdeburg, nor send in such haste to Cassel for all the disposable troops to be put in motion. A victory over Jerome Buonaparte is important, in as much as it will enable the Austrians to advance about the time when great events were to take place in Hanover and Hesse. The following is the article to which we have alluded:

Extract from a second edition of the Berlin Court Gazette of the 1st July, 1809, which has been printed later than those forwarded by the Hamburg mail.

"At this moment, the 1st of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we received the following intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Leipsic, June 29.
"The Westphalian troops, which arrived here, marched again on the 27th in pursuit of the Austrians; the king himself followed them on the 28th, and promised to clear Saxony of the Austrians in a few days.

"According to accounts received from Dresden of the 29th, the Austrian army having received reinforcements of 5000 cavalry, which made their force 16,000 men, has taken post at Keitzenhousen, in the environs of Meissen, expecting the enemy.

"The Austrian army is provided with a train of 30 pieces of cannon, and is commanded by general Kinmeyer.

"This moment a courier from the Westphalian army has passed through here, to order all baggage he finds on the road to return to Magdeburg; he is also to proceed to Cassel to order all the disposable troops to put themselves immediately in motion.

"Since yesterday afternoon it is said the roar of cannon has been heard."

YARMOUTH, JULY 10.

Arrived, the Havoc, gunbrig, lieut. Bamber, from the Baltic, and brings intelligence that Schill is not dead, but only wounded; and is fortifying the island of Rugen, and reports that a revolution has broken out at Petersburg, headed by the Grand Duke Constantine.

NERSEBOURG, JUNE 25.

Official letters from the king of Westphalia's head quarters, arrived this morning, state, that gen. D'Albrynac had orders to pass the Sall yesterday, and attack the Austrians near Lutzin. After several actions the enemy were obliged to retire. The Austrians evacuated Leipsic at midnight.

FRAGUE, (BOHEMIA,) JUNE 24.

We learn by official reports from the generalissimo's head quarters, that to the 22d nothing had occurred between the two main armies. The Archduke Charles is daily receiving reinforcements from 2 to 3000 men, so that his force on the line, from Creims to Presburg, is estimated at 160,000 troops of the line.

"As the Tyrolians and Vorarlbergers, supported by the imperial troops, under the command of col. Teuner, consider themselves strong enough to make head against the enemy, gen. Chastella has united with the Banus of Croatia, count Guilay, and in conjunction with him has entered Hungary by the mountain.

JUNE 25.

The army of the Archduke Charles, which is now 160,000 strong, and is daily increasing in force, has thrown up fortifications on different points of the Danube, and adheres to its plan of defensive operations. The archduke sends detachments to Hungary and Germany to alarm the enemy.

BANK OF THE ELBE, JUNE 30.

According to private letters from Austria, the duke of Ragula's army has been defeated and totally dispersed in the confines of Hungary, and no more than six thousand men are said to remain of it. By the same channel it is said, that a combined British and Turkish naval and military force has retaken Trieste and Fiume, and conquered the greatest part of Dalmatia.

LEIPSIC, JUNE 26.

According to certain information from Frankfort negotiations for a peace between France and Austria are carrying on under the mediation of Russia. We are in hopes that our sovereign will soon return here.

JUNE 28.

This day about noon the king of Westphalia left this city, and advanced with the whole of his army to the neighbourhood of Dresden. Before his departure he was waited on by a deputation of the magistracy.—His majesty issued here the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers! The rapidity of our march, and the perfect combinations of our movements have had the same effect on the enemy as if he had lost a battle.

"Only the day before yesterday he insulted our allies, and threatened nothing less than fire and destruction to our towns and villages. To day he flies full of terror before us. He has scarce been able to bear the look of our advanced posts.

"He occupied eight days in advancing from Dresden to Leipsic, and has obtained no advantage except discovering that it requires only two days to arrive from Leipsic to Dresden.

"He believed us still on the banks of the Fulde, while we were on the Saal. He did not suppose, it seems, that we would encounter either fatigues or danger, even when it was necessary to hasten to our worthy ally the king of Saxony.

"Soldiers! You have obtained a right to the Friendship of the brave Saxons, and you may in a familiar cafe reckon on their assistance with the same noble confidence as they have relied on you.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

Royal Westphalia, head quarters,

Leipsic, June 26, 1809.

Chief of the staff, REDBELL.

RAMSGATE, JULY 11.

THE EXPEDITION.

We are all bustle here this day, 20 sail of transports have come in, which in consequence of adverse winds, occasions great confusion amongst them, but being moderate was attended with little or no damage to the vessels. The troops are to embark to-morrow, as far as the present arrivals will admit, when these will be dispatched for the Downs, and others sent in, so that to appearance one of the most formidable expeditions ever witnessed from this country, is now likely to be very soon ready for its destination.

The march of the troops for their various destinations on the Kent coast was completed yesterday.

Besides the artillery already stated, 1200 horses of the commissariat corps of gunner drivers, from Woolwich, Chatham and Canterbury, are ordered to accompany the expedition; a strong indication this, that the service is continental. They will be embarked in divisions at Northfleet and Ramsgate. A detachment of the wagon train is also expected to embark this day at Deptford.

Letters from Lubec announce, that admiral Saumarez appears to threaten the title of Gotthland.

American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 28.

FROM PORTUGAL.

THE schooner Sally arrived here yesterday from Halifax, bringing papers of that date to the 18th inst. They furnish nothing new from Europe.—The sloop of war Conestoga just arrived at Halifax, from Lisbon; and following memoranda is given us as the substance of her news.

"Lisbon, July 12.—The Spanish fleet are at Almarez; the English at Placencia and the French between the Talavera, Montes Claros, about 25 leagues from Madrid; Sebastian and the would be king Joseph, with 14,000 troops at Toledo. A vessel was expected about the 15th July.—Capt. Arthur Wellesley not to make an attack until the British troops had come up."

From a late London paper.

PROCLAMATION

OF DON SANTIAGO LINIERS,

Viceroy, Governor and Captain-General of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, and the dependencies, knight of the order of Juan, &c.

"The Genius of Discord accumulated acts of frenzy, but his fleeting triumphs have already ceased to exist; and he perceives the yield to the valour of the Spaniards. Weaving between guilt and despair, he multiplies in vain his seductive arts to shake the fidelity and humble the dignity of the Spanish American provinces. His criminal calumnies and ceaseless elash of falsehood and truth, form the weak supports of those lying rumours spread by the infatuated satellites of Napoleon. I would consider to refute minutely those false reports, though the contradictions with which they abound, prove sufficiently that they flow from ignorance and partiality, were I addressing a people so illustrious as that which I have the honour to command, and did not the unconnected relation of the successes of the enemy, although described in their inflated style, compared with the intelligence which we have received, and to which we may give credit, shew beyond all doubt, the reality of our victories, and that Buonaparte and his satellites are hastening to the ruin of their empire. A thinking man hears with contempt of the entrance of the French at Madrid, because he well knows it will only serve to lengthen the list of our triumphs. What advantage can they reap from their penetrating into the heart of a nation where they cannot fight, and where they have no other alternative than to fall victims to hunger, or surrender to our troops, by whom they are surrounded. Let us recollect, that when, during the war of succession, the enemy entered Madrid, he proved their ruin. Spain now contends with a single foe; then, without foreign assistance or any other forces but its own, it could Europe, whose powerful kingdoms had been its ruin, to tremble. The numerous armies which then entered Spain in every direction to take possession of Madrid, and the greater part of the Peninsula, we completely routed and conquered. At this moment, when our forces and our resources are infinitely superior, what ought we not to hope from our intrepid warriors? What impediment ought the miserable and ephemeral success of the French at Madrid to produce on our minds? Before the middle of last January, has undoubtedly passed away like smoke. The bent which the political affairs of Europe has taken, and the influence of the cabinet of St. James's over all the world, give us well founded hopes that Austria has broken off its diplomatic relations with France, whose frontiers are threatened by a formidable army. The Turks have openly renounced their hostilities against the Russians. England has sent her fleets and armies, and transmitted her energy to Naples and to Holland. In short, all the kingdoms rise from their torpid slumbers, and the last victories of our armies are the harbinger of liberty to Europe. Our whole nation is united under the protection of a wise and regular government. The Spanish and the British empires have consolidated their forces and real power, and twenty millions of souls shall never yield to the sophistry of an impollor. This is the true state of things, which will perpetuate the honour and the glory of the Spanish nation and its immortal allies.

Buenos Ayres, March 13, 1809.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 26.

Capt. Rogers, of the ship Clara, from St. Croix, spoke the British armed ship Scipio, capt. Barclay, who informed him that there had been several British frigates and sloops of war lost off Guadaloupe in a very heavy gale about the 2d August.

Mr. Eustaphiev, has arrived at Bolton as Russian consul. We understand he came by the way of England and Halifax.

Annapolis

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 28

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state that Mr. SELLMAN, Esquire, will be one of the representatives of this county to the legislature.

Arrival of Mr. J.

On Monday evening last arrived at Annapolis His Britannic Majesty's sloop of 40 guns, Capt. Ragland, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esquire, lady, and three children. Yesterday morning landed by the schooner Sally, and the following day proceed to Washington.

It is considered by the great manufacturing house in Providence that the consumption of 1809, in 15 miles of that town, is 100,000 lbs. per week, or 780,000 lbs. per annum. To make two summer pantaloons, a pair of coats, for 200,000 lbs. will be 1,000,000 of dollars worth of the stuff only. To make 100,000 square this is a serious expense and profit. The wool only, (the greatest in that district) requires various ways 1000 persons.

By a gentleman passenger on the Fair American, we learn, that the inhabitants of the city of New-York were in such extreme want of life prior to its surrender, that their flour sold for 120 dollars per barrel, and every other article equally high, and that they were driven to each other before they could be saved. The Spaniards. All the French vessels found at the city of New-York, were condemned.

A gentleman who left France a fortnight since, states, that he was making to send reinforcements to the French army. The public had been informed that the year 1810 has been called the year of Napoleon. He issued all the youths who escaped from the army in 1806 to be immediately sent to the frontiers. A gentleman does not recollect who escaped the ballots of the army, but he also ordered to be executed had excited an indignation among the people, and their miseries.

Captain Doge, from St. Domingo, that a British frigate was blockading Guadalupe in a hurricane on the 1st of July, and the last of July on board except two persons.

A bill for one hundred thousand dollars, drawn in favour of Joseph Bonaparte, has within the last few days been presented to a great mercantile holding large sums belonging to the government of Spain. It was refused.

It is stated in the King's Gazette of the 29th July, that the Spanish troops in bad condition, 2000 being confined in the hospital part of them with diarrhoea. The same papers state, that the French troops during the late operations of St. Domingo, were since their arrival at the city, very sick, and carrying off great numbers.

A Nashville paper, in speaking of the movements and discoveries of the country, observes—"The river has discovered on the Tennessee river, in an unusual number of tons of copper ore, and is being worked together."

A private letter from Sweden has at length been sent to the conditions, however prevalent, and the island of Aland, being the River Kymmene must consent to the independence of Sweden.

A letter from Stockholm states that it is to be all the islands and reside in the island of Wifingo, in that at the end of the year, it is to be permitted to live in any part of the country which they may prefer.

ly arrived here yesterday... they furnish nothing... from Lisbon; and... is given us as the

2.—The Spanish... English at Plac... between the Talavera... at 25 leagues from... the would be king... troops at Toledo. A... the 15th July... (anced) had promised... ot to make an attack... had come up."

London paper.

PLAMATION

ANTIAGO LINIERS.

and Captain-General... Rio de la Plata, and... night of the order of... Discord accumulated... his fleeting triumphs... exile; and he perceiv... age, that his hopes... of the Spaniards. W... and despair, he mad... ductive arts to stak... the dignity of the Sp... es. His criminal cas... elash of falsehood... ak supports of those... spread by the infam... lion. I would conside... those false reports... adictions with which... efficiently that they... and partiality, were... so illustrious as that... to command, and did... relation of the success... gh described in this... pared with the intell... received, and to which... hew beyond all doubt... ories, and that Bonap... are hastening to the... ears: with contempt of... French at Madrid, beca... will only serve to leng... triumphs. What advan... their penetrating into... where they cannot fail... have no other alterna... as to hunger, or fam... whom they are founde... that when, during the... enemy entered Madrid... Spain now contends w... without foreign assist... ces but its own, it can... powerful kingdoms had... ble. The numerous arm... d Spain in every direct... of Madrid, and the gra... fula, we completely re... At this moment, when... sources are infinitely... we not to hope from ou... warriors? What impro... ble and ephemeral succe... Madrid to produce an... the middle of last Janu... passed away like smok... the political affairs of... and the influence of the... s' over all the world, p... hopes that Austria has... c relations with Fran... e threatened by a forc... Turks have openly relin... the Russians. England... d armies, and transmitt... ples and to Holland. I... doms rise from their k... the last victories of our... ing of liberty to Europ... is united under the pres... regular government. Th... British empires have cal... and real power, and fo... ns of souls shall never... f an impolitor. This i... s, which will perpetuate... glory of the Spanish... allies.

March 13, 1809.

ORK, AUGUST 26.

of the ship Clara, from... the British armed ship... ho informed him that... British frigates and floo... aloupe in a very heavy... gust.

has arrived at Bolton... We understand he came... and Halifax.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS BELLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Arrival of Mr. Jackson.

On Monday evening last arrived off this port His Britannic Majesty's frigate L'Africaine, of 40 guns, Capt. Raggett, from Portsmouth, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esquire, lady, and three children.—They yesterday morning landed here, and in a few days proceed to Washington.

It is considered by the greatest cotton manufacturing house in Providence, (R. I.) that the consumption of 1809, in the mills within 15 miles of that town, is 15,000 lbs. per week, or 780,000 lbs. per annum.—They will make two summer pantaloons, and two summer coats, for 200,000 men. The value will be 1,000,000 of dollars at wholesale cash price of the stuff only. To a country of 30 miles square this is a serious matter for subsistence and profit. The works of this house only, (the greatest in that district,) employ in various ways 1000 persons.

By a gentleman passenger in the schooner Fair American, we learn, that the garrison and inhabitants of the city of St. Domingo were in such extreme want of the necessaries of life prior to its surrender to the British, that flour sold for 120 dollars a barrel, and every other article equally dear—that cats, dogs and mules meat sold at one dollar per lb.—and that they were determined to feed on each other before they would surrender to the Spaniards. All the French were quitting the city as fast as possible, as it was given up to the Spaniards by the British. All American vessels found at the city at the time of its surrender, were condemned. [Norf. paper.]

A gentleman who left Bourdeaux about a fortnight since, states, that great efforts are making to send reinforcements to the grand French army. The public have therefore been informed that the conscription for the year 1810 has been called out. Since that time Napoleon has issued a decree ordering all the youths who escaped the ballot for 1806 to be immediately embodied. The gentleman does not recollect whether those who escaped the ballots for 1807 and 1808 were also ordered to be embodied; but the decree had excited an indescribable degree of distress among the people, who see no end to their miseries. [London paper.]

Captain Dage, from St. Bartholomews, informs, that a British frigate and two brigades of war, blockading Guadaloupe, were driven ashore in a hurricane on the S. E. part of the island, on the last of July, and every soul on board except two perished.

A bill for one hundred thousand pounds, drawn in favour of Joseph Buonaparte's government, has within these few days been presented to a great mercantile house in this city, holding large sums belonging to the legitimate government of Spain. It was transmitted by one of the first houses in Holland. Payment was refused. [Lon. paper.]

It is stated in the Kingston Royal Gazette, of the 29th July, that the British troops at St. Domingo are in bad health, upwards of 2000 being confined in the hospitals, the greater part of them with dangerous fevers. The same papers state, that in consequence of the several privations undergone by the French troops during the late siege and blockade of St. Domingo, and their change of diet since their arrival at Jamaica, the dysentery has broke out among them, and is daily carrying off great numbers.

A Nashville paper, speaking of the improvements and discoveries in the western country, observes—"The prying eye of science has discovered on the Cay fork of Cumberland river, in an unfrequented mountains thousands of tons of copperas and alum mingled together."

A private letter from Stockholm, states, that Sweden has at length been permitted to send Baron Steding to negotiate a peace. The conditions, however previously demanded, are:—The guarantee and possession of all Finland and the isle of Aland; the frontier on this side, being the River Kalix; and that Sweden must consent to shut her ports against England."

A letter from Stockholm states that the late king is to be allowed to retire from Stockholm and reside free from guards on the island of Wisingo, in the lake Wetter; and that at the end of the war, he will be permitted to live in any part of Europe which he may prefer.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, at Piney Grove, by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. Richard Rush to Miss Catharine E. Murray, and Mr. James Murray, jun. to Miss Charlotte W. Rockliffe.

At New-York, on the 28th ult. by the rev. Mr. Stevens, after a courtship of six hours, Mr. Christopher Neun Hoefler, of Ludwigsburg, Suabia, Germany, a youth of 60, to the blooming Miss Betsey Marks, of New-York, aged 76 years.

May Heaven protect this tender pair, And crown with bliss their hoary hair For never, since the world began, Was love so keen 'twixt wife and man. While youngsters (to their shame 'tis said) Require years to gain a maid, This grey-haired youth, with magic powers, Gain'd his fair bride in six short hours.

The Knell.

Departed this life, at his farm, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday, the 1st inst. after a long and painful illness, Col. Rezin Hammond, in the 64th year of his age. Panegyric is so indiscriminately bestowed upon those who precede us to the silent tomb, that this last tribute of respect to the deceased should not now be offered up, were it not required by a sense of duty and full conviction of his merits. During the American revolution, he evinced a sincere and ardent attachment to his country's cause, by heading "a little warrior band," who devoted to their leader, were with him ready at the call of danger, to engage in her defence. Amongst the names of those who composed our convention is found that of the deceased. For several years he was called, by the voice of his fellow-citizens, to represent them in the state legislature. At an advanced period of his life he retired from the turmoil of the world to the peaceful quiet of his farm, where he proved himself, the indulgent master, the inflexible friend, the charitable christian, and the upright citizen.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. Richard Thompson, an old inhabitant of this city.

At Brattleborough, (Vermont,) Samuel Stearns, L. L. D. the most celebrated Astronomer in the United States. In the course of a long life, devoted to literature and science, particularly the sublime studies of astronomy, Dr. S. found every day new motives to admire the wisdom, and adore the power of the Immortal and Omnipotent Architect of the Universe. He was clearly of opinion, with Dr. Young, that "An undecorated Astronomer is mad."

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—Longer indulgence is not to be expected—nor can it be given—He has pressing and indispensable engagements to meet, and hopes that prompt and due attention will be paid to this notification. In every case of failure, however unpleasant and painful, he shall feel himself compelled to resort to legal measures, and without delay.

W. ALEXANDER.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it. Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the country residence of the subscriber, on the north side of Magothy river, ALL the personal estate of Henry Ward, deceased, consisting of a Gold Watch, and sundry articles of Apparel, &c. for Cash.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Ward are desired to bring them in, or forward them to the subscriber, regularly proved, and those indebted to make speedy payment to

JOHN GIBSON, Adm'r.

N. B. On the day above mentioned will also be sold, at public sale, on a credit, SIX COWS, and a handsome young BULL, three years old, of the Bakewell breed.

Any person wanting early POTATOES, for feed, may be supplied at any time this Fall or Winter.

September 1, 1809.

In CHANCERY, September 3, 1809.

ORDERED, That the report of Basil Brown, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Hammond, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 30th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 30th instant.

The report states, that Lot No. 1, of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 366 acres, sold for three dollars thirty-one cents per acre, also Lot No. 2, containing 568 acres, sold for three dollars thirty one cents per acre.

True copy, Telt. NICHAS. BREWER, Reg. Cn. Can.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Just received, and for Sale by GIDEON WHITE, ANNAPOLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF LEE'S GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human Body is liable, viz.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges,

WHICH effectually expel all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping-cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weaknesses, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious & malignant fevers.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens have received benefit from the above medicines, when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured, that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and not then without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, and nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales. To detect counterfeits, it is necessary to inform the public, that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee & Son.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

September 4, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation, lying on Beard's creek, adjoining the farm of col. Richard Harwood, of Thomas, 6 miles from Annapolis, and 2 from the Upper Ferry on South river. This place contains about 500 acres of level land, more than one third of which is in wood, consisting of white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and some cedar. There are on this land a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, smoke-house, corn-house, poultry-houses, with a large barn, with sheds on each side, for horses and cattle; there is also a good collection of fruit of every kind.—The healthiness and soil of this place is equal to any in the neighbourhood. Those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 10th day of October next, it will, on that day, be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

September 4, 1809.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland, and the Votes and Proceedings, June Session, 1809, for sale at the office of the Maryland Gazette, price 50 Cents.

July 4, 1809.

MINERAL WATERS.

MINERAL WATER WAREHOUSE

—(No. 11.)—

South Calvert-Street, Baltimore.

WE are happy to present to the following respectable and laudatory testimony from some of the most eminent physicians of Baltimore, which must entirely establish the utility and medical value of the Artificial Mineral Waters, as prepared by us, and which places us beyond the reach of envy or calumny.

HANNA and HAWKINS

No. 1.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,

HAVING had frequent occasion to prescribe the facitious waters manufactured in your laboratory, I take great pleasure in testifying to their virtues. I can assert, with truth, that my expectations have not been disappointed in a single instance, and I no doubt, but (when judiciously administered) they will become a valuable acquisition to every city. I cannot but anticipate sufficient liberality and discernment in the citizens of Baltimore to remunerate you for your labour and expence, and beg of you to accept of the assurance of my disposition to promote the interest of so useful an establishment.

Signed NATHL. POTTER

No. 2.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,

Gentlemen,

THE establishment of your facitious mineral water warehouse, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to such citizens of Baltimore as labour under debility of the stomach or bowels, with the various concomitant complaints such affections. Long since the celebrated Bergman shewed, that every natural mineral water could be successfully imitated by an intelligent chymist, if accurate analysis discovered its component parts.

I am, Gentlemen, your obed't servt

Signed

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, M.D.

Baltimore, 22d July, 1809.

No. 3.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,

I AM of opinion, that the artificial mineral waters prepared under your direction, will be found highly beneficial to the citizens of Baltimore, and very little inferior in medicinal virtues to the natural mineral water of our country. They are prescribed, therefore by me, in all cases where mineral waters are proved salutary.

Your obedient servant,

Signed ASHTON ALEXANDER

No. 4.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,

Gentlemen,

IT gives me very sincere pleasure to see an establishment such as yours, so likely to be found highly beneficial to the citizens of Baltimore, and very little inferior in medicinal virtues to the natural mineral water of our country. They are prescribed, therefore by me, in all cases where mineral waters are proved salutary.

Your obedient servant,

Signed A. HAMILTON

N. Gay-street.

No. 5.

Messrs. Hanna & Hawkins,

Gentlemen,

HAVING examined the artificial water prepared by you, am of opinion they are a very good imitation of the natural water of those Springs, and can recommend them not only salutary but highly beneficial in those diseases where the natural waters have been found useful.

Signed JAMES SMYTH

July 26th, 1809.

No. 6.

Messrs. Hanna & Hawkins,

Gentlemen,

YOUR preparations of mineral water, considered near imitations of their original, they will therefore, no doubt, be often resorted to by the Faculty, and add very much to the comfort and convenience of the public.

Signed JNO. OWEN

August 2.

The above WATERS are sold, by appointment, by JOHN WELLS, Druggist, Church-street, Annapolis, in bottles, containing quart each.

September 4, 1809.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

A FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale at this office, Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

ting. The next day he came across a friend, who informed him where he could find Mr. Lippincott and Sherman. They received him with them and afforded him their assistance. Shortly afterwards all three, Mr. Lippincott, Sherman and Smith, embarked on board of a boat, that they procured for that purpose, and set to sea in expectation of being picked up by some English vessel off the harbour. This expectation was realized, though not by an English vessel; and after a voyage of 31 days, they arrived safe in the United States in January 1808, when they proceeded to their homes at Philadelphia and New-York, having been absent more than two years, and nearly two years in prison.

The other fifteen prisoners pursued the edge of the shore for about ten miles, when their progress was intercepted by a river or ferry. In pursuing this river up and down, in order to cross, they happened all to meet at an old Spaniard's house, for the purpose of procuring means to cross over. The Spaniard immediately knew who they were, and began to ask them some questions, and offered his services to assist them, which they gladly accepted. He engaged with them, that upon their giving him what money they had, he would conceal them that night, and the next ensuing night would carry them to the Indian Territory, about 40 miles from Carthage, where they might easily make their escape. This agreement they concluded, and paid him what money they had, being in the whole about 50 dollars. The next day the Spaniard was informed that the governor had offered ten dollars a head for them. This reward he found would amount to more than he had received from the prisoners. Accordingly, he went and most treacherously made an agreement with the government to give them up. The next day, towards evening, he, together with two or three other Spaniards, took the prisoners on board of a boat to carry them to the place agreed upon. After passing along by the town, he rowed them to the shore, under some pretence or other, when immediately appeared about 50 armed soldiers and horsemen, according to appointment, ready to receive them, and instantly took them into custody, and carried them back to their prison.

From a late Charleston paper.

HOOPING COUGH.

A CITIZEN of Charleston, feeling great concern at the fatal effects of the Hooping Cough, now prevailing among children in the city, offers for the consideration of those parents, whose families may be afflicted with this distressing malady, a remedy that has been pursued with considerable success.—The discovery was made by an Indigo Planter some years past, in the simple operation of the effects of oil in allaying the fermentation after working his vats; it occurred to him, by a coincidence of causes, that it would be of service to subside the phlegm in this disorder, and at this time having a child dreadfully afflicted, even given over by the faculty, and thought by them beyond all hopes of recovery, and death almost immediately expected, recourse was had to repeated doses of Sweet Oil, giving the quantity of a teaspoonful directly following a fit, (there is no fear of too great a quantity of oil being required to be given, for every dose operates as a procrastination of the fit,) a recovery soon followed, and was allowed to be entirely owing to the application of the Sweet Oil. The communicator has witnessed, in a dozen cases, the effects of this remedy.

Remain of Drucal Practices.

THE southern part of Devonshire, (in England,) is remarkable for its cider. In order to ensure a good fruit harvest, the following custom is generally kept up in that quarter. On the eve of the Epiphany, the Farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cider, goes to the orchard, and then, encircling one of the best trees, they drink the following toast three several times.

Here's to thee, Old Apple Tree;
When thou may'st bud, and when thou may'st
blow!
And when thou may'st bear apple enow!
Hats full! caps full!
Bushel—bushel—sacks full!
And my pockets full too!
HUZZA! HUZZA! HUZZA!

This done they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them, till some one among them has guessed what is upon the spit, which is generally some nice little thing difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it. The doors are then thrown open, and the lucky cloudpole receives the titbit as his recompense. Some are so superstitious as to believe, that if they neglect this custom, the trees will bear no apples that year.

EXTRACT.

THE Tongue was compared by a Greek to a Race Horse, for, said he, "the less weight it carries the faster it will run."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, September 6, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumb'ring at his Back.

Foreign.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 30.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JACKSON.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the British frigate L'Africaine, capt. Pagett, of 40 guns, in 45 days from Portsmouth, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esq. his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, his lady and three children.

By this arrival, we have London papers to the 13th July, six days later than those received at Halifax.—We select the most prominent articles, and leave the reader to judge for himself.

LONDON, JULY 11.

THE prisoners taken on board a Dutch prize, sent into Dover by the Tiger, revenue cutter, state, that it was universally believed at Flushing, when they sailed, that another great battle had been fought on the Danube on the 26th ult. which terminated in the defeat of the French army, with the loss of 50,000 men, 10,000 of whom belonged to Buonaparte's guards. The same persons also state, that there were lying at Flushing three men of war, full of troops, waiting for a favourable opportunity to put to sea, in consequence of which, a squadron sailed immediately from Deal for that part of the Dutch coast; that it was understood 20,000 Prussians were on their march to co-operate with the Austrian army; and that the greatest possible discontent prevailed in Holland, in consequence of the severity of the confiscation law. Reports are also stated to have been circulated at Flushing of the assassination of Ferdinand VII. We know not what degree of credit to attach to these statements.

JULY 13.

Orders were received at the custom-house this morning for a general embargo to be laid on immediately. The expedition will fail in two or three days.

We received some German papers this morning, which contain a bulletin from the Austrian army, relative to the operations in Saxony, on the Raab, and in the Tyrol. It does not announce however, any new fact of much importance.

Fortune has frowned upon another member of the Buonaparte family, and Jerome, who had advanced with his Westphalian and Dutch troops against the Austrians, threatening to drive them in a few days out of Saxony, has been checked in his presumptuous boasting, and been himself beaten. This we infer from an article in the second edition of the Berlin Gazette of 1st July. He would not else have ordered all the baggage in his rear to return to Magdeburg, nor send in such haste to Cassel for all the disposable troops to be put in motion. A victory over Jerome Buonaparte is important, in as much as it will enable the Austrians to advance about the time when great events were to take place in Hanover and Hesse. The following is the article to which we have alluded:

Extract from a second edition of the Berlin Court Gazette of the 1st July, 1809, which has been printed later than those forwarded by the Hamburg mail.

"At this moment, the 1st of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we received the following intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Leipsic, June 29.

"The Westphalian troops, which arrived here, marched again on the 27th in pursuit of the Austrians; the king himself followed them on the 28th, and promised to clear Saxony of the Austrians in a few days.

"According to accounts received from Dresden of the 29th, the Austrian army having received reinforcements of 5000 cavalry, which made their force 16,000 men, has taken post at Keitzenhausen, in the environs of Meissen, expecting the enemy.

"The Austrian army is provided with a train of 30 pieces of cannon, and is commanded by general Kimmeyer.

"This moment a courier from the Westphalian army has passed through here, to order all baggage he finds on the road to return to Magdeburg; he is also to proceed to Cassel to order all the disposable troops to put themselves immediately in motion.

"Since yesterday afternoon it is said the roar of cannon has been heard."

YARMOUTH, JULY 10.

Arrived, the Havoc, gunbrig, lieut. Bamber, from the Baltic, and brings intelligence that Schill is not dead, but only wounded; and is fortifying the island of Rugen, and reports that a revolution has broken out at Petersburg, headed by the Grand Duke Constantine.

MERSEBOURG, JUNE 25.

Official letters from the king of Westphalia's head quarters, arrived this morning, state, that gen. D'Albrynac had orders to pass the Sall yesterday, and attack the Austrians near Lutzen. After several actions the enemy were obliged to retire. The Austrians evacuated Leipsic at midnight.

PRAGUE, (BOHEMIA,) JUNE 24.

We learn by official reports from the generalissimo's head quarters, that to the 22d nothing had occurred between the two main armies. The Archduke Charles is daily receiving reinforcements from 2 to 3000 men, so that his force on the line, from Creims to Presburg; is estimated at 160,000 troops of the line.

"As the Tyrolians and Voralberghers, supported by the imperial troops, under the command of col. Teuner, consider themselves strong enough to make head against the enemy, gen. Chastellai has united with the Banus of Croatia, count Guilay, and in conjunction with him has entered Hungary by the mountain.

JUNE 25.

The army of the Archduke Charles, which is now 160,000 strong, and is daily increasing in force, has thrown up fortifications on different points of the Danube, and adheres to its plan of defensive operations. The archduke sends detachments to Hungary and Germany to alarm the enemy.

BANK OF THE ELBE, JUNE 30.

According to private letters from Austria, the duke of Ragusa's army has been defeated and totally dispersed in the confines of Hungary, and no more than six thousand men are said to remain of it. By the same channel it is said, that a combined British and Turkish naval and military force has retaken Trieste and Fiume, and conquered the greatest part of Dalmatia.

LEIPSIC, JUNE 26.

According to certain information from Frankfurt negotiations for a peace between France and Austria are carrying on under the mediation of Russia. We are in hopes that our sovereign will soon return here.

JUNE 28.

This day about noon the king of Westphalia left this city, and advanced with the whole of his army to the neighbourhood of Dresden. Before his departure he was waited on by a deputation of the magistracy.—His majesty issued here the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers! The rapidity of our march, and the perfect combinations of our movements have had the same effect on the enemy as if he had lost a battle.

"Only the day before yesterday he insulted our allies, and threatened nothing less than fire and destruction to our towns and villages. To day he flies full of terror before us. He has scarce been able to bear the look of our advanced posts.

"He occupied eight days in advancing from Dresden to Leipsic, and has obtained no advantage except discovering that it requires only two days to arrive from Leipsic to Dresden.

"He believed us still on the banks of the Fulde, while we were on the Saal. He did not suppose, it seems, that we would encounter either fatigues or danger, even when it was necessary to hasten to our worthy ally the king of Saxony.

"Soldiers! You have obtained a right to the Friendship of the brave Saxons, and you may in a similar case reckon on their assistance with the same noble confidence as they have relied on you.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

Royal Westphalia, head quarters,

Leipsic, June 26, 1809.

Chief of the Staff, REDBELL.

RAMSGATE, JULY 11.

THE EXPEDITION.

We are all bustle here this day, 20 sail of transports have come in, which in consequence of adverse winds, occasions great confusion amongst them, but being moderate was attended with little or no damage to the vessels. The troops are to embark to-morrow, as far as the present arrivals will admit, when these will be dispatched for the Downs, and others sent in, so that to appearance one of the most formidable expeditions ever witnessed from this country, is now likely to be very soon ready for its destination.

The march of the troops for their various destinations on the Kent coast was completed yesterday.

Besides the artillery already stated, 1200 horses of the commissariat corps of gunner drivers, from Woolwich, Chatham and Canterbury, are ordered to accompany the expedition; a strong indication this, that the service is continental. They will be embarked in divisions at Northfleet and Ramsgate. A detachment of the wagon train is also expected to embark this day at Deptford.

Letters from Lubec announce, that admiral Saumarez appears to threaten the isle of Gotland.

American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 28.

FROM PORTUGAL.

THE schooner Sally arrived here yesterday from Halifax, bringing papers of that date to the 18th inst. They furnish nothing new from Europe.—The fleet of war Gorses just arrived at Halifax, from Lisbon; and following memoranda is given us as the substance of her news.

"Lisbon, July 12.—The Spanish fleets are at Almarez; the English at Placencia and the French between the Talavera and Montes Claros, about 25 leagues from Madrid; Sebastian and the would be king Joseph, with 14,000 troops at Toledo. A battle was expected about the 15th July.—Cádiz (though he had advanced) had promised Arthur Wellesley not to make an attack until the British troops had come up."

From a late London paper.

PROCLAMATION

OF DON SANTIAGO LINIERS,

Viceroy, Governor and Captain-General of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, and dependencies, knight of the order of Juan, &c.

"The Genius of Discord accumulates acts of frenzy, but his fleeting triumphs have already ceased to exist; and he perceives with shame and rage, that his hopes yield to the valour of the Spaniards. Weaving between guilt and despair, he multiplies in vain his seductive arts to shake fidelity and humble the dignity of the Spanish American provinces. His criminal calculations and ceaseless clash of falsehood and truth, form the weak supports of those papers and lying rumours spread by the infamous satellites of Napoleon. I would condole to refute minutely those false reports, though the contradictions with which they abound, prove sufficiently that they spring from ignorance and partiality, were I addressing a people so illustrious as that which I have the honour to command, and did not the unconnected relation of the successes of the enemy, although described in this inflated style, compared with the intelligence which we have received, and to which we may give credit, shew beyond all doubt, the reality of our victories, and that Buonaparte and his satellites are hastening to the tomb. A thinking man hears with contempt of the entrance of the French at Madrid, because he well knows it will only serve to lengthen the list of our triumphs. What advantage can they reap from their penetrating into the heart of a nation where they cannot follow and where they have no other alternative than to fall victims to hunger, or surrender to our troops, by whom they are surrounded. Let us recollect, that when, during the war of succession, the enemy entered Madrid, he proved their ruin. Spain now contends with a single foe; then, without foreign assistance or any other forces but its own, it could Europe, whose powerful kingdoms had feared its ruin, to tremble. The numerous armies which then entered Spain in every direction to take possession of Madrid, and the greater part of the Peninsula, we completely routed and conquered. At this moment, when our forces and our resources are infinitely superior, what ought we not to hope from our valiant and intrepid warriors? What impression ought the miserable and ephemeral success of the French at Madrid to produce on our minds? Before the middle of last January, he has undoubtedly passed away like smoke. The bent which the political affairs of Europe has taken, and the influence of the cabinet of St. James's over all the world, give us well founded hopes that Austria has broken off its diplomatic relations with France, whose frontiers are threatened by a formidable army. The Turks have openly renewed hostilities against the Russians. England has sent her fleets and armies, and transmitted her energy to Naples and to Holland. In a word, all the kingdoms rise from their lethargic slumbers, and the last victories of our armies are the harbinger of liberty to Europe. Our whole nation is united under the protection of a wife and regular government. The Spanish and the British empires have calculated their forces and real power, and twenty millions of souls shall never yield to the sophistry of an impostor. This is the true state of things, which will perpetuate the honour and the glory of the Spanish nation and its immortal allies.

Buenos Ayres, March 13, 1809.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 26.

Capt. Rogers, of the ship Clara, from St. Croix, spoke the British armed ship Southampton, capt. Barclay, who informed him that there had been several British frigates and sloops of war lost off Guadalupe in a very heavy gale about the 2d August.

Mr. Eustaphieff, has arrived at Boston from the Russian consul. We understand he came by the way of England and Halifax.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that SELLMAN, Esquire, will be one of the representatives of the county to the legislature.

Arrival of Mr. Jackson.

On Monday evening last arrived at this port His Britannic Majesty's frigate L'Africaine, of 40 guns, Capt. Ragge, commanding, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esquire, lady, and three children, yesterday morning landed here, and yesterday proceed to Washington.

It is considered by the great manufacturing house in Providence the consumption of 1809, in the 15 miles of that town, is 15 week, or 780,000 lbs. per annum. It will be 1,000,000 of dollars at the price of the stuff only. To a mile square this is a serious affliction and profit. The work only, (the greatest in that district) varies ways 1000 persons.

By a gentleman passenger on the Fair American, we learn, that the inhabitants of the city of Providence were in such extreme want of life prior to its surrender, that flour sold for 120 dollars every other article equally high, and dogs and mules meat sold at 10 lbs.—and that they were detected on each other before they were the Spaniards. All the French in the city as fast as possible, as to the Spaniards by the British vessels found at the city at surrender, were condemned.

A gentleman who left Boston fortnight since, states, that he was making to send reinforcements to the French army. The public had been informed that the year 1810 has been called the time Napoleon has issued a decree to be immediately executed, who escaped the ballots for the gentleman does not recollect who escaped the ballots for the decree had excited an indefinite distress among the people, and their miseries.

Captain Doge, from St. Domingo, forms, that a British frigate of war, blockading Guadalupe, on the last of July, on board except two perished.

A bill for one hundred drawn in favour of Joseph, within the time presented to a great mercantile holding large sums belonging to the government of Spain. It was one of the first houses in Havana was refused.

It is stated in the King's Gazette of the 29th July, that the St. Domingo are in bad luck, 200 being confined in the hospital part of them with danger.

The same papers state, that of the several privations to French troops during the late siege of St. Domingo, and since their arrival at Jamaica has broke out among them, carrying off great numbers.

A Nashville paper, speaking of improvements and discoveries in country, observes—"The once has discovered on the Cumberland river, in an unfrequented spot, thousands of tons of copper ore, which will be smelted together."

A private letter from Sweden has at length sent baron Steding to negotiate conditions, however previous to the guarantee and possession of the isle of Aland; this side, being the River Kalix, the most consent to shut the English.

A letter from Stockholm late king is to be allowed to reside free in the island of Wifingo, in the last that at the end of the war, he was to live in any part he may prefer.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS SELLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Arrival of Mr. Jackson.

On Monday evening last arrived off this port His Britannic Majesty's frigate L'Africaine, of 40 guns, Capt. Raggett, from Portsmouth, having on board Francis James Jackson, Esquire, lady, and three children.—They yesterday morning landed here, and in a few days proceed to Washington.

It is considered by the greatest cotton manufacturing house in Providence, (R. I.) that the consumption of 1809, in the mills within 15 miles of that town, is 15,000 lbs. per week, or 780,000 lbs. per annum.—They will make two summer pantaloons, and two summer coats, for 200,000 men. The value will be 1,000,000 of dollars at wholesale cash price of the stuff only. To a country of 30 miles square this is a serious matter for subsistence and profit. The works of this house only, (the greatest in that district,) employ in various ways 1000 persons.

By a gentleman passenger in the schooner Fair American, we learn, that the garrison and inhabitants of the city of St. Domingo were in such extreme want of the necessaries of life prior to its surrender to the British, that flour sold for 120 dollars a barrel, and every other article equally dear—that cats dogs and mules meat sold at one dollar per lb.—and that they were determined to feed on each other before they would surrender to the Spaniards. All the French were quitting the city as fast as possible, as it was given up to the Spaniards by the British. All American vessels found at the city at the time of its surrender, were condemned. [Norf. paper.]

A gentleman who left Bourdeaux about a fortnight since, states, that great efforts are making to send reinforcements to the grand French army. The public have therefore been informed that the conscription for the year 1810 has been called out. Since that time Napoleon has issued a decree ordering all the youths who escaped the ballot for 1806 to be immediately embodied. The gentleman does not recollect whether those who escaped the ballots for 1807 and 1808 are also ordered to be embodied; but the decree had excited an indescribable degree of distress among the people, who see no end to their miseries. [London paper.]

Captain Doge, from St. Bartholomews, informs, that a British frigate and two brigades of war, blockading Guadaloupe, were driven ashore in a hurricane on the S. E. part of the Island, on the last of July, and every soul on board except two perished.

A bill for one hundred thousand pounds, drawn in favour of Joseph Buonaparte's government, has within these few days been presented to a great mercantile house in this city, holding large sums belonging to the legitimate government of Spain. It was transmitted by one of the first houses in Holland. Payment was refused. [Lon. paper.]

It is stated in the Kingston Royal Gazette, of the 29th July, that the British troops at St. Domingo are in bad health, upwards of 200 being confined in the hospitals, the greater part of them with dangerous fevers.

The same papers state, that in consequence of the several privations undergone by the French troops during the late siege and blockade of St. Domingo, and their change of diet since their arrival at Jamaica, the dysentery has broke out among them, and is daily carrying off great numbers.

A Nashville paper, speaking of the improvements and discoveries in the western country, observes—"The prying eye of science has discovered on the Caby fork of Cumberland river, in an unfrequented mountains thousands of tons of copperas and alum mingled together."

A private letter from Stockholm, states, that Sweden has at length been permitted to send Baron Steding to negotiate a peace. The conditions, however previously demanded, are: "The guarantee and possession of all Finland and the isle of Aland; the frontier on this side, being the River Kalix; and that Sweden must consent to shut her ports against England."

A letter from Stockholm states that the late king is to be allowed to retire from Gripsholm and reside free from guards on the Island of Wifingo, in the lake Wetterin; and that at the end of the war, he will be permitted to live in any part of Europe which he may prefer.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, at Piney Grove, by the Rev. Mr. Fudd, Mr. Richard Rush to Miss Catharine E. Murray, and Mr. James Murray, jun. to Miss Charlotte W. Rockliffe.

At New-York, on the 28th ult. by the rev. Mr. Stevens, after a courtship of six hours, Mr. Christopher Neun Hoefler, of Ludwigsburg, Suabia, Germany, a youth of 60, to the blooming Miss Betsy Marks, of New-York, aged 76 years.

May Heaven protect this tender pair, And crown with bliss their hoary hair For never, since the world began, Was love so keen 'twixt wife and man. While youngsters (to their shame 'tis said) Require years to gain a maid. This grey-hair'd youth, with magic powers, Gain'd his fair bride in six short hours.

The Knell.

Departed this life, at his farm, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday, the 1st inst. after a long and painful illness, Col. Rezin Hammond, in the 64th year of his age. Panegyric is so indiscriminately bestowed upon those who precede us to the silent tomb, that this last tribute of respect to the deceased should not now be offered up, were it not required by a sense of duty and full conviction of his merits. During the American revolution, he evinced a sincere and ardent attachment to his country's cause, by heading "a little warrior band," who devoted to their leader, were with him ready at the call of danger, to engage in her defence. Amongst the names of those who composed our convention is found that of the deceased. For several years he was called, by the voice of his fellow-citizens, to represent them in the state legislature. At an advanced period of his life he retired from the turmoil of the world to the peaceful quiet of his farm, where he proved himself, the indulgent master, the inflexible friend, the charitable christian, and the upright citizen.

In this city, on Saturday morning last, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. Richard Thompson, an old inhabitant of this city.

At Bradleborough, (Vermont,) Samuel Stearns, L. L. D. the most celebrated Astronomer in the United States. In the course of a long life, devoted to literature and science, particularly the sublime studies of astronomy, Dr. S. found every day new motives to admire the wisdom, and adore the power of the Immortal and Omnipotent Architect of the Universe. He was clearly of opinion, with Dr. Young, that "An unlearned Astronomer is mad."

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.—Longer indulgence is not to be expected—nor can it be given.—He has pressing and indispensable engagements to meet, and hopes that prompt and due attention will be paid to this notification. In every case of failure, however unpleasant and painful, he shall feel himself compelled to resort to legal measures, and without delay.

W. ALEXANDER.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it. Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the country residence of the subscriber, on the north side of Magothy river,

ALL the personal estate of Henry Ward, deceased, consisting of a Gold Watch, and sundry articles of Apparel, &c. for Cash.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Ward are desired to bring them in, or forward them to the subscriber, regularly proved, and those indebted to make speedy payment to

JOHN GIBSON, Adm'r.

N. B. On the day above mentioned will also be sold, at public sale, on a credit, SIX COWS, and a handsome young BULL, three years old, of the Bakewell breed.

Any person wanting early POTATOES, for seed, may be supplied at any time this Fall or Winter.

September 1, 1809.

In CHANCERY, September 3, 1809. ORDERED, That the report of Basil Brown, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Hammond, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 30th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 30th instant.

The report states, that Lot No. 1, of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 366 acres, sold for three dollars thirty-one cents per acre, also Lot No. 2, containing 568 acres, sold for three dollars thirty one cents per acre.

True copy, Telf. NICHAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Just received, and for Sale by

GIDEON WHITE, ANNAPOLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

LEE'S GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human Body is liable, viz.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, WHICH effectually expel all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir, A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping-cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard, So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative, Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weaknesses, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious & malignant fevers.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water, An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens have received benefit from the above medicines, when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured, that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and not then without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, and nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales. To detect counterfeits, it is necessary to inform the public, that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee & Son.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

September 4, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation, lying on Beard's creek, adjoining the farm of col. Richard Harwood, of Thomas, 6 miles from Annapolis, and 2 from the Upper Ferry on South river. This place contains about 500 acres of level land, more than one third of which is in wood, consisting of white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and some cedar. There are on this land a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, smoke-house, corn-house, poultry-houses, with a large barn, with sheds on each side, for horses and cattle; there is also a good collection of fruit of every kind.—The healthiness and soil of this place is equal to any in the neighbourhood. Those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 10th day of October next, it will, on that day, be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

S. M. September 4, 1809.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland, and the Votes and Proceedings, June Session, 1809, for sale at the office of the Maryland Gazette, price 50 Cents.

July 4, 1809.

MINERAL WATERS.

MINERAL WATER WAREHOUSE

—(No. 11.)—

South Calvert-Street, Baltimore.

WE are happy to present to the following respectable and G. tory testimony from some of the most physicians of Baltimore, which most ently establish the utility and medical of the Artificial Mineral Waters, as pr by us, and which places us beyond the of envy or calumny.

HANNA and HAWKINS

No. 1.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, HAVING had frequent occasion to scribe the factitious waters manufact your laboratory, I take great pleasure, lying to their virtues. I can assert, truth, that my expectations have not disappointed in a single instance, and I no doubt, but (when judiciously admini they will become a valuable acquisition city. I cannot but anticipate sufficient rality and discernment in the citizens of timore to remunerate you for your labour expence, and beg of you to accept of th surance of my disposition to promote t terest of so useful an establishment.

Signed NATHL. POTTE

No. 2.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,

Gentlemen, THE establishment of your factitious ral water warehouse, cannot fail to be beneficial to such citizens of Baltimore, bour under debility of the stomach or bo with the various concomitant complain such affections. Long since the celeb Bergman shewed, that every natural mi water could be successfully imitated by intelligent chymist, if accurate analy discovered its component parts.

I am, Gentlemen, your obed't servt

Signed JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, M

Baltimore, 22d July, 1809.

No. 3.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809.

Messrs Hanna and Hawkins, I AM of opinion, that the artificial ral waters prepared under your direction, be found highly beneficial to the citize Baltimore, and very little inferior in me al virtues to the natural mineral water our country. They are prescribed, there by me, in all cases where mineral water proved salutary.

Your obedient servant,

Signed ASHTON ALEXANDE

No. 4.

Messrs Hanna and Hawkins,

Gentlemen, IT gives me very sincere pleasure to an establishment such as yours, so likely to come premature in Baltimore; as it affor invalids, whose cases require the use of ral waters, an opportunity of receiving all advantages they produce, without the ne sity of taking a long journey to obtain t at their source. From the manner in w they are prepared, I do not consider them ferior to those produced from the Springs, shall think it my duty to recommend t to all those whose cases require such reme With every wish for your success, I rem

Gentlemen, your obed't serv't,

Signed A. HAMILTON

N. Gay-street.

No. 5.

Messrs Hanna & Hawkins,

Gentlemen, HAVING examined the artificial wate prepared by you, am of opinion they a very good imitation of the natural wate those Springs, and can recommend them not only salutary but highly beneficial in those diseases where the natural waters h been found useful.

Signed JAMES SMYTH

July 26th, 1809.

No. 6.

Messrs Hanna & Hawkins,

YOUR preparations of mineral wate consider near imitations of their origi they will therefore, no doubt, be often red to by the Faculty, and add very much the comfort and convenience of the public.

Signed JNO. OWEN.

August 2.

The above WATERS are sold, by appoi ment, by JOHN WELLS, Druggist, Clow street, Annapolis, in bottles, containing quart each.

September 4, 1809.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

A FEW copies of the HONEST P LITICIAN for sale at this office.

Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

[No. 3270.]

XVth Year.]

Miscellany.

From the London Morning Post.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Chamouny is one of the highest mountain peaks of the barony of Faucigny in the Savoy Alps, and exhibits a kind of fairy world, in which the wildest appearances (I almost said, horrors) of nature alternate with the softest and most beautiful. The chain of Mount Blanc is its boundary; and, besides the Arve, it is filled with cascades from the Arveiron, which rushes from the melted glaciers, like a giant, mad with joy, from a dungeon, and forms other torrents of snow-water, having their rise in the glaciers, which slope down into the valley. The beautiful gentiana major, or water gentian, with blossoms of the lightest blue, grows in large companies, few steps from the never melted ice of the glaciers. I thought it an affecting emblem of the boldness of human hope, entering near, and, as it were, leaning over the brink of the grave. Indeed, the whole vale, its very light, its every sound, its seeds impress every mind, not utterly without with the thought. Who would, could be, an Atheist, in this valley of wonders! If any of the readers of the Morning Post have visited this vale in their rambles among the Alps, I am confident that they will not find the sentiments and feelings expressed, or attempted to be expressed, in the following poem, extravagant.

ESTESE.

CHAMOUNY; THE HOUR BEFORE SUN-RISE.

A HYMN.

WAST thou a charm to stay the morning star
In his steep course—so long he seems to pause
In his bald, awful head, O Chamouny!
Arve and Arveiron at thy base
reverently; but thou, dread mountain form,
from forth thy silent sea of pines,
gladly! Around thee and above,
is the sky, and black; transpicuous, deep,
then mists! Methinks thou piercest it
with a wedge! But when I look again,
as thy own calm home, thy crystal shrine,
habitation from eternity,
and silent form! I gazed upon thee,
thou, still present to my bodily eye,
thou vanish from my thought. Entranced in prayer
I shipp'd the invisible alone.
thou, mean-time, wast working on my soul,
like some deep enchanting melody,
we know not we are listening to it.
I awake, and with a bolder mind,
active will, self-conscious offer now
as before, involuntary prayer
passive adoration!—

Hand and voice,
awake! and thou, my heart, awake!
like, ye rocks! Ye forest pines, awake!
in fields, and icy cliffs! All join my hymn.
thou, O silent mountain, sole and bare,
deeper, than the darkness, all the night,
widest, all night, by troops of stars,
when they climb the sky, or when they sink—
expansion of the morning star at dawn.
thou Earth's rosy face, and of the dawn
thou! Wake, O wake and utter praise!
to sink thy sunless pillars deep in earth!
to fill thy countenance with rosy light!
to make thee father of perpetual streams!
I you, ye wild torrents, fiercely glad,
to carry you forth from night and utter death!
in darkness let you loafe, and icy deins,
you these precipitous, black jagged rocks
over scattered, and the same for ever!
to give you your invulnerable life,
to strength, your speed, your fury and your joy,
to thunder, and eternal foam!
who commanded, and the silence came—
thou hall the billows stiffen, and have roll'
to ice-falls! ye that from yon dizzy heights
descend, ye ravines sleepy slope,
thou, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
thou hopped at once amid their maddest plunge!
thou torrents! silent cataracls!
to make you glorious, as the gates of Heaven,
to watch the keen full moon! Who had the Sun
thou with Rainbows! Who wish lovely
to give the spread garlands at your feet!
O God! The torrents, like a shout of nations,
to! The ice-plain bursts, and answers God!
to sing the meadow streams with glad voice,
to sing groves with their soft, & soul-like sound,
to sing snow-mass loosing, thunders God!
to sing flowers! that fringe the eternal frost!
to sing, bounding by the eagle's nest!
to sing, playmates of the mountain blast!
to sing, the dread arrows of the clouds!
to sing, and wonders of the element,
to sing, God! and fill the hills with praise!
to sing, O-flow from, alone and bare,
to sing, as I list again my head bow'd low
to sing, I again behold,
to sing, the sun's upward from thy base
to sing, thy dim eyes suffused by tears,
to sing, thou mountain form! like a cloud
to sing, like a cloud of incense from the earth!
to sing, thy spirit thro' the hills,
to sing, and ambalade from earth to Heaven—
to sing, all thou the silent sky,
to sing, all the stars and all the rising sun,
to sing, with thy thousand voices call on God!

From a late Philadelphia paper.

CATTLE SHEW.

THE first Shew of Cattle held under the direction of the Pennsylvania Society for the Improvement of the Breed of Cattle took place at Bush-hill on the 18th and 19th of July, and, notwithstanding the rainy weather, and the confusion arising from the influence of an anonymous notice in the news-papers, that the shew would be held on the 10th of the month, the company was numerous, and the stock gave great satisfaction, and induces a belief, that the future exhibitions will be still more extensive and valuable.

The following cattle were shewn on the first day:

1. A steer, five years old, raised and shewn by John Pearson, Esq. of Darby—large capacious carcass, wide hind quarters—a good figure.

2. A steer—good figure, broad deep body, straight back—wt. 2030 lbs.—By Mr. Dubs.

3. A spay'd black heifer—weight 1512 lbs.—small boned, fine limbed, small neck and head, straight back, broad rump, wide twist—in short, an animal of uncommon symmetry and elegance of form. Scott's portraits of English Prize Cattle shew none equal to this animal.—By Mr. Dubs.

The possession of a flock which would insure such animals as any of the above, might be considered a great acquisition in any country. We do not know the treasures we possess in the animal tribe; but it is to be hoped that the cattle shew will bring them forward, and also give rise to the introduction or origination of more.

4. A Free Martin and an Ox, twins—weight 2660 lbs.—round compact figures, and very well made. They had been worked together in yokes.—By Mr. Dubs.

5. A Cow and Calf—the latter six months old—weight 644 lbs.—By Mr. Dubs.

6. A Cow, four years old, which gives ten quarts at a milking, and her Calf, one year old—large size.—By Mr. James Coyle, Turner's lane.

7. Several Rams and Ewes of the Merino breed of sheep, 3-4 and 7-8 blood.—By col. Humphreys, from near New-Haven, Connecticut.

8. Two Rams and two Ewes of the Irish breed of sheep—one of the rams was six years old, and of great size; he was the sire of the largest wether (five weight 276 lbs.) fattened by J. Hickman, and killed last spring in this city. The ram was sold to Mr. Sloan, of New-Jersey, for 45 dollars. The ewe for 25 dollars. A lamb of this breed, at four months old, weighed 94 lbs. By Mr. Weston, near West Chester.

9. Two 7-8 Merino Rams, and two 3-4 do.—By Dr. Meafe. One of the 7-8 had his last year's fleece on. He was left unshorn this season, in order to shew that the Merino breed do not lose their wool, like all other sheep, when the new coat is forming.

10. A broad tail Ram, of the Barbary breed.*

11. An Ewe of the new Leicester or Bakewell breed of sheep, so deservedly famous in England for speedy fattening. This excellent breed, notwithstanding the selfish policy of England,† exists in great purity near New Brunswick, New-Jersey, on the farms of M. Smith, Esq. and captain Farmer. Tups are let readily at 200 and 150 dollars the season. The Ewe shewn is small boned, head small, neck neatly set on, body round and compact, loins broad, and the general appearance very handsome. She is one of sixteen ewes from the stock of Miles Smith, Esq.—Dr. Meafe.

On the second day the following Cattle were shewn.

1. A Suffolk polled Cow, imported by Turner Camic, Esq. She gives 17 quarts of milk—of good form, small neck and head, and fine limbed.

2. Twin Cows—21 months old, well formed, fine limbed. One had a calf three weeks old—the other was shortly to calve. By Mr. J. Thornton, of Lower Dublin, Philadelphia county.

3. A Bull, six years old, bred by Joseph Sims, Esq. from a bull imported by Mr. Katland, and an Alderney cow, imported by Mr. Sims—large, full quarters, round body, very gentle. His calves are in great estimation.—By Mr. J. Clift, of Lower Dublin.

A very fine fleece (full blood Merino) was exhibited by James Cadwell, Esq. and samples liberally distributed. This gentleman

NOTES.

* For an account of this breed of sheep, see "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia."

† By a law, passed in the 28th year of the present king's reign, any person finding a sheep (considered excepted) out of the kingdom, forfeits £3 for every sheep; and if detained suffers forfeiture for three months. The vessel is also forfeited.

man, in consequence of the late notice in the news-papers, that the shew would be held on the 10th inst. brought a very fine tup lamb, 6 months old, to town, from his farm near Haddonfield, N. Jersey; which, owing to fatigue and the heat of the weather, died in this city the next day. He weighed 87 1-4 lbs. his fleece weighed 2 1-4 lbs. exclusive of some ounces not taken off from the under part of the body. The same spirited improver stated that he has this spring shorn 12 1-2 lbs. washed wool from two yearling full blood Merinos, of his own raising.

Dr. Meafe read an extract of a letter just received from Mr. Robert R. Livingston, of New-York, stating that from a full blood Merino yearling ram, bred by himself from stock which he sent from France, while he was our minister there, he cut 9 lbs. 6 oz. of wool; and that from a full blood ram, also procured at the National Farm of France,* he obtained 9 lbs.—the wool sold for two dollars per lb. Samples of both were shewn, and greatly admired, being of silky fineness, and the staple unusually long.

The fact, of the greater weight of the Gallo-American fleece, shews sufficiently, if any proof was now required, that neither our climate nor our soil are unfavourable to the quantity or quality of wool.

NOTE.

* The French government for many years have had a farm, exclusively devoted to the raising Merino sheep, under the care of an able man, for the purpose of affording the farmers an opportunity of supplying themselves with the breed; and it is a fact that, by superior attention, the form of the animal is not only improved on, but the quantity of the wool obtained from them is treble that of the breed in their native country. The quality is also improved—and yet the sheep never travel like the Spanish flocks; a full proof, among numerous others, that the change of climate is not necessary to the preservation of the quality of the fleece, as commonly supposed.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. DIMMORE, of Washington City, is a correspondent of the *London Monthly Magazine*. In a late contribution to that popular Miscellany, he relates an extraordinary instance in his own person, of recovery from what appeared to be the very last stage of a swift decline, originally produced by a very severe cold, himself and his brother physicians having given up every hope of cure, he threw away his medicines, and resolved to gratify his appetite for Philadelphia Porter, which had been to him a prohibited article. Finding that it revived him, he increased the quantity to a bottle a day, the consequence of which was the rapid and finally total disappearance of every pulmonary symptom.

[Freeman's Journal.]

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

To the Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

Sir,
THE following experiment I have tried, and have no doubt it would be the means of preserving the lives of such of our seafaring people as should be so unfortunate as to abandon their vessels and intrust their lives to the boat.

A fourteen foot boat, with an empty puncheon lashed to the rising of the boat on the inside, will float with four men in it when full of water, and in that case may be bailed out. And I believe that one puncheon to a tun, or four puncheons to a twenty-foot long-boat, will float with sixteen men in the like manner.

In the above case a boat may live in the sea, without danger of turning bottom up.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Brooklyn.

Worthy of Imitation.

A SOCIETY has been formed at N. York, under the title of the *Anti-Duelling Association*. The members solemnly pledge themselves, by their signatures, "not to vote at any election for any man, whom, from current fame, or their own private opinion, they shall believe to have sent, accepted or carried, a Challenge to fight a Duel, or to have been in any wise concerned in promoting a Duel, or acting as second or surgeon therein." They agree that simple subscription to the above shall constitute membership, without regard to religious or political connexion. The Association assures the public that no retrospects are intended—what is past being considered as past—an opportunity is given to such as may have been unwillingly drawn into duels, to declare themselves in the cause of conviction and of truth. At the convention of the members of this society, John Broome, lieutenant-governor of the state of New-York, presided as chairman, and col. L. Loomis as secretary.

FROM THE WHIG.

New-Orleans, July 16.

TO anticipate the misrepresentations which Don Daniel and his friend Bradford may circulate, although they have been actively employed in exciting sedition among the troops from their earliest arrival, I offer you the following brief sketch of a transaction which occurred when on a late visit at the camp of Terre au Boeuf.

On the 10th inst. a lieutenant Canadian, of the 7th reg. reported to Lieut. Blue, of the same corps, that a general revolt was intended as soon as the men received their pay, and that the plan extended from right to left. He mentioned several names, and among them a corporal Donaldson, of the 5th reg. and a private by the name of Arbuckle of the 7th reg. and particularized Hogan, the sergeant-major of dragoons, as the proposed leader, who is said to be a British deserter. This report reached the general's ear the morning of the 11th, and measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the grounds on which it rested.

In the course of the day and night, satisfactory evidence was obtained, that a revolt was in agitation, and that a paper had been circulated for signers. The general had heard that an overt act was necessary to constitute treason and to justify accusation; but he reflected that if he should in this instance wait for the act, the actors might perhaps enter the plea of justification, and put his authority and the law at defiance; he therefore resolved, as on a former occasion, to anticipate the conspirators.

On the morning of the 12th, the ball cartridges were returned by the troops, and the guards were strengthened. The line paraded in the evening, the light artillery on the right, loaded with canister and lighted matches—the rolls being called and the orders read; three sergeants, one corporal and four privates, were drawn out and committed to the front guard, under an impressive silence, and a scene of obvious alarm from right to left. Picquets of confidential men were turned out in the course of the evening, and the officers emulated each other in vigilance, determined to lose their lives or extinguish the combination in its dawn.

On the 13th the enclosed order was issued, and a general court-martial was ordered to try the offenders. I left camp this morning, where every thing is tranquil. In short, this little excitement, operating like a tonic on all ranks, has produced an unprecedented display of zeal and action, and will no doubt have the best effect.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Terre au Boeuf, July 13th, 1869.

"It is with extreme pain, the general has heard of much licentious conversation in this camp, subversive of every principle of subordination and discipline, of patriotism and honour, and tending to dissolve those high and solemn obligations, by which every military man is bound to the service of his country.

"He is fully apprized of the acts which have been employed to seduce the incautious and innocent from their duty, to obtain their signatures to a bond of infamy, and to involve them in utter disgrace and ruin. He knows that his life has been menaced by a traitor, but he is persuaded, a great majority of the troops he commands, Americans by birth and in principle, will sooner suffer martyrdom, than attach an eternal stigma to their names and families, or raise their hands against the country which gave them birth. He knows also, that this camp, like all others, of equal extent, comprehends every species of human depravity, and on strict scrutiny will exhibit the various traits of character, from the patriot and the hero to the coward and the villain—men of profligate lives, fugitives from justice and deserters from foreign service.

"But were the general assured that every man of his camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked and perfidious, they should march to the gibbet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided to him, would be but a feather in the balance; in such a disgraceful extremity, the general would save his own honour by shooting the first man who refused his orders; in which, he can have no doubt, he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who wears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honour.

"The officers of this army are commanded to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, and to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a seditionary expression."

WILL SELL,
in this city,
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HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. county court.

SS.
clean Linen & Cotton

POLIS:
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AMUEL GREEN.

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Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

the Port Folio for November, 1806.

Mr. Oldschool. I casually met with a little volume of poetical poems, from the pen of an extraordinary youth, by the name of Spierin. He was a professional a clergyman, and pursued the nets of instruction for many years after his

THE TOMB OF GENIUS.

HERE the chilling north wind howls, here the weeds to wildly wave, Mourn'd by the weeping willow, Wash'd by the beating billow, 'Tis the youthful poet's grave.

The Monitor.

On Rejoicing at Bloody Victories. THE war in Europe: as lasted, with short armistices, now about seventeen years, and the blood has been spilt in this period than in the space of time.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the second day of October next, at the Store House of Westley Meeke, in said county,

ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gaither, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable country born slaves, on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

NOB. M'GILL, Adm'r. August 12, 1809.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at vendue, on the 26th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Willigmon's tavern, that TWO STORY FRAMED HOUSE, in School-street, Annapolis, at present in possession of Mr. William Marriot, on the following terms, viz. one third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two thirds in two equal annual payments, on giving bond, with approved security, carrying interest from the day of sale.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM. West River, August 15, 1809.

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Baltimore, after serving an apprenticeship to the TURNING BUSINESS, and has now turned his attention to the accommodation of the citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, adjoining Mr. Davis's, cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said branch with neatness and dispatch, and solicits the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old chairs, by replacing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in his line. Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809.

TO RENT,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 34 1/2 acres. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, corn-house, stable, a large new tobacco-house, with a prize shed and prizes, also an apple orchard, &c. The land lies level, and is very productive; there is a large proportion of grazing land, sufficient for the support of a large flock, particularly cattle; it is nearly surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, wild fowl, and oysters of a superior quality.

The subscriber has a quantity of excellent ship timber, and a great number of large walnuts for plank, also cedar, locust and walnut posts, which he wishes to dispose of. JOHN GASSAWAY, Rhode river. Rhode river, July, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt. R. WELCH, of BEN.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. servant, SOLOMON GROVES.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth instant, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn, a negro man named GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of lip in his speech; he took with him two shirts, two pair of trousers of osnabrig, a long coat of bottle green cloth, one short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, and he may perhaps have other cloths with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any goal in this state, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, if out of the state fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis goal, all reasonable charges paid by JAMES MACKUBIN. Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE, THE LANDHOLDERS ASSISTANT AND LAND-OFFICE GUIDE.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following

Articles, viz. CALLICOES and chintzes, 4-4 and 7-8 shirting cambric, 6-4 and 9-8 cambric muslin, Mullmull and Jackonet do. Plain and sprigg'd Leno do. Loom seeded or Madison do. Coloured nankeens and York stripes, Patent and common nankeens, Seerfucksers and imperial cord, Bandanoes and mock Madras handkerchiefs, White and coloured Marfeilles waitcoating, Men's and women's cotton stockings, Do. do. silk do. Paton and spidernet sleeves, White and coloured cotton gloves, Silk and cotton suspenders, Coloured threads and sewing cotton, A few pieces white sheeting, 1 box common slippers, Spangled tiffany, paper and bark fans.

With many other articles in the DRY GOODS way too tedious to insert; all of which will be sold low for cash, and as usual to punctual customers.

BARNEY CURRAN, Surviving partner of MICHAEL & BARNEY CURRAN. Annapolis, June 15, 1809.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his FARM on Severn river, known by the name of Fairfield, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and five hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, and a great proportion of chestnut. It is now in good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, and ten acres in red clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen, poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and tobacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-house and hayloft, under the same roof; as also an over-ferrier's-house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paled garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly new, in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit. For further particulars inquire of AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Aug. 21, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situate in Kent county, state of Maryland, called Blay's Addition, containing four hundred and fifty acres, held by courses and distances only, likewise the one half of a tract of land called Blay's Range, containing two hundred acres, held also by courses and distances only, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he intends petitioning the Judges of Kent County Court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound said tracts of land, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

CHS: TILDEN. Shrewsbury, August 19, 1809.

CALVERT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1809.

ON application of William Tylor, of Calvert county, to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Tylor has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said William Tylor give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court, to be held at Prince-Fredericktown, in said county, on the second Monday in October next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have,) why the said William Tylor should not be discharged agreeable to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette four successive weeks, and also by causing copies of the said order to be set up at the court-house and church doors of said county two months previous to the setting of the said next county court.

Signed by order of court, WILLIAM S. MORSELL, CLK.

THE LETTERS

UNDER the Signatures of SENEX and a FARMER, Price 37 1/2 cents, for Sale at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL,

AT PRIVATE SALE, HIS HOUSE and LOT in this city, situated in Cornhill-street, opposite Mr. CURRAN's store. The property is in good repair, several improvements having lately been made thereon. If the above property is not sold before the 11th day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN. N. B. For terms apply to Mr. ROBERT WELCH, of BEN. Annapolis, August 1, 1809.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 26, 1809. ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griever's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartie's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this state, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for the time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, of ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Alexander Laing has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland, and the said Alexander Laing at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Alexander Laing, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week until the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the court-house in the city of Annapolis, in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Alexander Laing's then and there taking the oath by the said act provided for delivering up his property.

Signed by order, NICH: HARWOOD, CLK. A. A. county court.

May 4, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

XVth Year.]

miscellany.

From the London Morning Post

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Mount Blanc is one of the highest peaks of the barony of Faucigny, in the Alps, and exhibits a kind of world, in which the wildest appearances almost said, horrors) of nature with the softest and most beautiful chain of Mount Blanc is its crown; and, besides the Arve, it is fringed from the Arveiron, which from the melted glaciers, like a geyser, flows from a dungeon, and foams in torrents of snow-water, having the appearance of glaciers, which slope down the valley. The beautiful gentiana alba, with blossoms of the lightest blue, grows in large quantities on the never melting glaciers. I thought it an emblem of the boldness of human nature, and, as it were, on the brink of the grave. In the vale, its very light, its ever fresh seeds impress every mind, and fill the soul with the thought. Who could be an Atheist, in this vale! If any of the readers of the Morning Post have visited this vale, among the Alps, I am sure they will not find the feelings expressed, or attempted to be expressed, in the following poem, excepted, in the following poem, excepted.

CHAMOUNY;

THE HOUR BEFORE SUN-RISE.

A HYMN.

AST thou a chern to stay the morn? In his sleep cour'd—so long he staid, by bald, awful head, O Chamouny, Arve and Arveiron at thy base, ceaselessly; but thou, dread mountain, from forth thy silent sea of pine, silently! Around thee and above thee is the sky, and black: transpicuous thou masts! Methinks thou piercest with a wedge! But when I look on thy own calm home, thy cry, habitation from eternity, and silent form! I gazed upon thee, still present to my bodily eye, I vanish from my thought. Entrance, I shipp'd the invisible alone. thou, mean-time, wait working, like some deep enchanting melody, we know not and we are listless! I awake, and with a busier mind, I will, self-conscious offer thee, as before, involuntary prayer and passive adoration!

Hand awake! and thou, my heart, awake, ye rocks! Ye forest pines, ye ferns, ye fids, and icy cliffs! All join, O silent mountain, sole as a blacker, than the darkness, all the night, all night, by troops of when they climb the sky, or when the morning star at the self Earth's rosy star, and of the herald! Wake, O wake and utter, sink thy sunless pillars deep in fill'd thy countenance with roses made thee father of perpetual youth, ye live, wild torrents, fiercer call'd you forth from night and darkness let you loofe, and let your these precipitous, black jets, ever flattered, and the same to give you your invulnerable strength, your speed, your surging thunder, and eternal flow who commanded, and the filer shall the billows stiffen, and the ice-falls! ye that from your own enormous ravines sleepy streams, methinks, that heard a muffled at once amid their multitudinous torrents! silent cataraes made you glorious, as the gauntlet the keen full moon! With you with Rainbows! With you with living blue spread garlands at God! The torrents like a river? The ice-plain burles, and sing the meadow streams with pine groves with their soft, and silent snow-mass loosing, the dullest flowers! that fringe the wild goats, bounding by the eagles, playmates of the mountain lightning, the dread arrows of the gods and wonders of the elements, God! and fill the hills! And thou, O silent form, alone, as I lit again my head, adoration I again behold, and to thy summit upward from deep slowly with dim eyes full of awe, thou mountain form! rise, like a cloud of incense from the kindly spirit thron'd among the dread ambassador from earth hierarch, tell thou the silent of all the stars and tell the rift with her thousand voices

miscellany.

From the London Morning Post.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Chamouny is one of the highest mountain peaks of the barony of Faucigny in the Alps...

CHAMOUNY; THE HOUR BEFORE SUN-RISE.

A HYMN.

AST thou a charm to stay the morning star In his steep course—so long he seems to pause...

Hand and voice, awake! and thou, my heart, awake! Awake, ye rocks! Ye forest pines, awake!

From a late Philadelphia paper.

CATTLE SHEW.

THE first Shew of Cattle held under the direction of the Pennsylvania Society for the Improvement of the Breed of Cattle took place at Bush-hill on the 18th and 19th of July...

The following cattle were shewn on the first day:

- 1. A steer, five years old, raised and shewn by John Pearson, Esq. of Darby—large capacious carcase, wide hind quarters—a good figure.

The possession of a flock which would insure such animals as any of the above, might be considered a great acquisition in any country.

- 4. A Free Martin and an Ox, twins—weight 2660 lbs.—round compact figures, and very well made.

- 6. A Cow, four years old, which gives ten quarts at a milking, and her calf, one year old—large size.—By Mr. James Coyle, Turner's lane.

- 7. Several Rams and Ewes of the Merino breed of sheep, 3-4 and 7-8 blood.—By col. Humphreys, from near New-Haven, Connecticut.

- 8. Two Rams and two Ewes of the Irish breed of sheep—one of the rams was six years old, and of great size; he was the sire of the largest wether (live weight 276 lbs.) fattened by J. Hickman, and killed last spring in this city.

- 9. Two 7-8 Merino Rams, and two 3-4 do.—By Dr. Meafe. One of the 7-8 had his last year's fleece on. He was left unshorn this season, in order to shew that the Merino breed do not lose their wool, like all other sheep, when the new coat is forming.

- 10. A broad tail Ram, of the Barbary breed.*

- 11. An Ewe of the new Leicester or Bakewell breed of sheep, so deservedly famous in England for speedy fattening. This excellent breed, notwithstanding the selfish policy of England, exists in great purity near New Brunswick, New-Jersey, on the farms of M. Smith, Esq. and captain Farmer.

On the second day the following Cattle were shewn.

- 1. A Suffolk polled Cow, imported by Turner Camic, Esq. She gives 17 quarts of milk—of good form, small neck and head, and fine limbed.

- 2. Twin Cows—21 months old, well formed, fine limbed. One had a calf three weeks old—the other was shortly to calve.

- 3. A Bull, six years old, bred by Joseph Sims, Esq. from a bull imported by Mr. Ketland, and an Alderney cow, imported by Mr. Sims—large, full quarters, round body, very gentle.

A very fine fleece (full blood Merino) was exhibited by James Cadwell, Esq. and samples liberally distributed. This gentleman...

For an account of this breed of sheep, see "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia."

By a law, passed in the 28th year of the present king's reign, any person sending a sheep (wether excepted) out of the kingdom, forfeits £3 for every sheep; and if detected suffers solitary confinement for three months. The vessel is also forfeited.

man, in consequence of the late notice in the newspapers, that the shew would be held on the 10th inst. brought a very fine tup lamb, 6 months old, to town, from his farm near Haddonfield, N. Jersey; which, owing to fatigue and the heat of the weather, died in this city the next day.

Dr. Meafe read an extract of a letter just received from Mr. Robert R. Livingston, of New-York, stating that from a full blood Merino yearling ram, bred by himself from stock which he sent from France, while he was our minister there, he cut 9 lbs. 6 oz. of wool; and that from a full blood ram, also procured at the National Farm of France, he obtained 9 lbs.—the wool sold for two dollars per lb.

The fact, of the greater weight of the Gallo-American fleece, shews sufficiently, if any proof was now required, that neither our climate nor our soil are unfavourable to the quantity or quality of wool.

NOTE. The French government for many years have had a farm, exclusively devoted to the raising Merino sheep, under the care of an able man, for the purpose of affording the farmers an opportunity of supplying themselves with the breed; and it is a fact that, by superior attention, the form of the animal is not only improved, but the quantity of the wool obtained from them is treble that of the breed in their native country.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. DINMORE, of Washington City, is a correspondent of the London Monthly Magazine. In a late contribution to that popular Miscellany, he states an extraordinary instance in his own person, of recovery from what appeared to be the very last stage of a swift decline, originally produced by a very severe cold.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser. SIR, THE following experiment I have tried, and have no doubt it would be the means of preserving the lives of such of our seafaring people as should be so unfortunate as to abandon their vessels and intrust their lives to the boat.

A fourteen foot boat, with an empty puncheon lashed to the rising of the boat on the inside, will float with four men in it when full of water, and in that case may be bailed out. And I believe that one puncheon to a tun, or four puncheons to a twenty-foot long-boat, will float with sixteen men in the like manner.

In the above case a boat may live in the sea, without danger of turning bottom up. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Brooklyn.

Worthy of Imitation. A SOCIETY has been formed at N. York, under the title of the Anti-Duelling Association. The members solemnly pledge themselves, by their signatures, "not to vote at any election for any man, whom, from current fame, or their own private opinion, they shall believe to have sent, accepted or carried, a Challenge to fight a Duel, or to have been in any wise concerned in promoting a Duel, or acting as second or surgeon therein."

But were the general assured that every man of his camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked and perfidious, they should march to the gibbet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided to him, would be but a feather in the balance: in such a disgraceful extremity, the general would save his own honour by shooting the first man who resisted his orders; in which, he can have no doubt, he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who wears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honour.

The officers of this army are commanded to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, and to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a feigning expression.

FROM THE WHIG.

New-Orleans, July 16.

TO anticipate the misrepresentations which Don Daniel and his friend Bradford may circulate, although they have been actively employed in exciting sedition among the troops, from their earliest arrival, I offer you the following brief sketch of a transaction which occurred when on a late visit at the camp of Terre au Boeuf.

On the 10th inst. a lieutenant Christian, of the 7th reg. reported to lieut. Blue, of the same corps, that a general revolt was intended as soon as the men received their pay, and that the plan extended from right to left. He mentioned several names, and among them are corporal Donaldson, of the 5th reg. and a private by the name of Arbuckle of the 7th reg. and particularized Hogan, the sergeant-major of dragoons, as the proposed leader, who is said to be a British deserter. This report reached the general's ear the morning of the 11th, and measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the grounds on which it rested.

In the course of the day and night, satisfactory evidence was obtained, that a revolt was in agitation, and that a paper had been circulated for signers. The general had heard that an overt act was necessary to constitute treason and to justify accusation; but he reflected that if he should in this instance wait for the act, the actors might perhaps enter the plea of justification, and put his authority and the law at defiance; he therefore resolved, as on a former occasion, to anticipate the conspirators.

On the morning of the 12th, the ball cartridges were returned by the troops, and the guards were strengthened. The line paraded in the evening, the light artillery on the right, loaded with cannister and lighted matches—the rolls being called and the orders read, three sergeants, one corporal and four privates, were drawn out and committed to the front guard, under an impressive silence, and a scene of obvious alarm from right to left. Picquets of confidential men were turned out in the course of the evening, and the officers emulated each other in vigilance, determined to lose their lives or extinguish the combination in its dawn.

On the 13th the enclosed order was issued, and a general court-martial was ordered to try the offenders. I left camp this morning, where every thing is tranquil. In short, this little excitement, operating like a tonic on all ranks, has produced an unprecedented display of zeal and action, and will no doubt have the best effect.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Terre au Boeuf, July 13th, 1809.

"It is with extreme pain, the general has heard of much licentious conversation in this camp, subversive of every principle of subordination and discipline, of patriotism and honour, and tending to dissolve those high and solemn obligations, by which every military man is bound to the service of his country.

"He is fully apprized of the acts which have been employed to seduce the incautious and innocent from their duty, to obtain their signatures to a bond of infamy, and to involve them in utter disgrace and ruin. He knows that his life has been menaced by a traitor, but he is persuaded, a great majority of the troops he commands, Americans by birth and in principle, will sooner suffer martyrdom, than attach an eternal stigma to their names and families, or raise their hands against the country which gave them birth.—He knows also, that this camp, like all others, of equal extent, comprehends every species of human depravity, and on strict scrutiny will exhibit the various traits of character, from the patriot and the hero to the coward and the villain—men of profligate lives, fugitives from justice and deserters from foreign service.

"But were the general assured that every man of his camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked and perfidious, they should march to the gibbet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided to him, would be but a feather in the balance: in such a disgraceful extremity, the general would save his own honour by shooting the first man who resisted his orders; in which, he can have no doubt, he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who wears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honour.

"The officers of this army are commanded to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, and to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a feigning expression."

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World, News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

By the brig Eutaw, Gantz, in 35 days from the Island of Syst, (Denmark,) at Baltimore.

Translated for the Whig.

MANHEIM, JULY 14.

THE 5th and 6th inst. are famous in the history of the present war. The emperor Napoleon on the 5th crossed the Danube with his numerous army, the 6th began the most memorable battle that was ever fought. It was near Neufidela that the French army obtained a complete victory.

According to news from Munich, a courier arrived the 9th July, announcing 30,000 prisoners being already taken. Letters from Carlruhe, state the number of prisoners taken on the 5th and 6th July to be 40,000. The 7th the remains of the Austrian army was pursued: other letters to the 7th, state the number of dead and wounded to be 50,000—the Bavarian and Saxon troops covered themselves with glory.

LINTZ, JULY 8.

The victory is now decided, the fourth courier has just arrived and brings us this important news.

The Archduke Charles is mortally wounded; the Archduke Lewis is also wounded—16 generals killed and wounded or made prisoners; upwards of 30,000 men shared the same fate—100 cannons were taken.—In the beginning of the battle, the right wing of the enemy was driven out of its batteries, the centre was next forced. The retreat of the enemy towards Hungary is cut off. The slaughter was dreadful; the field of battle is covered with dead and wounded. The enemy is closely pursued.—The great drama will be finished in the course of this month.

POSEN, JULY 15.

Prince Poniatowski has established in Galicia the imperial eagle in honour of Napoleon the Great.

MUNICH, JULY 9.

The 5th and 6th inst. will ever be memorable. Yesterday after skilful manœuvres all the enemy's fortifications were carried off; he (the enemy) was driven to the plains, and pursued 3 leagues from the Danube.

To-day, the enemy has been attacked on the heights of Wagram, Baumensdorf, and Neufidela. All the united forces of Austria, have been completely beaten. The victory was decided at 10 A. M. her losses in prisoners, cannon and standards, are enormous. We have lost no officer of any note. The emperor is in good health.

The French general Moletto has been detached from the grand army to protect Dalmatia.

Taken from the Copenhagen Gazette of the 21st July.

The last news received from the Austrians themselves, attest their defeat.

The following letter has been forwarded from Machren, dated 9th July.

On the 5th the French made a violent attack on the left wing of the Austrians. The city of Enzersdorf was consumed in the evening of the 4th. On the 5th early at Morgen, the French crossed the Danube with 36,000 men, near Fischamend. While the Austrian right wing resisted the French army, the left wing was falling back, fighting. The 6th the attack was renewed with the left wing which was in a short time overpowered. The Austrian army was obliged to retire to Bisamberg.

By the crossing the Danube by Fischamend, the division of the Archduke John was cut off, and was unable to assist the left wing of the main army. News from the French headquarters mention, that about 40,000 prisoners and 100 pieces of cannon have been taken. The loss of the French is not known, but according to the position of the Austrian army had, and the way they fought, the enemy's loss must be enormous. Though it is related as a fact that more than 50,000 French soldiers have not had the least share in the battle.

The Austrian field marshal lieut. D'Aspre and gen. Normann have been killed in the battle of the 5th and 6th; 13 generals besides are said to be wounded or killed.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 15.

On the 7th of July 10 English vessels of war landed 400 men at Cuxhaven and Ritzbuttel, of which places they immediately took possession. It is said that the English have also landed some troops at Bremerhe. On the 11th of July 18 English armed vessels were seen to lay off the mouth of the Elbe, apparently with troops on board.

From the North American of Saturday last.

THE SECOND GRAND BATTLE ON THE DANUBE.

We have made a great effort to translate and publish the official bulletin of the battle of Wagram, which was fought in sight of Vienna. The articles published in the democratic papers of this morning are mere aggravated rumours; all their dates being superfluous by the bulletin, except the armistice, which is not contained in our file, and which we have therefore copied from the American of this morning.

As the armistice was made several days after the battle, it is evident that it was not immediately compelled by it; and as the terms of it exclude the French from all Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia, the strength of the Austrian monarch is far from being exhausted.—Of the 200,000 men, with which the archduke commenced the conflict, the French do not pretend that he lost more than 60,000, and it is probable that the number is vastly less. Hence by their own statement he must have 140,000 men left. But the attack having been made by the French, and the bulletin plainly evincing, that it was a drawn battle, we make no doubt, that the French loss has been tremendous.

The affairs of Europe are not therefore settled; and it is certain that the foil of Germany will drink up much more blood of her sons before they will become the irredeemable slaves of the Corsican.

Latest from the European Continent.

We have hastily made the following translation from the "Hamburg Correspondent," of the 21st July, with which we have been favoured by a gentleman of this city.

MUNICH, JULY 12.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY. Wolkersdorff, 8th July.

Passage of the arm of the Danube to the Island of Lobau.

On the 4th at 10 in the evening gen. Oudinot embarked 1,500 of gen. Couroux's voltigeurs on the great arm of the Danube. Col. Balte with 10 gun-boats carried them out and landed them beyond the confluence of the lesser arm of the island of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced, and he was pursued from the foot to the village of Munlet.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries planted against Enzersdorff received orders to begin to fire. The howitzers reduced this unfortunate small city to ashes, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [the figure is illegible] bridges, and the left wing debouched, under the protection of the batteries, 1,500 toises below Enzersdorff, and the right at Wittau. The corps of the duke of Rivoli (Maffena) composed the right wing, that of Oudinot the centre, and Auerstadt's (Davoull) the left wing. The corps of the duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte,) of the Viceroy, and of Ragusa (Marmont) the guard and the cuirassiers composed the 2d line and the reserve. The great darkness, a heavy storm and a rain which poured into the streams rendered this night as dreadful, as it was favourable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th at the earliest dawn, every man perceived the emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furthest extremity of the enemy's left wing, had turned all his intrenchments, rendered all his works useless, and had compelled the Austrians to move out of their posts and to give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accomplished, and without passing the Danube any where else, without even any support from the works, the enemy were obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubt. Now was anticipated the greatest and most happy result.

At eight in the morning, the batteries, which played upon Enzersdorff, had produced such an effect that the enemy was fain to take possession of it with 4 battalions. The duke of Rivoli ordered his first aid-de-camp St. Croix to march against it, of which he possessed himself without much opposition and captured every thing in it.

Count Oudinot surrounded the fortrefs of Saehsengang, which the enemy had garrisoned, compelled 900 men which defended it to surrender, and took 12 pieces of cannon.—Now the emperor ordered his whole army to display upon the immense plain of Enzersdorff.

Mean-while, the enemy, who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to command some advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpose he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the line as new levies, in order if possible to outflank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took possession of the village of Rutzendorff. The emperor ordered count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the duke of Auerstadt to pass on the right of it, and direct

himself against the head quarters of the archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evening we manœuvred in this vast plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their intrenched posts, they retired from them as though through magic. The duke of Rivoli caused them to be taken possession of without opposition. In this manner we got into our power, the works of Elseling and Grofs Aspern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally useless to him. At Raschdorff, which the duke of Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and taken, he met with some opposition.—The enemy was every where put to flight, and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly dismayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results, occasioned almost without an effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: His right wing extended from Stadlau to Gernsdorff, his centre from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram to Neustedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great Aspern, its centre at Raschdorff, and its right at Glinzendorff.—In this order night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take possession of the village of Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprised by a change of camp, must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order or object, and the affair would soon be terminated without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village; but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies, and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the centre, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose the duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Adelsklay, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders in case of necessity to retreat to the island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt had orders to advance beyond the village of Groschof, in order to approach the centre.—The Austrian general in the mean-time weakened his centre, in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave an additional extent.

On the 6th at day break the Duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the Duke of Rivoli. The Vice King closed in the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the Duke of Ragusa, the corps of the Imp. Guard, and the division of Cuirassiers formed 7 or 8 lines. The Duke of Auerstadt marched from the right wing to reach the centre. The enemy on the other hand placed the corps of Bellegarde at Radlau, in March; the corps Collowrath, Lichtenstein and Muller, united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the Prince of Hohenzollern was, & at the end of the left wing at Neustedel, where the corps of Rosenberg and Auerberg debouched, and by a curved movement at the early dawn fell upon each other and gave the signal for battle.

The emperor equally commenced at this period, ordered the duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of cuirassiers of the duke of Padau, and the corps of Rosenberg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of gen. count Nanfauty. In less than three quarters of an hour the fine corps of Auerstadt had defeated the corps of Rosenberg and pursued it beyond Neustedel, and did it great injury.

Mean-while the cannonade became general through the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery. It might be said, that the Austrian general prepared not to obtain a victory, but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed to unskilful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited sometime before he ordered the small disposition which was necessary, to frustrate that of the enemy and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the Duke of Rivoli to attack a village which the enemy occupied, and by which the centre of the army was a little galled. He ordered the Duke of Auerstadt, to take the position of Neustedel, and thence to advance to Wagram, and ordered the duke Ragusa and general Macdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram the moment the duke of Auerstadt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the duke of Rivoli had ta-

ken; our left wing was surrounded at 200 toises; a violent cannonade was already heard at Grofs Aspern, and the whole interval occupied by an immense line of artillery.—No doubt was left about it.

The emperor in this situation, ordered general Macdonald to form the divisions of Brouffier and Lamarcque into columns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nanfauty, the guards and 40 detachments of different corps. Gen. count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing, till he came within half cannon shot, then commenced an astonishing fire, which slaughter and death were carried into the enemy's ranks. The general of division Heiss supported with the brigade of fusiliers and Tirailleurs the guard of general Macdonald. The guard altered its front to render the attack infallible. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His astonished wing marked the danger of the situation in which it was and in great haste retreated. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked during the flight of the centre and the movement forced the right wing. Neustedel was taken from his left wing by the duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded. The divisions of Brouffier and Gubin covered themselves with glory.

It was now 10 o'clock in the morning, intelligent men saw that the day was decided, and that victory was on our side.

At noon, count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and he took possession of this important station. From 12 o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on the enemy was out of sight. Our left wing stood at Jetelsee and at Ebersdorff, our centre near Ebersdorff, and the cavalry of our right wing was extended, the posts at Schoennkirchen.

On the 7th at day break the army was in motion, and marched against Korneberg and Wolkersdorff, and took post at Nischelberg. The enemy cut off from Hungary and Moravia found itself on the side of Bohemia driven into a strait.

Such is the representation of the battle of Wagram, the distinguished and ever glorious battle, where from 3 to 400,000 men, with from 12 to 1,500 cannon, fought for a general interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. The standards, 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, among whom are from 3 to 400 officers, and among whom are a considerable number of generals, colonels and majors, are the trophies of this victory.—The fields of battle are covered with dead bodies, among which were found the bodies of several generals, and among the rest that of Mr. Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against it.—All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those whom he was able to carry off at the beginning of the battle were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army in all about 60,000 men, and his loss is estimated at 1,500 dead and 5 or 6,000 wounded.

At the moment when the duke of Hohenzollern was ordering the attack of the cavalry, he was killed by a cannon ball. The prince struck the saddle and occasioned him a slight contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lafalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of the empire.

The Bavarian general Von Wreche and the generals Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Salas and Desfrance were wounded. Col. Primas and Albrandini was struck on the arm by a musket ball. The majors of chassiers of the guard Daumeneil and Corbineau, and St. Croix were also wounded. The adjutant commandant Duprat was killed. The colonel of the 9th reg. of infantry of the line remained on the field of battle. This regiment covered itself with glory.

The general staff is making out a statement of our loss.

A singular circumstance in this great battle is, that the columns, which lay nearest to Vienna, were not 200 toises distant from it. The numerous population covered the towers, roofs and heights, to witness this great spectacle.

The emperor of Austria quitted Wolkersdorff on the 6th at 5 in the morning, and ascended a Belvidere, whence he saw the field of battle, and remained till noon, when he scampered away at full speed.

The French head quarters arrived on the 7th in the morning at Wolkersdorff.

[In the beginning of the bulletin remarkable are made on the positions of the army. The Austrians were in all stated at 200,000 men, and their artillery at from 8 to 900 field pieces.

[Note of the German Editor.]

Translated for the American.

WARSBURG, JULY 21, 8 O'CLOCK. This moment a courier from the king has arrived with a copy of the armistice agreed upon between the emperor and king of Italy and his majesty of Austria.

ARMISTICE. Agreed upon between the emperor and king of Italy and his majesty of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice between his majesty the emperor of Austria and his majesty the king of Italy and his majesty of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarcation of Austria, is the boundary of Austria and Bohemia, the circle of the empire established on the confines of the empire. This line begins at Braunau, the Marlb on the other side of the Marlb with the Zaya, from the Marlb's along the road from Preiburg, and 3 miles around the confluence of the Danube until its confluence with the Danube, and 3 miles from its banks until the confluence of the Danube with the Danube, Carinthia, Istria, (with the exception of Fiume, which is subject to the determination of his highness the emperor.)

Art. 3. The citadels of Bregenz and Sigmaringen shall be immediately delivered up to the emperor.

Art. 4. The Austrian troops shall be evacuated from the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg; the city of Innsbruck shall be delivered up to the emperor.

Art. 5. The magazines, provisions, and stores in those places in the possession of the Austrian troops, may be carried off.

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, the French shall occupy what they please for one month. Fifteen days shall be given prior to the commencement of the operations.

Art. 7. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of the armistice.

Art. 8. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of the armistice.

Art. 9. To-morrow (the 13th) the Austrian troops shall begin to evacuate the places designated in the armistice.—For the evacuation of the city of Gratz on the 16th July, in the afternoon.

Done and concluded by both sovereigns, in the presence of their plenipotentiaries.

Baron VON VIMPERG, in chief of the staff of the Austrian army.

His excellency The Prince NEUCHÂTEAU, chief of the staff of the French army.

The Secretary in the absence of the Emperor.

MARIUS.

American.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 15. THE health of the troops here aux Bœufs, has been for some time in a state of speculation, that facts seemed impertinent by a candid eye.

The troops have been at the advance) 56 days, and the disease—one shot—3 by apoplexy and one by a bayonet pointed weapon—and all above, by diseases contracted in the city or other ante.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. On Monday the subscription for the Bank of Washington was opened at the Hotel. We have the pleasure to announce that the number of shares to be taken is limited, (25,000 shares each) was subscribed before 4 o'clock, till which hour the subscription was required to keep open.

2000 shares were subscribed, and were in attendance, who they could have been received very considerably to the number. In order to reduce the number to that fixed by the contract, an amount equal to the number of the shares of the bank, was subscribed to the largest amount. Every friend of the city will be pleased to see this testimony of its increasing prosperity.

The present summer has been the healthiest than any perhaps experienced in the state.—The morning during a considerable part of August, has been as low as in the month of June, and the crops have been agreeable and comfortable. Wheat crops in the state are unusually abundant—but the country has been greatly benefited.

Herkimer, (New-York) has fallen at Warren on the 11th of the morning. The corn crops will turn out well, but the continued wet prevents early harvesting wheat.

(Translated for the American.)

HAMBURG, JULY 21, 8 O'CLOCK, A. M.
This moment a courier from the emperor and king has arrived with a copy of the armistice agreed upon between the two emperors on the 12th inst. and has brought us the agreeable news that peace is very near.

ARMISTICE.

Agreed upon between the emperor of France and king of Italy and the emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy and his majesty the emperor of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarkation, on the part of Austria, is the boundary between Austria and Bohemia, the circle of Brunn, and a line established on the confines of Mahren above Raab. This line begins at Brunn near the Marsh & the Marsh on the other side with its confluence with the Zaya, from thence to St. John's & along the road from Pressburg, Reiffersburg, and 3 miles around the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab and 3 miles from its banks until it reaches the centre and the mouth of the river. The river Rivoi attacked by the Austrians, and the river Neufelder, which is submitted to the determination of his highness the Archduke Charles.

Art. 3. The citadels of Bruen and Gratz shall be immediately delivered up after signing of the armistice.

Art. 4. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Tyrol and the Voralberg; the fort of Schlenberg shall be delivered up to the French troops.

Art. 5. The magazines, provisions and arms, in those places in the possession of the Austrian troops, may be carried away.

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, both armies shall occupy what they at present possess.

Art. 7. The present armistice shall continue for one month. Fifteen days notice shall be given prior to the commencement of hostilities.

Art. 8. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of the armistice.

Art. 9. To-morrow (the 13th) the Austrian troops shall begin to evacuate the territories designated in the armistice.—Fort Bruen shall be delivered up to the French on the 14th, and Gratz on the 16th July, inst.

Done and concluded by the undersigned, and authorized by both sovereigns.

Baron VON VIMPSSEN, Major-General, in chief of the staff of the Austrian army.

His excellency The Prince NEUFCHATEL, Chief of the staff of the 3d corps.

REUBEL, Secretary in the absence of Commandant MARINVILLE.

American.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 29.

THE health of the troops at the camp aux Beufs, has been so much the subject of speculation, that facts may not be deemed impertinent by a candid public. The troops have been at the cantonment (advance) 56 days, and they have lost 4000 men—3 by apoplexy—15 by chronic diseases—one by a bayonet, or some pointed weapon—and all but 5, except those above, by diseases contracted by the diffusion of the city or other anterior causes.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7.

On Monday the subscription for the stock of the Bank of Washington was opened at the Hotel. We have the pleasure to state that the number of shares to which the subscription is limited, (25,000 shares at 40 cents each) was subscribed before 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, till which hour the commission were required to keep open the books, 1000 shares were subscribed, and many persons were in attendance, whose subscriptions they could have been received, would have been very considerably to the surplus already subscribed. In order to reduce the number of shares to that fixed by the constitution of the bank, an amount equal to the surplus will be deducted from the shares of those who have subscribed to the largest amount.

Every friend of the city will learn with pleasure this testimony of its increasing prosperity.

The present summer has been colder and less healthy than any perhaps ever before experienced in the state.—The Mercury in morning during a considerable part of June and August, has been as low as 70 degrees. There have been agreeable and indeed necessary comfort. Wheat crops in the state have been unusually abundant—but corn in the country has been greatly injured by the wet.

Herkimer, (New-York) paper informs us that on the morning of the 10th a lightning-bolt bitened the surface of the earth at Herkimer. Corn crops will turn out nothing, and continued wet prevents either making hay or sowing wheat. [Rel. Star.]

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS SELLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

(Translated for the American.)

Celebration of the 4th of July at Paris.

On the 4th inst. the Americans residing in this city, celebrated the anniversary of that ever memorable day which gave birth to their independence. The greatest taste was displayed in the decorations of the room in which they assembled.—The walls were covered with emblematic figures of exquisite workmanship. At one end of the room America and France were seen sitting together in the Temple of Peace, united by laurel wreaths, each holding a Horn of Plenty, with England, in a humble attitude, at their feet. Another emblem represented the President of the United States, and the Senate of the same, before whom stood an old warrior, bearing a standard, on which was inscribed—"4th of July, 1776.—Freedom of the seas for neutrals, or war with England!!"

General Armstrong, Ambassador from the United States, the gentlemen composing his legation, and many French gentlemen of the highest distinction, partook of the entertainment.

The following are the toasts drank on the occasion.

- 1st. The Independence of the United States.
2d. The President of the same—James Madison, Esquire.
3d. His I. and R. M. Napoleon 1st, Emperor of the French and King of Italy.
4th. The brave Americans who fought to rid their country of the tyrannical yoke of England.
5th. General Armstrong.

On Friday last Francis James Jackson, Esq. lady and family, left this city for Washington. During their stay in town they were waited on by several of its most respectable citizens.

On Wednesday evening last the British frigate L'Africaine, Captain Raggett, left her anchorage off this port, and proceeded down the Bay for Hampton Roads.

On Thursday morning seven of the men who made their escape from L'Africaine while off here, were seized in Baltimore and lodged in gaol.—On Friday morning they were bro't before Judge Scott, and discharged. They were liberated (says the Whig) amidst the acclamations of the crowd, who eagerly strove for precedence in giving them money to begin the world anew.

The British seamen released this morning, inform that the following persons, American citizens, have been impressed, and are now detained on board L'Africaine frigate:—Edward Swaine, John Ferguson, George Wilson, John Butler, John Williams and Ambrose Crufe. The three last are black men. [Balt. Ev. Post.]

The Knell.

COMMUNICATION.

Departed this life, in this city, yesterday morning, in the year of his age, Mr. JAMES FOOTELL, Purser in the United States navy.

Seldom have we had occasion to discharge a more melancholy duty than recording the decease of this amiable young man. He arrived in this, his native city, from Norfolk, on Sunday last, with the fatal presentiment that his earthly career was drawing to a close. His amiable and affectionate sisters fondly flattered themselves that his return to

"Home, the resort
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where
Supporting and supported, polish'd friends
And dear relations, mingle into bliss,"
would arrest the progress of a consuming malady, to which he had long been a prey. But alas!

"Sorrow's dear morn to their sad hearts returns,
And exil'd hope her blighted garland mourns."
The ways of Heaven are impervious to mortal ken, and though we lament his untimely end, the recollection of his virtues, which endeared him to all who knew him, will alleviate the pangs of grief, by giving us a well grounded hope, that he is now enjoying the reward promised to the righteous.
"See, what a blessing 'tis to die in peace,
To leave the world, and feel no secret stings
From a reproving conscience. What is death
To him who meets it with an upright heart?
A quiet haven, where his shatter'd bark
Harbours secure till the rude storm is past!
Perhaps a passage, overhung with clouds
But at its entrance, a few leagues beyond
Op'ning to kinder skies and milder winds,
And seas pacific as the fowl that seeks them."

The citizens are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock.



TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR CASH, AT the wharf, in the city of Annapolis, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock, the Schooner HARRIET, of Baltimore, together with her tackle and furniture.

LAUTHER TAYLOR. September 12, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a Negro Lad named DICK, who says he is the property of Mr. Furton, of Alexandria, (district of Columbia;) he appears to be about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and is of a light complexion, is marked with scars on his back, breast and chin, as if recently whipped.—His cloathing consists of an old wool hat, white cloth jacket, ozenabrig shirt and trousers. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. Annapolis, Sept. 6, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Store house of Westley Meeks, in said county,

ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gai-ther, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable country born slaves, on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r. August 12, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at the country residence of the subscriber, on the north side of Magothy river,

ALL the personal estate of Henry Ward, deceased, consisting of a Gold Watch, and sundry articles of Apparel, &c. for Cash. All persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Ward are desired to bring them in, or forward them to the subscriber, regularly proved, and those indebted to make speedy payment to

JOHN GIBSON, Adm'r. N. B. On the day above mentioned will also be sold, at public sale, on a credit, SIX COWS, and a handsome young BULL, three years old, of the Bakewell breed.

Any person wanting early POTATOES, for feed, may be supplied at any time this Fall or Winter. September 1, 1809.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at vendue, on the 26th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Willigmon's tavern, that TWO STORY FRAMED HOUSE, in School-street, Annapolis, at present in possession of Mr. William Marriot, on the following terms, viz. one third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two thirds in two equal annual payments, on giving bond, with approved security, carrying interest from the day of sale.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM. West River, August 15, 1809.

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Baltimore, after serving an apprenticeship to the TURNING BUSINESS, and has now turned his attention to the accommodation of the citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, adjoining Mr. Davis's, cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said branch with neatness and dispatch, and solicits the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old chairs, by replacing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in his line. Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situate in Kent county, state of Maryland, called Blay's Addition, containing four hundred and fifty acres, held by courses and distances only, likewise the one half of a tract of land called Blay's Range, containing two hundred acres, held also by courses and distances only, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he intends petitioning the Judges of Kent County Court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound said tracts of land, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

CHS: TILDEN. Shrewbury, August 19, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, any indebted to the subscriber, are early requested to make immediate payment. Longer indulgence is not to be expected—can it be given.—He has pressing and important engagements to meet, and hopes prompt and due attention will be paid to notification. In every case of failure, he ever unpleasant and painful, he shall feel self compelled to resort to legal measures, without delay.

W. ALEXANDER N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent FARM on Severn River, known the name of Fairfeld, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and five hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, &c. a great proportion of chestnut. It is now in good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, and ten acres in clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen, poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and tobacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-hay and hayloft, under the same roof; as also an evergreen-house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paled garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly new in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit.

For further particulars inquire of AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL. Aug. 21, 1809.

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 34 1/2 acres. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, corn-house, stable, a large new tobacco-house, with a prize shed and prizes, all an apple orchard, &c. The land lies level and is very productive; there is a large proportion of grazing land, sufficient for the support of a large flock, particularly cattle. It is nearly surrounded with navigable water abounding with fish, wild fowl, and oysters of a superior quality.

The subscriber has a quantity of excellent ship timber, and a great number of large walnuts for plank, also cedar, locust and walnut posts, which he wishes to dispose of. JOHN GASSAWAY, Rhode river. Rhode river, July, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the 15th December next,

THE FARM now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM EURICKSON, on the north side of Severn, containing about 290 acres. It is unnecessary to describe the said land, as all persons disposed to rent, will view the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Mr. JAMES BOONE, adjoining the land.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. Annapolis, August 14, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant, SOLOMON GROVES.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth instant, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn, a negro man named GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of lisp in his speech; he took with him two shirts, two pair of trousers of ozenabrig, a long coat of bottle green cloth, one short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, and he may perhaps have other cloaths with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this state, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, if out of the state fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges paid by JAMES MACKUBIN. Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

On the Death of an Infant Sister.
H raptur'd heart and smiling eye,
Mother view'd her little pride,

Young years seem'd fled away,
And now her darling child appears,

Do not thus with ardour vain
A ways of future fate explore!

Lovely innocent! in peace—
Grief pervades thy mother's breast;

Shall the bosom swelling high
Betwixt the mourner's secret pain;

SELECTED.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

The Meadow Moss and Sweet Brier.
HERE, 'neath the Sweet Brier, lowly laid,
His battles, life and glories done;

Yet had known the hallow'd spot,
Where rests the great, the good, the brave;

With pity warm, I thoughtless cried—
"Ah! luckless flower, to bloom unseen,

Not Europe's clime, nor Persia's vales,
In rank, can with this flow'r contend;

Not Arab's spicy gales,
When to its bosom zephyrs bend.

Columbia's genius lov'd the flow'r,
And when her murder'd fadem fell,

What tho' it bind no blood-stain'd brow!
Yet where misfortune's son lies low,

Is heard its sigh—is shed its tear."

Mount Hope, the residence of King Philip—
[King Philip, an Indian sachem.

Epigram.
TRIES Nell to Tom, 'mid matrimonial strife,
Curst be the hour I first became your wife.

Anecdote of King Charles the First.
THE day after His Majesty arrived at
Southwell, walking about the town as it was

Samuel Maccubbin.
N. B. If the above property is not sold before
the 10th day of October next, it will, on

Laws of Maryland.
A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland,
and the Votes and Proceedings, June

Honest Politician.
A FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICALIAN
for sale at this office.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Just received, and for Sale by
GIDEON WHITE, ANNAPOLIS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
LEE'S GENUINE PATENT AND
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most
diseases to which the human Body is liable,

Lee's Worm-Destroying
Lozenges,
Which effectually expel all
kinds of worms from
persons of every age.

Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the
cure of ringworms,
tetter, and all eruptions
of the skin, rendering
it soft and smooth.

Lee's sovereign Ointment
for the Itch,
Which is warranted
an infallible remedy
by one application,
without mercury.

Lee's Elixir,
A certain remedy
for colds, coughs, asthma,
and particularly the
hooping-cough, so
destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for
the cure of rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience
to be unequalled in the
cure of nervous disorders,
consumptions, lowness of
spirits, inward weaknesses, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention
and cure of bilious &
malignant fevers.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water,
An effectual remedy
for all diseases of
the eyes.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens have
received benefit from the above medicines,
when reduced to the last stage of disease,

Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, &c.
may be had gratis at the above place of sale,

Those medicines have been made known for
a number of years to the public, and nothing
can speak more in their favour than the rapid

Richard Lee & Son.
N. B. Each and every medicine above
enumerated have got their directions, describing
their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

September 4, 1809.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell his Plantation,
lying on Beard's creek, adjoining the
farm of col. Richard Harwood, of Thomas,

Samuel Maccubbin.
N. B. If the above property is not sold before
the 10th day of October next, it will, on
that day, be offered at public sale to the
highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Welch,
of Ben. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

September 4, 1809.

LAWYER.
A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland,
and the Votes and Proceedings, June
Session, 1809, for sale at the office of the
Maryland Gazette, price 50 Cents.

September 4, 1809.

HONEST POLITICIAN.
A FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICALIAN
for sale at this office.

September 4, 1809.

MINERAL WATERS.

MINERAL WATER WAREHOUSE,
(No. 11.)

South Calvert-Street, Baltimore.

WE are happy to present to the public
the following respectable and satisfactory
testimony from some of the most eminent
physicians of Baltimore, which must sufficiently
establish the utility and medical virtues
of the Artificial Mineral Waters, as prepared
by us, and which places us beyond the reach
of envy or calumny.

HANNA and HAWKINS.

No. 1.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,
HAVING had frequent occasion to
prescribe the factitious waters manufactured
at your laboratory, I take great pleasure in
testifying to their virtues. I can assert, with
truth, that my expectations have not been
disappointed in a single instance, and I have
no doubt, but (when judiciously administered)
they will become a valuable acquisition to our
city. I cannot but anticipate sufficient liberality
and discernment in the citizens of Baltimore
to remunerate you for your labour and
expense, and beg of you to accept of the
assurance of my disposition to promote the
interest of so useful an establishment.

Signed NATHL. POTTER.

No. 2.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,
THE establishment of your factitious mineral
water warehouse, cannot fail to be highly
beneficial to such citizens of Baltimore as
labour under debility of the stomach or bowels,
with the various concomitant complaints of
such affections. Long since the celebrated
Bergman shewed, that every natural mineral
water could be successfully imitated by every
intelligent chymist, if accurate analysis had
discovered its component parts.

I am, Gentlemen, your obed't serv't.

Signed JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, M. D.

Baltimore, 22d July, 1809.

No. 3.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,
I AM of opinion, that the artificial mineral
waters prepared under your direction, will
be found highly beneficial to the citizens of
Baltimore, and very little inferior in medicinal
virtues to the natural mineral waters of
our country. They are prescribed, therefore,
by me, in all cases where mineral waters have
proved salutary.

Your obedient servant,

Signed ASHTON ALEXANDER.

No. 4.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,
IT gives me very sincere pleasure to find
an establishment such as yours, so likely to
become premature in Baltimore; as it affords to
invalids, whose cases require the use of mineral
waters, an opportunity of receiving all the
advantages they produce, without the necessity
of taking a long journey to obtain them
at their source. From the manner in which
they are prepared, I do not consider them inferior
to those produced from the Springs, and
shall think it my duty to recommend them
to all those whose cases require such remedies.

With every wish for your success, I remain,

Gentlemen, your obed't serv't,

Signed A. HAMILTON,

N. Gay-street.

No. 5.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna & Hawkins,
HAVING examined the artificial water as
prepared by you, am of opinion they are a
very good imitation of the natural waters of
those Springs, and can recommend them as
not only salutary but highly beneficial in all
those diseases where the natural waters have
been found useful.

Signed JAMES SMYTH.

July 26th, 1809.

No. 6.

BALTIMORE, July 21, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna & Hawkins,
YOUR preparations of mineral waters I
consider near imitations of their originals,
they will therefore, no doubt, be often referred
to by the Faculty, and add very much to
the comfort and convenience of the public.

Signed JNO. OWEN.

August 2.

The above WATERS are sold, by appointment,
by JOHN WELLS, Druggist, Church-street,
Annapolis, in bottles, containing a quart each.

September 4, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.
ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act
to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh
Articles of the Constitution and Form of
Government, be published twice in each
week, for the space of three months, in
the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore,
the Maryland Gazette and Maryland
Republican, at Annapolis, the National
Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Crieve's
paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Burgess's
paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh
Articles of the Constitution and Form of
Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly
of Maryland, That hereafter, upon
the death, resignation or removal out of this
State, of the governor, it shall not be necessary
to call a meeting of the legislature to fill
the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first
named of the council for the time being, shall
qualify and act as governor until the next
meeting of the general assembly, at which
meeting a governor shall be chosen in the
manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter the
governor shall be capable of holding any other
office of profit during the time for which he
shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the
thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the
constitution and form of government as is
repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions
of this act, be and the same are hereby
abrogated and abolished.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY
COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said
county court, by petition in writing, of
ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, praying
the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent
debtors, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, on the terms
mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his
property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as
far as he can ascertain them, as directed by
the said act, being annexed to his petition,

and the said county court being satisfied by
competent testimony, that the said Alexander
Laing has resided the two preceding years
prior to the passage of the said act, within the
state of Maryland, and the said Alexander
Laing at the time of presenting his petition
aforesaid having produced to the said court
the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors
as have due to them the amount of
two thirds of the debts due by him at the
time of passing the said act; it is thereupon
adjudged and ordered by the said court, that
the said Alexander Laing, by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in the Maryland
Gazette once a week until the third Monday
of September next, give notice to his creditors
to appear before the said county court,
at the court-house in the city of Annapolis,
in the forenoon of the said third Monday of
September next, for the purpose of recommending
a trustee for their benefit, on the
said Alexander Laing's then and there taking
the oath by the said act provided for delivering
up his property.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.

A. A. county court.

May 4, 1809.

In CHANCERY, September 5, 1809.
ORDERED, That the report of Ball
Brown, trustee for the sale of the
estate of William Hammond, deceased, be
ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the
contrary be shewn on or before the 30th day
of October next, provided a copy of this order
be inserted three weeks in the Maryland
Gazette before the 30th instant.

The report states, that Lot No. 1, of a
tract of land called Partnership, containing
366 acres, sold for three dollars thirty
cents per acre, also Lot No. 2, containing
568 acres, sold for three dollars thirty
cents per acre.

True copy,
Test. NICH: BREWER,
Reg. Clk. Car.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

LXVIth YEAR.]

Miscellany.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

No. III.

ON THE CHURCH BILL

YEOMAN in the Maryland
can did hope, (he says) "wh

signature of A Layman in the
that much light would b

subject of the Church Bill,"
standing an attentive "examin

to remain unilluminated;
utility have not been exhibit

action. The Layman expecte
men attached to favourite opin

not expect, and is sorry to find,
prejudices make him guilty of

nature or ill manners.
the brightest rays of truth in v

the mind when prejudices shut
it. Whatever opposition we

or unfair insults we may sustain
persevere, cheered by the animat

poet,
repair of nothing which you wou

mean'd diligence your point will
the lively interest with which the

ats in the house of delegates re
petition, merits our respect,

dition our pity and regret. We
in the clouds of party and

only are hard to dispel, but it
fallacious or incorrigible prejudic

alt on the competency of our
judges are equally objectionabl

seek more judicious and equi
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1809.

[No. 3271.]

LXVth Year.]

Miscellany.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

No. III.

ON THE CHURCH BILL.

YEOMAN in the Maryland Republican did hope, (he says,) "when he saw the signature of A Layman in the Maryland Gazette, that much light would be thrown on the subject of the Church Bill," but notwithstanding an attentive "examination," he still remains unilluminated; its merits and utility have not been exhibited to his satisfaction. The Layman expected to find men attached to favourite opinions, but not expect, and is sorry to find, the Yeoman's prejudices make him guilty of injustice, nature or ill manners.

The brightest rays of truth in vain shine the mind when prejudices shut the mind shut. Whatever opposition we may meet to, or unfair insults we may sustain, we shall persevere, cheered by the animated advice of a poet,

Despair of nothing which you would attain,
Mean'd diligence your point will gain."

The lively interest with which the good Delegates in the house of delegates regarded the petition, merits our respect, a contrary opinion our pity and regret. We have long in the clouds of party and vapours of vanity are hard to dispel, but it is not the selfish or incorrigible prejudiced we shall seek more judicious and equitable ones, we prefer not to find them.

The Yeoman reviewer proceeds, and says, "The Layman is so strenuous a partizan, that he has entirely lost sight of religion, by his zeal for the promotion of federalism, insinuating that politics and religion should be separate, but unfortunately couples them together." The unbiased reader ought to know, the handbill was addressed "to the people of Maryland of all Political and Religious Opinions." The reply "stated it to be blended two very different subjects for attainment of one object," and being so, finding them so linked, the response probably went to show its impropriety to do, and not approve, the unnatural address already made. The Yeoman's next relative remark on the Layman is, "while we say that the bill was thought reasonable and proper by a large majority of the representatives, he tells us also that it is rejected by the Senate, thereby insinuating that the Senate are not the representatives of the people." The Layman is not quite so fast as not to know what relation subsists between the Senate and the people; the inference can only be contrived with improper art. As they are not the direct representatives, they must stand in the second and not the first degree of responsibility to the people.

Physicians estimate the virtues and properties of herbs according to their respective qualities; that which is in the first degree hot, is more estimable than that of the second, as is the second more valuable than the first. If the Senate, though not their direct representatives, is, in the Yeoman's opinion, the most interesting and the most useful in our government, their interest of course is principally to be sought, and their enemies to be dreaded, by every unenlightened class of petitioners. This being admitted, the people may, I conceive, (with propriety,) address the Senate in the following manner: "Govern us well, and we will confide in your administration; if you make encroachments on our rights, despoil us, or prevent us, of that which we are conducive to our interest and happiness, you put us on our guard, for political liberty is entirely founded on reciprocity and mutual interest. If the law of equilibrium is destroyed by you, agitation must ensue, and the balance will be made until that equilibrium is restored. We thought ourselves members of a well constituted republic, and that glorious title we must be tenacious of equal rights. If a distinction is made, we fancy ourselves Democratic, but are in fact Aristocratic, since the greater part of the people, are constrained to submit to the will of a few citizens not of our immediate election. A yoke which may continue to oppress us, as long as prejudice prevails, or party prevails; a spirit that is contrary to our reason and our justice. Shall we be ignorant, and ill misconceived terror, shall we to your line of duty, or build an ignominious wall, that shuts out retributive justice, or obstructs our progress in the path of civilization, and prospects of religious im-

provement." God forbid! The constitution, (adds the Yeoman,) "recognizes the Senate as the representatives of the people, and wisely prescribed that they should be chosen for a longer time, in order to be a check upon that body; and never was a stronger proof of the wisdom of such a provision, &c." Excellent! Good checks are certainly desirable; nay, not only expedient but sometimes essentially necessary. If, as some assert, "the people are their own worst enemies," they ought to be bridled, though not saddled, I hope. If the Yeoman can make it appear Marylanders are generally illiterate, licentious or turbulent, it is time to work a reformation, it is time religious societies should be instituted, and empowered to enlighten the path and brighten the prospect of our benighted horizon. The argument is new and interesting, though highly coloured, it happily is in our favour. The writer's next paragraph boldly and unblushingly asserts, had the Senate been of the same mind as the "representatives of the people," and paid more regard to the interest of the "Episcopal Church" than to the welfare of the state, the poor would indeed, by this time, "have been illy fed and worse taught, for they would have been worse fed by a tenth, and taught the most abject submission." Marvellous! The above is the language of an enemy, labouring under strange fears and strong prejudices. What says its friends, who are exempted from them, who respect the truth, and will not sell it; the truth is, there is no item in the bill injurious to the rights of freemen. None calculated to advance the interest of the church at his unwilling expense. Nothing injurious or inconvenient can appear contrary to the laws of the land; the constitution forbids it; it would be an actual violation of the law under which it is made to establish tythes, or any thing else that could encroach upon other churches, or the rights and liberties of its own members. [See the 3d section of the contemplated law.] The Laymen of every parish is its natural guard, and guarantees the correctness of its principles and provisions; an illegal assumption of power would soon cancel its charter. The power which creates has the power to dissolve, to ameliorate or improve.

Laying all boding fears and prejudices aside, the question between us is simply this, whether the church bill has a tendency to promote or diminish the general happiness? Whether it is eligible, just and politic, to grant a fostering hand to religious societies for the furtherance of the public welfare and for the security or advancement of national credit, or by a fair experiment make a trial of the merits of the bill, and the virtues of the projectors; or whether it is best to forbear?

I have called, (I hope without offence) the Episcopalian Convention projectors, for the object and the design of the Church Bill is, I conceive, a good and benevolent contrivance to make religion more diffusive and acceptable, to make church property more productive and efficient, &c. as stated in my former numbers. If it is a contrivance, it proves a design, for every act is a contrivance, and the predominant feature indicates a design. If the design is good, its fruits cannot be bad. The Romanists, and others, had their contrivances, and have succeeded. If useless or found hurtful, they will die a natural death. The country is full of contrivances. The Farmers Bank is one, and perhaps the Yeoman is a director. The bill before us is a good one. In point of religion and conscience, we believe its merits entitle it to its enemies respect, and the Senate's acceptance.

But why should this charitable Layman, (says our unfriendly Yeoman,) lay violent hands on Mr. Jefferson, draw him from retirement, and hold him up to public view as a deist. Indeed I am fully justified in the opinion he has more zeal for federalism than for religion and virtue." The Layman did not lay violent hands on Mr. Jefferson, or express one solitary opinion of his merits or demerits. If the assertion is false, the opinion cannot be true. The words alluded to are these—"Knowing and believing, as I do, that Christianity, in its modest simplicity and most modest attire, disturbs no forms of government, or distresses any man, how then am I to be persuaded that the Protestants are turbulent, &c. that their principles have a malignant aspect towards the present, or any government. I know many disliked Mr. Jefferson, because he was a Deist, and reproached his government, because they supposed it was partially administered; it does not follow either their religion or principles are inimical to human happiness, or that the federal members would support them in it. Christianity, wherever it is cherished, advances its benign and salutary influence among the inhabitants, and no denominations of Christians can be more zealous in supporting govern-

ment than the Episcopals." If the Senate had approved and passed the bill, and the House of Delegates rejected it, the injury and the insult would have been the same. The Layman, without respect to federalists, would have reprobated what he conceives an unfair line of conduct—He is not one of those who would sacrifice principle to party—His motto is Fair Play—his demand is equality of rights—his object, the honour and prosperity of his church, without prejudice to any other.

The Yeoman's next trifling note and reflection are—"We are told they do not petition for a palace, but for the creation of new churches. I am inclined to think A Layman never saw the petition, as it does not contain one word relative to new churches." True! Nor does it say one word about establishing an hierarchy, engrossing power, extorting from the poor man his ducks and his chickens, &c. and other whimsies, which the handbill exhibited; these bad fruits were the mere images and pictures of a fanciful imagination. Where is this extensive canvass hung up? or where are the numerous receptacles in which they are to be deposited? Not in the Church Bill or the Temple of Fame, I am sure—If not to be found there, it will be difficult to lodge it in any rational man's understanding. "Things not expressed may be understood, and if understood, it is equivalent to expression." Logic.

The Yeoman's argument artfully impeaches our ignorance or inattention, by mentioning new churches to be erected. And can he be so ignorant or inattentive as not know, or now to learn, the deplorable state of our country churches generally. If they are down, or not worth repairing, are they not to be rebuilt? and if rebuilt, will they not be new? Burnt churches and desolated churches are a disgrace to the country, and their adverse state is a powerful argument in favour of the bill's passing, as well as the want of vestries in some parishes, and their neglect of duty in others.

The Yeoman dreads "more power and influence should be given to the clergy;" he is afraid "more churches should be built, lest ministers should multiply." "He would not wish his purse opened to support their luxury and increase their power;" and least they should have the power to do harm, he would withhold from them the Bill of Rights.—This is the burden of his song. Touch no: my pocket.

When war is heard, and death is fear'd,
How dolorous are those times!

He might as well recommend a man to pull his teeth out, lest they should ach; or refuse to employ the doctor when sick, lest he should administer poison. Loss of confidence, what's the consequence? A disposition of affairs which would soon fill the world with misery and confusion, and, ere long, not only put an end to "religion and virtue," but to human society. Our generous critic "would not wish to rob the clergy of one of the glittering stars of their order." Note. Mr. Yeoman, it is hoped you understand farming better than you do religion or politics. Stars, forsooth! where are they? In the hemisphere! their order is the order of merit tormented! their badge, poor parishes and ruinous churches! This load they have hitherto patiently bore, and wish to be relieved.—Help, Senate of Maryland.

Again—"He does not think a rigid and aristocratical establishment necessary." Neither does the Layman. Having said, "the religion of Jesus, I trust, is firmly established in America," the following ignorant remark is made upon it: "Should have been better pleased if the gen. men of character who petitioned, and the federal majority of the house of delegates who proposed the law, had been of the same opinion." Where was the opinion of the democratic members, (12 I believe out of 14) "then we should not have a law introduced for its establishment." The writer does not, or affects not, to know the difference between a church establishment, and its hierarchy or supremacy. Every church is established where it is tolerated; a religious establishment is only the means of inculcating it, founded on its utility, the preservation and communication of religious knowledge. With respect to the form, propriety or excellence, of the different establishments in this country, we are silent; they are free by law, consequently established.—To diffuse a contrary idea, that they are disposed to be intolerant, or aim at supremacy, is to defame the institution, and the government itself.

Were the people all agreed in their religious opinions, where it might satisfy all, by uniting all in one common faith, the religion might then be the religion of the land, and all be constrained to contribute a tenth, or more, (as the Yeoman says,) to support luxu-

ry and increase power;" but this state of things is never likely to happen in America. In Spain, an Hierarchy was established, and is now confirmed by a late Decree of the Junta. There the Roman Catholic religion rides triumphant. A preference given or made for the clerical order without limitation or exception. Again, this state of things cannot take place here; our constitution forbids it, and our nature revolts at it. I here ask, what is the perfection of our government? and what a religious constitution ought to aim at? Not only liberty of conscience, which is granted, but, I hope, the best means of promoting instruction with the funds to accomplish the progress of truth, with the peace of society, the right of private judgment uncorrupted, with the care of the public safety & private interest. The next notice we shall take of the Yeoman is, expressing his "hopes the honour of a Layman, and the gentlemen of character, will at least disavow the act with the provisions as proposed," this is a sentiment of disapprobation, and piece of advice, as if something dishonourable had been attempted by us. We deny it. Upon this issue is joined. Let the honourable and candid reader be the judge—let him read the bill, and attend to the weight of the following clause in the 4th section.

It enables the Convention "to ordain, establish and put into execution, such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, as to them shall seem necessary and convenient, the same not being contrary to the constitution of the said church, or the laws of this State or of the United States; and generally to do and execute all such acts, matters and things, as to them shall or may appear to do." Here is a door open to build and repair churches, and promote the general welfare, and shuts the door against any unlawful act, or illegal assumption of power.

Section 5th, authorises a committee to manage and apply the funds of such parish or congregation for its exclusive use and benefit, till the parish or congregation shall choose a vestry, to which the said church or churches, and other property of said parish or congregation, shall then be given up. The committee is required to state their proceedings, and report the condition of the parish or congregation to the convention.

The 6th section gives authority to require the vestry to lay before them an account of the funds and the manner in which they are appropriated, in cases where there is no minister. We are led to quote the above most important clauses in the Church Bill, and to make our strictures, not by any propensity to depreciate the labours of the Yeoman, much less to make a comparison between the merits of our performances, but solely by the consideration, that when a writer commits himself upon a public, such in which the community is interested, we are bound by a kind of justice to ourselves and the honourable Convention, to appear in behalf of defensive principles, to explode errors when they appear, and vindicate ourselves.

The sagacious Yeoman "believes the writer is little acquainted with religion or politics." I pray my readers to recollect, my address to the public was on defensive principles, in reply to several serious charges, ostentatiously displayed in a circulated handbill. I believe I have some charity. Charity is religion, for I am sure I would bestow cheerfully my mite to promote, and to support it. I have no ambition to be a politician, neither have I any fear of being out done in good intentions. I have chosen, (what every freeman has a right,) merely to deliver, in an independent manner, my ideas on a subject highly interesting to us all at present. I only wish reason and facts should sometimes support opinions, and that beneficial reflections should rise out of them. If every one contributes what he knows, he serves his country, since good might arise.—It was a law in Sparta, that every man should take a decided part in all political disputes, one side or the other,—under the presumption "the sincere friends of humanity, of liberty and equality, would appear the most numerous."—I aspire to no other praise than in being esteemed one of that number in Maryland.—Adieu.

A LAYMAN.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY.

This gentleman yesterday completed his arduous pedestrian undertaking, to walk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, at the rate of a mile in each and every hour. He had until 4 o'clock P. M. to finish his task, but he performed his last mile in the quarter of an hour after three, with perfect ease and great spirit, amidst an immense concourse of spectators.

Capt. B. had 16,000l. depending upon this undertaking, the aggregate of the bets is supposed to amount to 100,000l.—[Len. pop.]

1809.
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Harpland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, September 20, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World, News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

SALEM, SEPT. 8. FROM GOTTENBURG.

YESTERDAY arrived here the brig Eliza & Mary, capt. Turner, from Gottenburg... When she sailed (23d July) peace had not yet been made between Russia and Sweden, but it was an event soon expected. The Russians had an army of 40,000 (double the number of the Swedish army) in the neighbourhood of Stockholm (capital of Sweden); these had politely fallen back a little distance while the coronation of the new king was going on, and the arrangement settling under his government, but were doubtless intended to enforce such terms as Russia might dictate. It was reported, that she had offered the restoration of Finland, which she had recently conquered from Sweden, and Pomerania, which the French had heretofore taken, on condition that Sweden should enter into the compact against Great-Britain, and shut her ports to British commerce.

A letter by the above arrival mentions the expectation of peace between Sweden and Russia, and that consequently commerce would have freer scope, and also that the Danes would be obliged to discontinue their piracies. Nothing was said in this letter of the conditions of peace.

Charles XIII. was crowned on the 28th of June.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 14. LATE FROM DUBLIN.

Capt. Marshall, who arrived here yesterday in the ship William, left Dublin on the 3d of August, immediately on the raising of the embargo, and came off in such a hurry that he did not bring a single news-paper. He however informs us, that the embargo which had been general for 17 days, was raised in England on the 29th of July, and in Ireland on the 2d of August.

Capt. M. further informs, that he read in the Dublin papers, the Austrian official account of the battles of the 5th and 6th July, in which it was stated that the whole loss of the Austrians amounted only to twelve thousand men, 40 pieces of cannon and several generals, the exact number he does not recollect. And that a few days after these battles Peace was concluded between France and Austria. [We are inclined to believe, that nothing more than the armistice, heretofore published, was agreed upon, though the captain says he is positive a peace was agreed upon.]

We are further informed by capt. M. that the grand expedition had been augmented to 100,000 men, and that they sailed in 3 divisions, on or about the 27th of July.

It was reported in Dublin, just before the William sailed, that an American sloop of war had arrived in England with dispatches—[probably the Enterprise.]

It is worthy of remark that the news of the battles of the 5th and 6th July was published in London previous to the sailing of the expedition.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

On Thursday last arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, ship Tom, Hall, 45 days from Gottenburg. Sailed the 24th of July with an English convoy, which he parted with off the Naue of Norway. The Danes continue to capture every American vessel they fall in with, and at the time captain Hall left Sweden, there were accounts of upwards of 50 sail of Americans being carried in and detained in the different Danish ports, and many had been condemned. Capt. H. further informs that Sir James Saumarez was in the Baltic with a very powerful squadron, which was strengthening daily, and that an attack was supposed to be meditated upon Cronstadt. Captain Hall spoke several English men of war during his passage, and was treated politely.

SEPT. 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing ship Russell, Allen, arrived at the quarantine ground last evening, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 3d of August.

Capt. Allen informs, that the embargo in England was raised on the 29th July.—The grand expedition, with about 90,000 troops on board, sailed on the 24th and 25th of July, destined, as was supposed in Liverpool, for the coast of Holland.

The American government schooner Enterprise had arrived off the Texel.

Our London papers contain the late account of the battles on the Danube, between the French and Austrians, and the armistice, as published in our paper some days since, and an extract from the 27th French bulletin, to which the armistice is attached.

Capt. Allen has politely furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 31st of July inclusive, from which we have made the following extracts.

BERLIN, JULY 18.

The following has been made public here by the Imperial Austrian Embassy.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

On the 4th the enemy threw a new bridge over the Danube from the Island of Lebau. The nature of the ground and an immense quantity of artillery, greatly facilitated this operation. The imperial and royal army was posted on the heights behind the Rufsbad and extended its right wing to Sauenbrunn and Ragrau; the left to Margraff-Neusiedel. The centre was at Wagram.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, the enemy completed the passage of the Danube to the left bank, and very early in the morning large bodies appeared on the plain. About midday all the points of the line of the imperial and royal army were attacked. The principal efforts of the enemy were however directed against the centre with the view no doubt to penetrate it, but all his attacks, repeated with the greatest fury, and supported by his numerous artillery, among which were several batteries of heavy cannon, remained fruitless. At ten at night the fire ceased. The imperial and royal army had along the whole line maintained the positions, and had made a great number of prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, Badonese, Italian and Portuguese soldiers.

On the 6th, about 4 in the morning, the enemy renewed his attack with larger masses and greater fury than on the preceding day. All his efforts against the centre and right wing were without effects, the latter has even obtained such advantages, that a complete victory was expected, when the enemy with fresh divisions and great superiority suddenly forced the left wing near Neusiedel, and compelled it to fall back. As one flank of the imperial and royal army was thus threatened, his imperial highness the generalissimo thought it right to order a retreat by Hamsdorff and the Sizamberg, in order to take a new position, and to cover the communication with Bohemia. This retreat was accomplished in the best order, and without any remarkable loss.

The loss of the enemy on his centre and left wing was very great. We made 6,000 prisoners, among whom were three generals. We also took twelve pieces of cannon with ammunition, and he was every where so reduced that he has not since endeavoured farther to follow the imperial and royal army. Laffate is among the enemy's dead.

The imperial and royal army has also a great loss to deplore. Generals Penev, Vicfay, A'Alpre, and Vukassowitz, are past the hope of recovery. Among the severely wounded are generals the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Stutterheim, and the Paar. His Royal Highness the Generalissimo himself and the Prince of Litchinfein, have received slight gunshot wounds, which however have had no bad consequences. For the rest the whole army displayed such proofs of courage and firmness, as to leave no anxiety for the future.

[The above bulletin has no date nor are the head quarters mentioned.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

An article, dated from Petersburg of the 5th, states that an English squadron has made its appearance between Holland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected. We trust the expectation will not be disappointed. Letters from Petersburg of the 6th add, that the English squadron consisted of 7 sail of the line and 20 other vessels—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, our ships having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

JULY 29.

Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's Courier, the expedition will have reached the first point of its destination, and struck the first blow. The first and second divisions of the expedition, sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral Ottway, with the remaining division of the expedition, sailed at five this morning. In the mean-time more horses, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably, by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

JULY 31.

A cutter arrived on Saturday from off Flushing. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coast. It was said by some that the Island of Walcheren had surrendered to our troops without resistance. Others that a considerable body of French troops had been collected in the island, and that the resistance would be obstinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter says, that the crews of the vessels at Flushing have deserted and gone to the interior.

Government had not, when our paper was put to press, received any account of the troops having disembarked. [Courier.]

The Prague Gazette of the 14th ult. contains an account of the defeat of the army of gen. Junot, by the united corps of Radevosc-

vich, Kieminayar and the duke of Brunswick Oels, near Barenh.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday that Flushing had surrendered without opposition, not to the expedition, it had not then arrived, but to the British Squadron which arrived off that station on Tuesday forenoon, the French Squadron having returned up the Scheldt.

From the Twenty-Seventh Bulletin.

ZNAIM, JULY 12.

"On the tenth the duke of Rivoli beat the rear guard of the enemy before Hollobrunn.

"On the 11th, at noon, the emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The duke of Ragusa had attacked the city, and the duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the enemy in the different engagements on this day, 3,000 men, 2 standards, and 3 pieces of cannon.

"The emperor, informed the prince John of Lichtenstein had entered our out posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed armistice was signed at the prince of Neuchatel's—Prince Lichtenstein was presented to the emperor, at two in the morning in his tent.

[Here follows the Armistice already published in our paper.]

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 13.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

[By the ship Anthony Mangin, from Cadiz.]

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Seville, July 20, 1809.

"Last week Wellesley had an interview with Cuesta, in which they concerted a plan of operations.

"Their army then consisted by the best accounts of 53,000 infantry and 11,000 cavalry—to which may be added the reinforcement since arrived at Lisbon from England, about 8,000. The 57th regiment from Gibraltar, and general Venege's division of 26,000 men—and the whole may be estimated at 100,000 effective men, in the following positions: Venegeas the right wing, Cuesta the centre, and sir A. Wellesley the left. Venegeas advanced on the 18th, and his advanced posts were at Manzanares, Daymiel and Solana—all on the side the Guadiana. Cuesta advanced on the 17th, and is said to be at Naval Moral, and Wellesley near Talavera de la Reyna.

"Thus we may hourly expect advices of a general action—and prayers have been offered up in the Cathedral, at which the central junta, acted to-day, in a body.

"The French have concentrated their forces in La Mancha, Estremadura, &c. and upon the smallest computation, I estimate that they have from 70 to 80,000 men in a body, or in positions to co-operate together. Thus something very important may be expected to be the result, and very shortly."

Cadiz, July 28.

"All the news from the interior and the armies, is extremely gratifying—every thing goes on well."

Gibraltar, July 26, 1809.

"The British expedition from Sicily, under general sir John Stuart, has disembarked near Naples, and taken several places, among them Baida.

"The natives in great numbers were joining the British army."

[The force of this armament was stated, in a former account, to amount to 23,000 men.]

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

Malta, June 28.

"Our troops and the Sicilians, after making themselves masters of Ichia and Procida, have landed at Bula, whence they were to proceed immediately to Naples. The natives were flocking to the British standard."

Cadiz, July 24.

"With respect to our political situation, I have only to say that the French, finding their force too much divided, have evacuated the north of Spain as far as Ferrol, and have concentrated all their forces in the neighbourhood of Madrid, with a determination no doubt of waiting until the result of the campaign in Germany. The combined troops of England & Spain are, however, determined to bring them to action, and it is expected at this very moment that a general action has taken place. The results are not much dreaded. Should the French be worsted, their army will be destroyed. Should the combined army meet any reverse they have a powerful army of reserve on the road to their assistance, and the passes to this province are well guarded. It is reasonable to expect that if the Austrians hold out but a few months longer that there will not be a Frenchman in Spain except prisoners."

Reus, July 12.

"We have good news from Gerona to-day; the garrison had received a reinforcement of 3000 men, and repulsed the French with great slaughter, in a general attack they made upon the city and fortrefs on the 6th inst. which lasted 10 hours."

From a Gibraltar paper of July 26.

Murcia, July 8.

Yesterday's mail brought us the following letter, which we give literally:

Mahon, June 21.

MR. EDITOR,

I avail myself of the opportunity of a vessel going to sail for the coast of Spain, to part to our beloved nation the pleasing and official intelligence which the governor of the island has just received from his Sicilian Majesty to the following purpose:

"The British and Sicilian troops who landed on the coast of Italy, united with intrepid natives of that kingdom who were anxious to take vengeance of the evils inflicted on them by the tyrant of Europe, have obtained the greatest advantages, as they succeeded in letting the whole of that kingdom (of Naples) against the oppression (of the tyrant) who tyrannizes over it, and enabled the towns which groaned under his yoke to shake it off.

"There is no city in Italy," it is further stated, "but has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants to rise." And this intelligence being so favourable to the most just cause which the Spaniards are defending, I will let this opportunity escape, that the nation may have the joyful news without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) MARTIN COSTA, Capt. of the Male.

American.

JAMAICA, JULY 31.

WE understand that major-general Campbell, before he gave possession of the city of St. Domingo to the Spaniards, expressly stipulated that they should pay all expenses of the expedition which reduced it.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 9.

Liverpool Mob.

[The Norfolk Ledger contains an extract of a letter received from Boston, stating a very unpleasant occurrence which took place in Liverpool on the 4th July last. From the extract and from one or two letters received in this place, also from Boston, it appears that the Americans in the harbour of Liverpool undertook to celebrate the last 4th of July there as a day of American triumph, and for this purpose displayed the American flag on the mainmast, &c. &c. that the lower end of the people immediately took fire, commencing it to be intended as a national insult, assembling in a mob proceeded on board the vessels, took down the flags, tore and burnt them, and committed some outrages on the hulls and rigging. This is the sum of the information received; what steps were taken by the government to suppress the riot and punish the ringleaders is not known.]

Five American vessels, two of them belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem, have been taken under Moorish colours, and carried into Gibraltar.

From the Boston Centinel.

MERINO SHEEP.

We are happy to observe in the interior papers, publications which announce the increase in various parts of our country, of the Merino breed of sheep; and that the wool of fleeces grown here are not inferior in quality or quantity to those of Spain. Charles Livingston, in New-York, col. Humphreys in Connecticut, and Mr. Watson, of Putnam in this state, are among those who have made the most patriotic exertions to promote the crease of those valuable animals. It may be considered a fortunate circumstance, that gentlemen were so early in procuring the stock from Spain; as from the ravages of the present war in that devoted kingdom, and other causes, the destruction or extinction of the entire breed therein appears to be threatened. The English have availed themselves of their popularity in Spain to do to them invaluable animals. One of the returns the Spanish patriotic junta thought they could make to the English, for the assistance they had afforded them in their struggle for liberty and independence, was to send the king of England, who has been one of the best experimental agriculturists in the kingdom, a present of from 8 to 12,000 Merinoes; and to permit Mr. Cockrane Johnson, who had the care of them, to purchase from a thousand more on individual account. A great part of these had arrived in England on the return transports. On the arrival of some of them, the British king made the Spanish patriotic ambassador a compliment, by a present of curious English workmanlike gold boxes, richly ornamented with diamonds, the value of 1000 guineas, with a miniature

Bank of Columbia. The Board of Directors of Columbia on the 14th inst. voted for the half year ended the rate of eight per cent. on the same will be paid to the stockholders on or after the 1st of October.

Bank of Washington. The following gentlemen yesterday last elected Directors of Washington. Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, John Davidson, Joel Barlow, William Cranch, Washington Sewall, Frederick May, George Forrest and James S. Smith. At a meeting of the Directors, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, was chosen President, and Samuel Cashier of the Bank. Samuel Cashier a Director to supply the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Carroll to the Presidency.

We understand, from an account that a Revolution has recently taken place in Algiers, by which the throne (originally a Mahometan Prince) was put to death. He was placed by the favourites of the king, by the military at the agency without the occurrence of any event, except the fratricide. This revolution on the 4th of November last, was represented as a man of colour for the station, and the whole place he occupies, as a despot ruler.

By proclamation of gov. 17th ult. militia patrols are in New-Orleans. The commissioned officers, and 2nd and privates. The fine is 20 dollars, for an officer, and 10 for a private.

DEED, at New Boston, (N. H.) Mr. Hiram Starratt, aged 20, of hydrophobia, induced by the bite of a Fox (about 10 months since) which, with her young had caught, and was endeavouring to devour, he died about a fortnight since, in all agonies peculiar to that disorder.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, SELLMAN, Esquire, will be one of the representatives of the county to the legislature.

ANTIDOTE

To the persecuting Spirit.

THE Writer of a Pamphlet Religious Colloquy, presents his respectful compliments to his republicans who have kindly lent him the circulation of that which was for a few of his friends—He no political party, and cares provided proper principles are pursued, for establishing the vancing the interest of America can be implanted in the hearts of our creatures.

The Comments upon the P. too much ignorance of the Ch. it not an implacable hatred to have any durable effect, for the respect, illiberal, and destitute to support them, and they evincing spirit with which the Author's moments, would be deeply The contrast between the Colloquy and the indecent flatterments, will be more perceptibly present has subsided, and I with the extensive circulation publican coadjutors have given salutary and beneficial effect.

A Methodist Minister in the esteem, and whose feelings I singly injure, sometime in a published a Pamphlet against which I belong, and this was antidote to his publication, and So far is this from being a Policy, that the Writer of the titled "A Religious Colloquy declares, that he has never in vote for any Federal Ticket, directly or indirectly, solicited Federalist; and he farther declares, and still is, opposed to the Protestant Episcopal considering it as detrimental to the Evangelical Religion, and with no other privileges than what may be granted to all de-

A FRIEND

From the National Intelligencer. FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to His Britannic Majesty to the was on Monday the 11th in the Secretary of State, as follows: M. Erskine, Elq.

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Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS SELLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne Arundel county to the legislature.

ANTIDOTE

To the persecuting Spirit of Party.

THE Writer of a Pamphlet, entitled, A Religious Colloquy, presents his most respectful compliments to his republican brethren, who have kindly lent him their aid for the circulation of that which was designed only for a few of his friends.—He is attached to no political party, and cares not who rules, provided proper principles are adopted and pursued, for establishing the rights and advancing the interest of Americans, and truth can be implanted in the hearts of his fellow creatures.

The Comments upon the Pamphlet betray too much ignorance of the Christian religion, it is not an implacable hatred to its precepts, to have any durable effect, for they are, in every respect, illiberal, and destitute of just grounds to support them, and they evince a persecuting spirit with which the Author, in his fiercest moments, would be deeply ashamed.

The contrast between the language of the Colloquy and the indecent style of the Comments, will be more perceptible after political frenzy has subsided, and I charitably hope, with the extensive circulation which my Republican coadjutors have given to it, the most salutary and beneficial effects will be produced.

A Methodist Minister in this city, whom I esteem, and whose feelings I would not willingly injure, sometime in the year 1808, published a Pamphlet against the Church to which I belong, and this was intended as an antidote to his publication, and nothing more.

So far is this from being a part of Federal Policy, that the Writer of the Pamphlet, entitled, A Religious Colloquy, most solemnly declares, that he has never in his life given a vote for any Federal Ticket, nor has he, either directly or indirectly, solicited a vote for any Federalist; and he farther declares, he always has been, and still is, opposed to an establishment for the Protestant Episcopal Church, considering it as detrimental to the cause of Evangelical Religion, and wishes it to enjoy no other privileges than what have been and may be granted to all denominations of Christians.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

From the National Intelligencer.

FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty to the United States, was on Monday the 11th inst. received by the Secretary of State, as successor to David M. Erskine, Esq.

Bank of Columbia.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Columbia on the 14th inst. declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their representatives on or after this day.

Bank of Washington.

The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last elected Directors of the Bank of Washington.

Daniel Carroll, of Dud. George Blagden, John Davidson, Joel Barlow, Robert Brent, William Granch, Washington Boyd, Robert Sewall, Frederick May, George Calvert, Joseph Forrest and James S. Stevenson.

At a meeting of the Directors on Friday last Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Esq. was chosen President, and Samuel Eliot, junior, Cashier of the Bank. Samuel H. Smith was chosen a Director to supply the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Carroll to the Presidency.

We understand, from an authentic source, that a Revolution has recently taken place at Algiers, by which the then reigning Dey, (originally a Malometan Priest), was deposed and put to death. He was succeeded by one of the favourites of the soldiery, who was placed by the military at the head of the Regency without the occurrence of any sanguinary event, except the strangling of his predecessor. This revolution occurred about the 4th of November last. The present Dey is represented as a man of considerable abilities for the station, and the unfortunate Imam, whose place he occupies, as having been an amicable ruler.

By proclamation of gov. Claiborne, on the 17th ult. militia patrols are again established in New-Orleans. The patrol consists of a commissioned officer, and 25 noncommissioned and privates. The fine for nonattendance is 20 dollars, for an officer, and for a private 10.

CATTLE SHEW.

A second Cattle Shew, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Society for improving the Breed of Cattle, will take place at Bush-Hill, Philadelphia, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of October next. Stock of every description will be admitted. Those who intend to bring any to the shew, are requested to come prepared to state the ages, and other necessary particulars of the various breeds, and register the same in a book to be kept at the house for that purpose.

By order of the Society, Lawrence Seckel, President.

New Invented Patent Churn.

A new invented Patent Churn, by S. Stack-houle, is advertised for sale in a late Rhode-Island paper.—It is stated to work much easier than the common one; besides, it has the advantage of collecting the butter in rolls; it may also be made to any size, so as to churn any quantity the possessor may wish; and it may be fixed in such a manner as to work either by hand, water, wind, or any other power.—Good cream has often been churned into the best butter, by this excellent and simple machine, in eight or ten minutes, and deposited in neat rolls, producing an eighth of the whole more butter than in the common way.

A contagious disease is said to prevail among the Cows in the upper part of Charlestown, (Mass.) and has already been fatal to several. One person has been poisoned so as to have suffered great pain and inconvenience in skinning one of the cows that died, having previously a small wound on his hand, through which it is believed the infection was communicated.

THE FISHERIES.

Schooner Farmer from Labrador with 97,000 fish; schr. Jano, from do. with 117,000; schr. Parrot, from do. with 84,000; and 2 or 3 others, with like fares, arrived at Newbury port last week.—Fish has been very plenty this season. The aggregate amount expected to be received at Newbury port by vessels belonging there, is stated at 1,000,000 fish!

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury left Washington on Wednesday last.

A friend has obligingly handed to us the following article. It proves most incontrovertibly the extreme healthiness of that part of the country (Pittsburg, Chatham county,) where the mother with so large an increasing family lives. Mrs. E. Steward has nine daughters, of whom 8 have the following families:

Table with 2 columns: Age and Number of children. 1st daughter 13 children, 2d do. 12 do., 3d do. 9 do., 4th do. 15 do., 5th do. 10 do., 6th do. 13 do., 7th do. 11 do., 8th do. 9 do.

The children of the 5d generation amounted to 67, making an aggregate of 139, for 57 years—but 6 of that number have died; three of these have been taken off by extraordinary casualty, one being burnt to death, one killed by a snake, and one by a wagon.

Princes of the House of Austria.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, was born in 1768—has been twice married; the last time to the Princess Maria-Beatrice, his cousin, the present empress. The emperor has eight brothers, all, I believe, arch-dukes, and three sisters. The brothers are—

- 1. Ferdinand Joseph, born in 1769, and commanded the Austrian army in Poland.—2. Charles Lewis, born in 1771, and generalissimo of the Austrian forces.—3. Joseph Anthony, born in 1776.—4. Anthony Victor, born in 1779.—5. John Baptist, born in 1783, and commander of the late Austrian army in Italy.—6. Ranerio Joseph, born in 1783.—7. Lewis Joseph, born in 1785.—8. Rhadolph, born in 1788.

The Austrian emperor has two uncles living, viz.—Ferdinand Charles, of Loraine, born in 1754, and Maximilian Francis, of Loraine, born in 1756. The cousins of the emperor are four, of which Maximilian Joseph, mentioned in the French bulletin, as having deserted Vienna, was born in 1782.

Captain Biddle, of the United States Dragoons, and lately acting as aid to Gen. Wilkinson, has resigned.

On the 28th June the embalmed body of the Duke of Montebello, in a wagon, with six horses, passed through Augsburg for Paris.

THE LETTERS

UNDER the Signatures of SENEX and a FARMER, Price 37½ cents, for Sale at the office of the Maryland Gazette. June, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a parcel of NEW GOODS from Philadelphia, which they offer to sell cheap for Cash, and to punctual customers on their usual terms.

They have to sell, on commission, Family, Loaf, Lump and Piece SUGARS, by wholesale or retail, and Retailers can be supplied with this article at the lowest Baltimore price.

They also sell, for John Chew Thomas, Esq. best Bakers FLOUR, which they are regularly supplied with in barrels and half barrels.

RIDGELY & WEEMS.

N. B. Fresh RED CLOVER SEED as above. R. & W. Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club Purse of not less than Three Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Annapolis Course on TUESDAY, the 17th of October next.—Heats four miles each.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th, a Purse of not less than One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for.—Heats two miles each. Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing creek, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE. September 18, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES TOOTELL, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

HELEN TOOTELL, Adm'x, Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sundry inhabitants of Cob Neck, in Charles county, intend petitioning the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for a road to be made public thro' Woollaston's Manor, and by the Cobb Neck church, to intersect the main road leading from Port-Tobacco to the lower end of Cob Neck.

September 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county, or to some one of them in the recess of the said court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of Assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

WILLIAM WOOTTON, Sept. 13, 1809.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his FARM on Severn River, known by the name of Fairfield, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and five hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, and a great proportion of chestnut. It is now in good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, & 10 acres in red clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen, poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and tobacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-house and hayloft, under the same roof; as also an over-seer's-house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paled garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly new, in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit. For further particulars inquire of AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Aug. 21, 1809.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at vendue, on the 26th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Willigman's tavern, that TWO STORY FRAMED HOUSE, in School-street, Annapolis, at present in possession of Mr. William Marriot, on the following terms, viz. one third of the purchase money in hand, and the other two thirds in two equal annual payments, on giving bond, with approved security, carrying interest from the day of sale.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, West River, August 15, 1809.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE GRAND LOTTERY

Two Prizes of 20,000 Dollars Three Prizes of 10,000 Dollars Three Prizes of 5,000 Dollars Not two Blanks to a Prize!

COMMENCES drawing the 1st of November next. As the tickets are contracted for, they are now rapidly rising in price. A few for sale by

J. HUGHES Annapolis, September, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the sixteenth of October next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the Store house Westley Meeks, in said county,

ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Meeker, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable colored slaves, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r August 12, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the country residence of the subscriber, on the north side of Magothy river,

ALL the personal estate of Henry Ward, deceased, consisting of a Gold Watch and sundry articles of Apparel, &c. for Cash.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Henry Ward are desired to bring them in, or forward them to the subscriber, regularly proved, and those indebted to make speedy payment to

JOHN GIBSON, Adm'r

N. B. On the day above mentioned also be sold, at public sale, on a credit, SEVEN COWS, a handsome young BULL, 3 years old, of the Bakewell breed, and a pleasa saddle Pony.

Also, a Negro Man, two Women, and a Boy and Girl. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Any person wanting early POTATOES for seed, may be supplied at any time in Fall or Winter.

September 1, 1809.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth instant, from the subscriber's farm, the north side of Severn, a negro man named GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, black, has rather a sulky look, and kind lip in his speech; he took with him two shirts, two pair of trousers of osenabrig, long coat of bottle green cloth, one short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, and he may perhaps have other cloaths with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this state, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, if out of the state fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN. Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situated in Kent county, state of Maryland, called Blay's Addition, containing four hundred and fifty acres, held by courses and distance only, likewise the one half of a tract of land called Blay's Range, containing two hundred acres, held also by courses and distances only, hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he intends petitioning the Judges of Kent County Court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound said tracts of land, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

CHS: TILDEN. Shrewsbury, August 19, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant, SOLOMON GROVES.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt. R. WELCH, of Bzw.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE CRICKET.

Through the curtains, while the moon, faintly pours her feeble ray, and the cuckoo-clock chimes its midnight tune, And the distant watch-dogs bay, Then I hear the cricket's cry, Chirping shrill and merrily, Crick, cricket, crick, crick, Thus who would not waking lie, To listen to the cricket's cry!

He whom pain forbids to sleep, Fever's fire or tooth-ach's twang, Gave chills, that shivering creep, Gout, or fierce rheumatic pang, From some hole or corner near, Oft the cricket's note shall hear, Crick, cricket, crick, crick, And perhaps 'twill soothe his pain, To listen to the simple strain.

When softer cares molest, Musing on my former loves, Or friendships of the youthful breast, Or through hope's bowers while fancy roves, I love to hear the merry sound, Echoing from each corner round, Crick, cricket, crick, crick, Always when I waking lie, May I hear the cricket's cry.

SELECTED.

LINES

By a young Lady aged eleven Years, On seeing a SNOW-DROP and CROCUS the 24th of February, 1809.

LITTLE flow'ret, tipp'd with green, Do not hang thy drooping head, As if thou stunn'd'st it to be seen, And lov'd'st thy meek, thy lowly bed.

While yet dreary winter lingers On the solitary fern, Thou art cropp'd with fairy fingers, Little flow'ret tipp'd with green.

See yon Crocus boldly daring, Upwards lifts its golden head, All in richest colours glaring Proudly rising from its bed.

In the Snow-drop meek and humble Virtue's mildest reign I see— In the Crocus gay and flaunting, Vice that has no charms for me.



SONNET.

TO THE SEA-BIRD.

LEAS'D I behold thee, rover of the deep, That brav'st the terrors of this raging world; and follow still, with curious eye, thy sweep, Mid em'rald waves, with snowy heads, y-cur'd! leas'd I behold thee, o'er the expanse ride, Now pois'd aloft amid the lurid skies, and descending now the wat'ry valleys wide, Now rising slow, as flow the billows rise: leas'd, I behold thee; and think, blest it were, Like thee, the dark seas dauntless to explore; like thee, to toil unwearied, and to dare, Nor, with a coward's haile, to seek the shore: empty, while I please, the fortunes of the day, then spread the wing, and bear, at will, away.

EPIGRAM.

A CURE FOR IMPUDENCE.

AS a company of Mrs's. and Messrs. one day Vere ambitiously striving their wit to display, The question was rou'd when the precepts of old forbade ever lady her age to unfold, Pert forward female by infolence fir'd, If a youth who as yet had not spoken, impuir'd, What reply should I make taciturnean sage, Vere some perfon desirous of knowing my age? Reply, said the youth, by her infolence pain'd, That you have not to years of discretion attain'd.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence is not to be expected—nor can it be given—He has pressing and indispensable engagements to meet, and hopes that prompt and due attention will be paid to this notification. In every case of failure, however unpleasant and painful, he shall feel himself compelled to resort to legal measures, and without delay. W. ALEXANDER.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it. Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

TO RENT,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 34 1/2 acres. The improvements are, a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, corn-house, stable, a large new tobacco-house, with a prize shed and prizes, also an apple orchard, &c. The land lies level, and is very productive; there is a large proportion of grazing land, sufficient for the support of a large stock, particularly cattle; it is nearly surrounded with navigable water, abounding with fish, wild fowl, and oysters of a superior quality.

The subscriber has a quantity of excellent ship timber, and a great number of large walnuts for plank, also cedar, locust and walnut posts, which he wishes to dispose of.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Rhode river, Rhode river, July, 1809.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Just received, and for Sale by GIDEON WHITE, ANNAPOLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF LEE'S GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human Body is liable, viz.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges,

WHICH effectually expel all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir,

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping-cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weaknesses, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious & malignant fevers.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Persian Lotion, Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's sovereign Ointment for the Itch, Which is warrantably an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Tooth-ach Drops, Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder, For the teeth and gums.

The Anodyne Elixir, For the cure of every kind of headache.

Indian vegetable Specifics,

A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow-citizens have received benefit from the above medicines, when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured, that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and not then without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, and nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales. To detect counterfeits, it is necessary to inform the public, that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee & Son.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

September 4, 1809. 3X

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation, lying on Beard's creek, adjoining the farm of col. Richard Harwood, of Thomas, 6 miles from Annapolis, and 2 from the Upper Ferry on South river. This place contains about 500 acres of level land, more than one third of which is in wood, consisting of white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and some cedar. There are on this land a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, smoke-house, corn-house, poultry-houses, with a large barn, with sheds on each side, for horses and cattle; there is also a good collection of fruit of every kind.—The healthiness and soil of this place is equal to any in the neighbourhood. Those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 10th day of October next, it will, on that day, be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis. S. M.

September 4, 1809. 3

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland, and the Votes and Proceedings, June Session, 1809, for sale at the office of the Maryland Gazette, price 50 Cents. July 4, 1809.

MINERAL WATERS.

MINERAL WATER WAREHOUSE,

—(No. 11),—

South Calvert-Street, Baltimore.

WE are happy to present to the public the following respectable and satisfactory testimony from some of the most eminent physicians of Baltimore, which must sufficiently establish the utility and medical virtues of the Artificial Mineral Waters, as prepared by us, and which places us beyond the reach of envy or calumny.

HANNA and HAWKINS.

No. 1.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1809.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins,

HAVING had frequent occasion to prescribe the facitious waters manufactured at your laboratory, I take great pleasure in testifying to their virtues. I can assert, with truth, that my expectations have not been disappointed in a single instance, and I have no doubt, but (when judiciously administered) they will become a valuable acquisition to our city. I cannot but anticipate sufficient liberality and discernment in the citizens of Baltimore to remunerate you for your labour and expense, and beg of you to accept of the assurance of my disposition to promote the interest of so useful an establishment.

Signed NATHL. POTTER.

No. 2.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, Gentlemen,

THE establishment of your facitious mineral water warehouse, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to such citizens of Baltimore as labour under debility of the stomach or bowels, with the various concomitant complaints of such affections. Long since the celebrated Bergman shewed, that every natural mineral water could be successfully imitated by every intelligent chymist, if accurate analysis had discovered its component parts.

I am, Gentlemen, your obed't serv't.

Signed JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, M. D.

Baltimore, 22d July, 1809.

No. 3.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, Gentlemen,

I AM of opinion, that the artificial mineral waters prepared under your direction, will be found highly beneficial to the citizens of Baltimore, and very little inferior in medicinal virtues to the natural mineral waters of our country. They are prescribed, therefore, by me, in all cases where mineral waters have proved salutary.

Your obedient servant,

Signed ASHTON ALEXANDER.

No. 4.

Messrs. Hanna and Hawkins, Gentlemen,

IT gives me very sincere pleasure to find an establishment such as yours, so likely to become premature in Baltimore; as it affords to invalids, whose cases require the use of mineral waters, an opportunity of receiving all the advantages they produce, without the necessity of taking a long journey to obtain them at their source. From the manner in which they are prepared, I do not consider them inferior to those produced from the Springs, and shall think it my duty to recommend them to all those whose cases require such remedies.

With every wish for your success, I remain,

Gentlemen, your obed't serv't,

Signed A. HAMILTON, N. Gay-street.

No. 5.

Messrs. Hanna & Hawkins, Gentlemen,

HAVING examined the artificial water as prepared by you, am of opinion they are a very good imitation of the natural waters of those Springs, and can recommend them as not only salutary but highly beneficial in all those diseases where the natural waters have been found useful.

Signed JAMES SMYTH.

July 26th, 1809.

No. 6.

Messrs. Hanna & Hawkins,

YOUR preparations of mineral waters I consider near imitations of their originals, they will therefore, no doubt, be often referred to by the Faculty, and add very much to the comfort and convenience of the public.

Signed JNO. OWEN.

August 2.

The above WATERS are sold, by appointment, by JOHN WELLS, Druggist, Church-street, Annapolis, in bottles, containing a quart each.

September 4, 1809. 3X

HONEST POLITICIAN.

A FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale at this office. Annapolis, April 4, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, June 26, 1809. ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Griever's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon the death, resignation or removal out of this State, of the governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first named of the council for the time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the next meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in the manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no governor shall be capable of holding any other office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY

COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, of ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Alexander Laing has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland, and the said Alexander Laing at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Alexander Laing, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week until the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house in the city of Annapolis, in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Alexander Laing's then and there taking the oath by the said act provided for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, CLK.

A. A. county court.

May 4, 1809.

In CHANCERY, September 5, 1809.

ORDERED, That the report of Basil Brown, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Hammond, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 30th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 30th instant.

The report states, that Lot No. 1, of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 366 acres, sold for three dollars thirty-one cents per acre, also Lot No. 2, containing 588 acres, sold for three dollars thirty-one cents per acre.

True copy,

NICH: BREWER,

Reg. Clk. Can.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

LXVth Year.]

NEW GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a parcel of GOODS from Philadelphia, w to sell cheap for Cash, and to amers on their usual terms. They have to sell, on commission, of Lamp and Piece SUGARS, this article at the lowest Baltimore they also sell, for John Chew best Bakers FLOUR, which is daily supplied with in barrels.

RIDGELY & WILSON, B. Fresh RED CLOVER

Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber hath obtained the Orphans Court of Annapolis, Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of JAMES M. T. of the said county, deceased. Any claims against the said decedent requested to bring them in, and those indebted to him, are hereby notified, and those indebted to him, are hereby notified, and those indebted to him, are hereby notified.

HELEN TOO'FELL, Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1809.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all creditors, that I intend to a of Anne-Arundel county, of them in the records of the for this notice shall have been published, for the benefit of an act ed at November session, eighte five, entitled, An act for tdy insolvent debtors, and of elements thereto.

WILLIAM WOOD, Sept. 13, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his lying on Beard's creek, as of col. Richard Harwood, miles from Annapolis, and 2 from Ferry on South river. This is about 500 acres of level land, more than one third of which is in wood, of white and black oak, chestnut, pine, and some cedar. There are on this land a dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, smoke-house, poultry-houses, with sheds on each side, for horses and cattle; there is also a good collection of fruit of every kind.—The healthiness and soil of this place is equal to any in the neighbourhood. Those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 10th day of October next, it will, on that day, be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Welch, of Ben. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis. S. M.

September 4, 1809. 4

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land in Kent county, state of Maryland, containing 34 1/2 acres, held by courses and surveys, likewise the one half of a tract called Bay's Range, containing 366 acres, held also by courses and surveys, and by notices all persons concerned in the above petitioning the Judges of the said county court, at the next September session, to mark and bound the same, agreeable to an act of assembly made and provided.

CHS: THOMAS ROYSTON, Esq. Spectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from his native place, and is now residing in the city of Annapolis, and is willing to execute every part of his business, and to dispatch, as usual, a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old clocks, old rounds or legs, or any other articles.

Annapolis, Aug. 21, 1809.

RAGS.

Call given for clean RAGS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1809.

[No. 3272]

LXVth Year.]

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WE have just received a parcel of NEW GOODS from Philadelphia, which they sell cheap for Cash, and to punctual orders on their usual terms. They have to sell, on commission, Family, Lump and Piece SUGARS, by wholesale or retail, and Retailers can be supplied with this article at the lowest Baltimore price. They also sell, for John Chew Thomas, the best BAKERS FLOUR, which they are daily supplied with in barrels and half casks.

RIDGELY & WEEMS.

N. B. Fresh RED CLOVER SEED as R. & W. Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, letters of administration of the personal estate of JAMES TOOTELL, of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, and those indebted to make payment.

HELEN TOOTELL, Adm'x. Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1809.

NOTICE.

is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, Maryland, in the recess of the said court, for this notice shall have been published two weeks, for the benefit of an act of Assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and of the several elements thereto.

WILLIAM WOOTTON. Sept. 13, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation, lying on Beard's creek, adjoining the estate of col. Richard Harwood, of Thomas, from Annapolis, and 2 from the Upper Ferry on South river. This place contains about 500 acres of level land, more than third of which is in wood, consisting of oak and black oak, chestnut, pine, and some maple. There are on this land a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and garden, smoke-house, corn-houses, poultry-houses, with a large shed, with sheds on each side, for horses and cattle; there is also a good collection of fruit trees every kind. The healthiness and soil of the place is equal to any in the neighbourhood. Those who wish to purchase will view the land and judge for themselves. A liberal price will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 10th day of October next, it will, on that day, be offered at public sale to the highest bidder. For terms apply to Robert Welch, Esq. or to the subscriber, in Annapolis.

S. M. September 4, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING seized of a tract of land, situate in Kent county, State of Maryland, called *Blay's Addition*, containing four hundred and fifty acres, held by courses and distances, likewise the one half of a tract of land called *Blay's Range*, containing two hundred and fifty acres, held also by courses and distances only, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons concerned, that he is petitioning the Judges of Kent County Court, at the next September term, for a commission to mark and bound said tracts of land, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

CHS: TILDEN. Shrewsbury, August 19, 1809.

THOMAS ROYSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has returned from Europe, after serving an apprenticeship to TURNING BUSINESS, and has now directed his attention to the accommodation of citizens of his native place, by commencing the above business in Church-street, adjoining Mr. Davis's, cabinet-maker, where he will execute every part of the said branch with neatness and dispatch, and solicits the patronage of a generous public.

N. B. He will repair old chairs, by replacing old rounds or legs, or any thing else in his power.

ANNOPOIS, Aug. 21, 1809.

RAGS.

Call given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE GRAND LOTTERY.

Two Prizes of 20,000 Dollars. Three Prizes of 10,000 Dollars. Three Prizes of 5,000 Dollars.

Not two Blanks to a Prize!

COMMENCES drawing the 1st of November next. As the tickets are contracted for, they are now rapidly rising in price. A few for sale by

J. HUGHES.

Annapolis, September, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons, without exception, anywise indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment—Longer indulgence is not to be expected—nor can it be given—He has pressing and indispensable engagements to meet, and hopes that prompt and due attention will be paid to this notification. In every case of failure, however unpleasant and painful, he shall feel himself compelled to refer to legal measures, and without delay.

W. ALEXANDER.

N. B. TOBACCO will be received in payment, and a liberal market price allowed for it. Annapolis, August 29, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, I will expose to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the Store house of Westley Meeke, in said county,

ALL the personal estate of Benjamin Gaither, deceased, of the county aforesaid, consisting of about thirty valuable country born slaves, on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r.

August 12, 1809.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his FARM on Severn River, known by the name of Fairfield, five miles from Annapolis by water, and six by land.

The place contains between four and five hundred acres of land, one half of which is in wood, consisting of oak, pine, walnut, and a great proportion of chestnut. It is now in good order for cropping, and in high cultivation. There are about fifteen acres of meadow now in grass, and as much more may be made with a little expense, & 10 acres in red clover.

There are on this farm a good and convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, quarter, kitchen, poultry-houses, a large barn, cow-house and tobacco-house, stable, carriage-house, corn-house and hayloft, under the same roof; as also an over-seer's-house, dairy, meat-house and ice-house with a very extensive paved garden and yard. All the above improvements are nearly new, in good order, and covered with cypress shingles. There is also a choice collection of fruit of almost every description. If the above should be sold there will be a liberal credit.

For further particulars inquire of

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Aug. 21, 1809.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth instant, from the subscriber's farm, on the north side of Severn, a negro man named GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very black, has rather a sulky look, and kind of lisp in his speech; he took with him two shirts, two pair of trousers of osnabrig, a long coat of bottle green cloth, one short coat of red and white crossbarred gingham, and he may perhaps have other cloaths with him. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow in any gaol in this State, shall have a reward of twenty dollars, if out of the State fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

GENTLEMEN, FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant,

SOLOMON GROVES.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club Purse of not less than Three Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Annapolis Course on TUESDAY, the 17th of October next—Heats four miles each.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th, a Purse of not less than One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for—Heats two miles each. Annapolis, September 18, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 27, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the Exchanged Six per Cent Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by lot that the certificates of said stock, designated by the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, should be reimbursed on the first day of October next;

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent Stock, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, that the principal of the same, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of October, 1809, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan-Office where the stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the certificates of Exchange Stock bearing the permanent numbers, contained in the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September next. And the interest on all the certificates contained in the said Schedule will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

8	16,153	29,130	40,099	40,360
10	16,160	29,131	40,100	40,373
5,002	16,164	29,133	40,109	40,386
5,003	16,167	29,142	40,121	40,391
5,004	16,191	29,150	40,122	40,406
5,008	16,197	29,161	40,127	40,410
5,009	16,207	29,162	40,129	40,416
5,023	16,212	29,164	40,130	40,419
5,026	16,224	29,172	40,138	40,421
5,028	16,226	29,188	40,140	40,422
5,029	16,230	29,193	40,151	40,423
5,038	16,236	29,199	40,154	40,424
5,044	16,237	29,201	40,158	40,427
10,006	16,247	29,202	40,161	40,430
10,019	16,256	29,207	40,162	40,431
10,020	16,257	29,211	40,168	40,436
10,024	16,261	29,218	40,186	40,438
10,039	16,267	29,222	40,195	40,442
15,007	16,268	29,233	40,200	40,453
15,013	16,286	29,236	40,204	40,456
15,015	16,287	29,238	40,205	40,457
15,020	16,288	29,241	40,208	40,467
15,021	16,294	29,245	40,230	40,493
15,023	16,292	29,001	40,237	40,494
15,024	16,297	29,003	40,242	40,495
15,031	16,299	29,012	40,246	40,504
15,032	16,311	29,015	40,259	40,506
16,007	16,312	29,019	40,264	50,004
16,016	16,317	29,020	40,270	53,007
16,017	16,324	29,021	40,278	53,010
16,018	16,326	29,022	40,283	53,014
16,021	16,327	29,031	40,291	53,017
16,024	16,329	29,032	40,292	53,023
16,034	16,331	29,033	40,293	53,044
16,050	16,336	29,039	40,297	53,045
16,051	16,337	29,040	40,299	53,050
16,059	16,343	29,043	40,301	53,052
16,065	16,347	29,047	40,307	53,054
16,069	16,351	29,056	40,308	54,003
16,070	16,352	29,059	40,315	54,007
16,074	16,356	29,061	40,318	54,015
16,078	16,358	29,066	40,319	55,015
16,087	16,370	29,068	40,320	55,017
16,090	16,371	29,071	40,323	55,021
16,094	16,374	29,074	40,326	55,072
16,104	16,376	29,079	40,329	55,035
16,109	16,379	29,084	40,332	55,038
16,112	16,381	29,089	40,333	55,039
16,115	16,382	29,096	40,335	55,040
16,121	16,383	29,098	40,341	55,042
16,122	16,394	29,094	40,342	55,045
16,123	16,397	29,094	40,349	55,050
16,124	16,397	29,094	40,351	55,054
16,126	16,397	29,094	40,352	55,057
16,129	16,397	29,094	40,356	55,063
16,145	16,397	29,094	40,359	55,068
16,146	16,397	29,094	40,362	55,068

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

Your obt. servt. R. WELCH, of BEN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the provisions made by law, for the reimbursement of the Exchange Six per Cent Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by lot that the Certificates of said stock designated by the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, should be reimbursed on the first day of January next;

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the Certificates of Exchanged Six per Cent Stock, created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, that the principal of the same, will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January, 1810, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office where the Stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the Certificates of Exchange Stock bearing the permanent numbers contained in the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next. And the interest on all the certificates contained in the said Schedule will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

5	16,131	29,134	40,131	40,394
7	16,139	29,137	40,139	40,408
5,017	16,154	29,148	40,141	40,413
5,018	16,158	29,151	40,142	40,418
5,021	16,168	29,154	40,148	40,428
5,022	16,171	29,166	40,165	40,432
5,023	16,175	29,167	40,166	40,437
5,032	16,177	29,169	40,170	40,449
5,039	16,183	29,175	40,176	40,452
5,045	16,184	29,178	40,181	40,454
5,046	16,186	29,179	40,185	40,455
5,056	16,200	29,187	40,186	40,463
5,061	16,201	29,197	40,193	40,469
5,064	16,218	29,203	40,194	40,471
10,001	16,219	29,209	40,197	40,476
10,007	16,222	29,212	40,201	40,481
10,009	16,238	29,213	40,202	40,484
10,014	16,242	29,219	40,207	40,487
10,023	16,246	29,225	40,220	40,488
10,033	16,249	29,228	40,221	40,498
10,036	16,255	29,232	40,235	40,500
15,004	16,258	29,234	40,241	40,501
15,008	16,270	29,239	40,252	40,502
15,009	16,275	29,243	40,256	40,507
15,012	16,276	29,245	40,260	40,508
15,019	16,285	29,246	40,262	40,509
15,026	16,290	29,244	40,271	40,510
15,029	16,292	29,244	40,273	40,511
15,037	16,293	29,245	40,275	50,008
16,010	16,291	29,053	40,279	51,002
16,011	16,313	29,051	40,286	53,015
16,012	16,303	29,055	40,289	53,024
16,020	16,308	29,051	40,302	53,031
16,023	16,309	29,051	40,309	53,033
16,026	16,312	29,053	40,310	53,049
16,032	16,313	29,053	40,331	53,053
16,055	16,319	29,052	40,337	54,004
16,056	16,342	29,056	40,340	54,009
16,060	16,344	29,054	40,344	54,012
16,061	16,345	29,054	40,348	55,010
16,063	16,349	29,054	40,355	55,026
16,064	16,354	29,054	40,364	55,029
16,076	16,351	29,058	40,365	55,044
16,077	16,352	29,058	40,367	55,046
16,088	16,353	29,058	40,378	55,055
16,091	16,356	29,058	40,383	55,056
16,107	16,357	29,058	40,384	55,063
16,120	16,357	29,058	40,384	55,063

HONEST POLITICIAN. FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale at this office.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that THOMAS SELLMAN, Esquire, will be a candidate for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Farrel, of schooner Volona, from Salonica, arrived this morning, informs, that on the fourth of August he put into Ceuta for water. On that day there was a great deal of firing there and at Gibraltar, which Capt. F. was informed, by a Spanish officer, who came on board from the fort, was on account of a victory obtained over the French by the combined Spanish and British armies, that they had retaken Madrid and taken and killed 10,000 of the French. Captain F. being from the Levant, was allowed but little communication with the shore and none with the town.

New-York, Sept. 23.

Arrived, the brig Regulator from Porto-Rico. A gentleman of the first respectability in this city, received the following letter yesterday from his correspondent at Porto-Rico, it confirms the news by the arrival at Baltimore.

Porto-Rico, Sept. 1, 1809.

Three vessels have just arrived from Cadiz, one of which is in 25 days, and with the other agreeable news (dated Aug. 10) that on the 27th and 28th of July a most bloody battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Madrid, between the Spanish and English armies, under the command of Cuesta and Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 43,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The presumption therefore is, that Madrid is evacuated.

LATEST FROM SICILY.

Capt. White, of the schooner Hawk, in 12 days from Messina, informs, that about the 12th, while he was at Sylt, the admiral of the Sicilian gun-boats undertook to dislodge the French from the Castle of Schella, which commanded the heights of Messina, and ordered the passage; he requested the English commander to lay in reserve. He attacked the French gun-boats and took 32 of them, which he brought in, and took the castle. The object of the Sicilians exceeded the expectation of the English and every one on shore. The whole of the engagement being distinctly seen from the town—2000 of the English troops had taken possession of the Island of Capri at the entrance of the harbor of Naples, and having landed, they and the French were a considerable while in view of each other, and each retired without firing; shortly after orders came from Admiral Collingwood for the English to evacuate the Island and retire to Sicily, as information had been received that the French had 300 gun-boats and 30,000 men, at Toulon, ready for sea, and an attack was expected in the quarter. The latest accounts they had from Vienna, of an Austrian officer, was to the 11th of July; they were rather confused.

(American.)

HAIL STORM.

On the 21st of August last, a thunder gulf, accompanied with hail, did much damage in the Haven, (Vermont.)—The hail stones were of the size and shape of dried figs, and with such force as to break all the glass in the house fronting the cloud; to split and shingle; to strip off the branches of trees of one year's growth, and bruise the bark from the stem side of the trunks. The fields had small swellings raised in the hail, and some hundreds of larks, blackbirds, robins, &c. were found in the fields, victims to the tempest; peas, &c. were cut off to the roots; and on the day after the storm the hail in places upon the level ground was four inches in depth.

The grand expedition which failed for Holland, consisted of 36 sail of the line, (principally 74's,) 19 frigates, 42 sloops of war, 4 bomb vessels, 27 gun brigs, 27 schooners and store ships.

Capt. Spencer, arrived at Charleston, failed at Havana the first of September, and in consequence that day before he failed, the Spanish ship, St. Paulo, arrived from Vera Cruz, and was dismasted, with the loss of 40 of her crew, having on board 9,000,000 of dollars in specie. Prices at Havana.—White sugar, first quality, 5 a 10 dollars; Muscovado 30; molasses 20 cents per gallon.

THE SEASON.

The few late days of warm weather has revived the almost drooping Indian corn, in several northern districts; but the fields in many places do not promise more than one third of an usual harvest. In no part of the Union will the crop of Indian corn be heavy. Wheat and other small grain have been abundant, and well stacked. Vegetables of most kinds are excellent in quality and abundant in quantity; the fruit plenty and good. The cold weather it is expected will cut off the fall seed, but the quantity of new and old hay on hand is abundant.

(Boston paper.)

Custom-House, Balt. Sept. 21, 1809.

The following seamen were in the month of July last impressed from on board the schooner Eleanor, S. Gover, master, on the Jamaica station, by the British brig of war, Sappho.

Their relatives are requested to produce proofs of their citizenship that the necessary application may be made for their release.

- Isaac Woodland, Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, (Md.)
- Daniel Brown, do. do.
- James Brown, do. do.
- Holdsea Alfop, do. do.
- Ignatius Pean, Eastern Shore, do.
- and Ebenezer Perry, Massachusetts.

Thursday last arrived off this port the U. S. frigate Essex, Captain Smith.

On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Nicholas C. Garroll, eldest son of Nicholas Carroll, Esq. of this city, was shot in the right eye with a ball, while passing along the public road within the limits of Mrs. Carroll's estate, near the city of Baltimore; the wound is not believed to be dangerous—it is supposed to have proceeded from the random shot of a rifle fired at a target.

CORN.

Lancaster, (Penn.) Sept. 19.

We have already had several slight frosts. In some places the corn has been injured; and a single sharp frost would be highly destructive. As this is to be feared, our main object should be to dry and ripen the corn with all expedition, by cutting off the tops, and exposing the ears to the sun and air, by which they will harden in a few days, and be safe from injury.

EXTRACT.

The tops and blades of corn make the best fodder for cattle, and particularly for horses. They purify the blood, prevent humours of the eyes, are a sovereign antidote against the heaves, and a preventative of the yellow water. If carefully dried and packed in sheaves, and a very little salt scattered among them, they may be preserved a whole year.

In these hard times a prudent farmer should let nothing be wasted, more particularly so valuable a fodder as corn blades and tops.

The Knot.

MARRIED, at Baltimore, on Thursday evening last, by the reverend Mr. Bend, Mr. Charles Ridgely, jun. of Hampton, to Miss Maria Campbell, of that city.

—in this city, last evening, by the rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. James Williamson to Miss Sarah Anne Mayo.

The Knell.

DIED, at the Pass of Christianne, (West Florida,) on the 9th of August, after a few days illness, Lieut. William S. Butler, of the United States navy. His remains were interred with the usual honours of war. The Spanish soldiers assisted on the occasion, by the orders of the Commandant of that place. In the death of this truly amiable young man the service has lost a valuable officer, society a worthy member, and an aged mother a darling son.

—at New-York, on Saturday, the 16th instant, in the 38th year of his age, George Clinton, Jun. Esquire, late a member of Congress from that city.

—at Germantown, near Philadelphia, on Thursday last, Mr. John Edmund Harwood, formerly of the New Theatre. As a Comedian, his chaste and inimitable performance will be remembered with delight by the admirers of the Drama.

—at Baltimore, on the same evening, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Alexander Reinagle, one of the Managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres. His talents as a musical composer were unrivalled in this country. His intrinsic goodness of heart, and the mildness and urbanity of his manners, endeared him to his friends, by whom his loss will be sincerely regretted.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber will give liberal wages to a man who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, with a good constitution and study habits. None need apply but such as can substantiate the above character.

JOHN C. WEEMS.

West river, Sept. 25, 1809. tf.

ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Under the Direction of the Reverend WILLIAM NIND,

WILL be opened on the first Monday in October next, for tuition in the following branches, to wit:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; English Grammar, the Elements of Composition and History; Geography and Astronomy, exemplified by maps, globes and appropriate diagrams; together with such a general view of useful and polite Literature, as will be both pleasing and advantageous.

September 25, 1809. 4w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 25, 1809.

THE president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the stock of the said bank for six months ending the 1st October; said dividend will be paid on or after Thursday, the fifth of October, to stockholders on the western shore at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order, JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

3w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of James Claypoole, tanner and currier, of Chelster-town, in Kent county, that his Bark Mill-House was, about five o'clock in the morning of Monday, the fourth instant, destroyed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some malicious person or persons wilfully set fire to the same: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrators of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice; I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said crime, provided he, she or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority and powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence, on the aforesaid condition.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the U. States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber intends to remove from this place next month, and will offer, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at his dwelling in Pig Point, on TUESDAY, the tenth of October next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, the following property, to wit:

ONE chair and horse, and two other horses, one desk, sideboard, tea and dining tables, all of mahogany, bed and bedsteads, chairs, carpets, andirons, milch cows, oxen, and other cattle, hogs, consisting of young sows, and barrows fit for pork this fall, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are, nine months credit for all sums amounting to ten dollars and upwards, on giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest, and all sums under ten dollars the cash must be paid on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

1597/16 CHARLES D. HODGES, Pig Point, Sept. 26, 1809. 2w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber is duly authorized, by Denton and Matthias Hammond, the executors of Col. Renin Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust the estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are required to make immediate payment, or to call and adjust their debts; and those having claims against the deceased are requested to produce them for payment.—The claims to be duly authenticated. All persons interested will attend to this notice, as immediate measures will be pursued to close the estate.

1597/16 PHILIP HAMMOND, September 29, 1809. 3w.

The STATE OF MARYLAND, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRUNO, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said United States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore, ORDERED, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD, By the Governor. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, that Frederick William Bruno, Esquire, has been temporarily appointed Vice-Consul of his Danish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside at Baltimore, I do therefore recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of such friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON, By the President. R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the Chancery court to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,

TWO tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Prince-George's county, called Brock Hall and Weston, containing two hundred and sixty acres, more or less. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof to pay cash immediately, or on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and upon the payment of the purchase money, (and not before), the trustee will, by a good deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers the property to him or them sold.

THOMAS HODGES, of Chas. Trustee. Sept. 26, 1809. 3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 23d day of October next, at the house of Mr. Adam Robb, in Rockville,

ALL the right, title and interest, of the late Samuel Hepburn, Esquire, in and to part of two tracts or parcels of land, in Montgomery county, one called The Hermitage, situate on Rock creek, about five miles from Rockville, and now in the possession of Mr. — Harding, who formerly purchased a part of the same tract.—The other is part of a tract of land called Hanover, or Bradford's Rest, lying on Seneca creek, in said county, and adjoins the lands of Mr. Lawrence Oneale.

These lands are well adapted to the production of tobacco, Indian corn, and all kinds of grain.

The terms of sale are, twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser, and his heirs, all the right, title and interest, of the said Samuel Hepburn, in and to the above lands.

The sale to commence precisely at twelve o'clock.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee. September 18, 1809. tdf.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

What are sleepless nights to me... what heavier griefs my bosom bears!

LINES

Gentleman, saying he would pass away Swift as a Shadow.

BY A LADY.

YES! though swift as shades you fly, and I shall never see you more...

SELECTED.

AN EXTRACT.

WHEN wearied wretches sink to sleep, How heavenly soft their slumbers be;

THE WANDERER.

Written in Scotland, by a young woman, the daughter of a miller, in Edinburgh.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis...

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sundry inhabitants of Cob Neck, in Charles county, intend petitioning the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland...

Miscellany.

SONG,

Supposed to have been said or sung by an Auctioneer.

A TORTOISE-SHELL TOM-CAT.

OH, what a story the papers have been telling us, About a little animal of mighty price...

(Spoken.)—We'll suppose Mr. Cat's-eye, the auctioneer, with his catalogue in one hand...

Hem! led and gemmen—cats are of two distinctions: Thomas and Tabby—this is of the former breed...

Ladies and gentlemen, a-going, going, going—Any sum for Tommy Tortoise-shell you can't think dear.

Next I should tell ye, the company around him,

Who emulously bid, as if they all were wild; Tom thought them mad, while they king of kittens crown'd him,

Lady Letty Longwaist, and Mrs. Martha Grikkin,

Prim Polly Puffey-love, Miss Scratch and Biddy Twiskin,

Solemn Sally Solus, who to no man Yes has ever said;

Killing Kitty Crookedlegs, and neat Miss Nelly Neverwed,

Crowding, squeezing, nodding, bidding, each for puffs so eager,

Have Tom they would; By all that's good; As you shall hear.

(Spoken in different voices)—Irish Lady.—Och the dear crater, how beautiful he looks when he thuts his eyes!

(By different ladies.)—Sixty-five! seventy! eighty! ninety!—Auctioneer.—Go on ladies: nobody bid more?

Auctioneer.—Thank ye, Lady Letty.—Take a long last languishing look, Ladies.—What a wonder!

Auctioneer.—Thank ye Miss Tabby, you'll not be made a cat's-paw of depend on't.—(Ladies laugh.)

Auctioneer.—Glad to hear you laugh, Ladies: I see how the cat jumps now; Tommy's going.

Ladies and Gentlemen, a-going, going, going.—Any sum for Tommy Tortoise-shell you can't think dear.

Now louder and warmer the competition growing, Politeness nearly banish'd in the grand fracas;

Two hundred—Two hundred and thirty-three; a-going—Gone!—Never Cat of talons met with such eclat:

Nay, nine or ten fine gentlemen were in the fashion caught as well

As ladies in their bidding, for this purring piece of Tortoise shell.

The buyer bore him off in triumph, after all the fun was done,

And bells rung as if Whittington had been Lord Mayor of London.

Mice and Rats flung up their hats, for joy that Cats so scarce were,

And Mouse-Trap makers rais'd the price, full cent per cent I swear fir.

From the Monthly Anthology, &c.

Letter from an American traveller in Europe to his friend in this country.

ROME, JANUARY 30, 1805.

SINCE I last wrote you, we have retraced our steps to this city, and are now as busy as the worst weather will permit us in reviewing the most select and interesting parts of its antiquities and curiosities...

The former is the most busy, lively, crowded, gay, dissipated city in the world. The latter resembles the still, grand, but interesting solemnity of some ancient but splendid abbey.

One is an old octogenarian gentleman, who is still known by a title which he had, I presume, about fifty years ago, Governor Ellis.

For the last thirty years he has retired to Naples to pass the residue of his life. Till within a few years he has passed his summers in journeys to Russia and the north...

He is extremely fond of society, and whenever there is a ball or conversatione the governor generally passes an hour in it.

This princess was as extraordinary a character as the governor. She like him had retired to milder skies to reinvigate her decaying fabric.

Large pieces of coal intermixed with sulphur may be seen at this office. How came such a depth in the earth? What turned it to charcoal?

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

according to the fashion of great people in this country, her body was exposed in state, as it is termed, for three days, and was there visited by those friends whom her living hospitality had contributed to amuse.

I met several times in Naples a young German officer, whose history was very interesting to me, not only as it was wonderful in itself, but as it proves that the Austrians did not yield the palm to the French in point of bravery.

From the TICKLER.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Or, the disappointments of an afternoon. A FEW days since, Mr. McKemie and some gentlemen, his friends, after passing a very agreeable morning at Wilnot farm...

It was proposed by one of the party, that they should go into the neighbouring fields of a Miller, and pop over a rabbit or two...

This proposal meeting universal approbation, they bent their course toward the hill, but unfortunately in going through a Wood which they had to cross, they became so entangled in the Briers, that they were quite at a loss which way to turn.

For the last thirty years he has retired to Naples to pass the residue of his life. Till within a few years he has passed his summers in journeys to Russia and the north...

He is extremely fond of society, and whenever there is a ball or conversatione the governor generally passes an hour in it.

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M LXVth Year.]

Miscellany.

From the New-York Evening

HYDROPHOBIA. Not in the habit of republishing called quack remedies, but I republishing, because I personally know the person spoken of, and have been some of his cures, for cures they are.

CURE FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA. Communicated in a letter from a New-York to his correspondent.

HAVING observed in the Evening of the 4th instant, a common mad dog which made its appearance, and bit several persons...

This proposal meeting universal approbation, they bent their course toward the hill, but unfortunately in going through a Wood which they had to cross...

For the last thirty years he has retired to Naples to pass the residue of his life. Till within a few years he has passed his summers in journeys to Russia and the north...

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