

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1809.

[No. 3264.]

## Miscellany.

From the Edinburgh Review.

*de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois et des Arrêts du Gouvernement, des Décrets Impériaux relatifs à la levée des Conscriptionnaires, à leur remplacement, à leurs dispenses de service, &c. depuis l'an II jusqu'à et compris l'an XIV. Avec Tables, &c. 8vo. pp. 270. Paris, 1806.*

(Concluded from our last.)

There be one principle of military discipline sanctioned by the universal experience of mankind, it is, that soldiers should be kept in a state of unremitting activity. No great commander has ever appeared, with whom this was not a leading maxim; and it may be taken as an axiom, that no conquering army ever issued from the walls of an idle garrison, or the alleys of a populous city. In attending to the general analogy of our constitution, we must be at once sensible, that the man who, when at a distance from the theatre of war, is not inured to extreme labour, the officer whose eye is not habitually fixed in contemplating the image of his profession, in somewhat of its native proportions, can never be well prepared for the duties of a campaign. The science of command, the mechanism of subordination, are not acquired by the mere manual trainings, the evolutions of small bodies of men; must be studied on a large scale—in great and general movements. All the commentators on the tactics of the ancients, are in agreement with the importance which they attach to these objects; and represent the fatigues of military even in an interval of peace, as odious of human endurance. Augustus, and Trajan, employed the 170,000 that constituted the peace establishment of their empire, in public works; and it is their labours that we may trace the great bridges and causeways, of which such vestiges are still extant in the western parts of Europe. We need not extend upon the chances of success for a general who wages war with an army to which there is no other difference between the field of battle and the field of parade, than the effusion of blood.

There is no part of the Roman policy which the French have more studiously copied, than their attention to military discipline. It is their intention, as they express it, to form *une génération propre à la guerre et à la loi*.—"Un peuple guerrier porté à la loi par ses lois," &c. And for this purpose the boys of all the *lycées* of the empire are made to march to their classes by the sound of the drum, and are taught their exercises during their hours of recreation. The exercises of the conscripts, after their discharge at the depots, are incessant, and of a nature to qualify them for the severest hardships. A moment of rest is allowed in the short interval between their incorporation and their march to the frontiers or to the enemy. The conscripts retained in France, which always consist of raw recruits, are collected in numerous battalions, and disciplined without intermission, in a scale large enough to familiarise them to the tumult of general action, and the march to the use of the military *coup d'œil*. The camp of Boulogne is intended for this purpose; and should rather be imitated as a nursery for soldiers, than dreaded as an assembly of invaders. Fatigue, and the penalties of misconduct, make a dreadful havoc among conscripts, whose youth and condition enervate the delicacy of frame and habits. A life of leisure, however, is not one of the odious of imperial solicitude. An unlimited power over the population of the country is used to replace every deficiency, and survivors are poured into the field with the moulded into strength, and minds completely broken to the yoke. Thus it was that, with the aid of this prohibition, military discipline, and of confidence in commanders, the French troops supported a generation devoted to war and to glory. A people carried on to glory by their laws.

Were I to raise a new army, says Machiavel, I should choose them between 17 and 40;—to retain an old one, I would always have them of 17 *de la Guerre, liv. i. chap. vi*

We have received a particular account of the one and incessant exercises of a body of 20,000 conscripts at Meudon, in August, 1806, under the pretext of rewarding their exploits in the war with a great festival at Paris. This was a mask to their leaders' designs upon them, which were then irrevocably determined. The festival was ever celebrated; but the troops exercised for six hours a day in a deep and marshy meadow. Buonaparte himself directing their marches the whole time; and sometimes under the influence of almost incessant rain and tempest.

ed the privations and severities of the winter campaign of Poland, better than their adversaries, who fought under every natural advantage.

The fear of punishment, the dread of shame, and the hope of reward, are all made to operate in their system with the strongest effect. Blows, which tend to weaken the sense of personal dignity, are never given; but, when the resources of reproach and disgrace prove insufficient, recourse is had to the utmost rigours of solitary imprisonment, and to the penalties we have detailed in a former part of this article. They know the full value, too, of that *esprit de corps*, which has so often changed poltroons into heroes; and employ every art to excite and maintain it, by minute divisions and invidious oppositions, employed particularly during the operations of a campaign. It requires little more than one or two years to make veterans of men thus fashioned and conducted; who, according to the bent of their genius, are precipitated in every movement, and led on impetuously to every attack; and whose murmurs, if time were given for the intrusion of discontent, would be lost in the tumult of incessant agitation. By the discipline of the new conscripts, as we have seen, *individually*, among their veteran predecessors of a few campaigns, disaffection evaporates without danger to the government; and the former are gradually assimilated to their companions. Once without the sphere of their domestic attractions, with no hope of escape, and conscious that their destiny is irreversibly fixed, they accommodate themselves to circumstances with the facility which belongs to a temperament pre-eminently flexible and ardent. They are kept as much as possible beyond the frontiers, not merely for the purposes of conquest and rapine, but in order that they may the sooner lose the qualities of the citizen, and become altogether the creatures of the general. With a view to render this conversion more perfect, and more secure for the government, the principal leaders are frequently transferred from one corps to another, in order that no dangerous attachment to individuals may arise from a long continuance in the same command. If their service has its extraordinary hardships, it has also its peculiar rewards. Their prototypes of antiquity never more successfully reconciled the restraints of discipline and the license of pillage. Death is inexorably inflicted, as we have seen, announced in their bulletins, for the slightest transgressions, when it is deemed expedient to enforce order: but we need not be told, that signal for riot is often given by the general, and the abstinence of the soldier fully required. After twenty years, he becomes of right a member of the legion of honour; and as such is entitled to a small pension for life. This long term, however, is anticipated in numerous instances. Individuals who signalize themselves are promoted on the field of battle, or singled from the ranks with the most encouraging solemnities; and sometimes, for very obvious reasons, invested with the insignia of the order, and dismissed to their homes with the booty they may have acquired.

By a law of the directory, no persons (with the exception of engineers) could become officers, who had not served three years in a subordinate capacity. The revolution naturally opened the way to merit; and, seconded by this admirable policy, has filled all the posts of their army with men who unite in themselves the qualities of the soldier with the excellences that qualify for command. It is not hazardous too much to assert, that nine tenths of the present French officers have sprung from the ranks. Educated in distant camps, they know no other country; and, habituated by long devotion to the trade of war, it has become their element and their passion. Their whole fortune is staked on the sword; and their attachment is therefore necessarily secured, under the auspicious influence of a leader, whose indefatigable ambition occupies them in their favourite pursuits, and whose liberal impartiality feeds the hope of preferment, and divides the fruits of conquest. To their credit and example is due much of that spirit, which, notwithstanding the causes of alienation heretofore detailed, seems to animate the whole frame of the army; and no small share of that portentous success which has attended the course of the French arms. Of the eighteen *maréchaux d'empire*, fourteen have either emerged from ranks, or ascended from the lowest employments. Most of the generals of division,

\* Machiavel [Art. de la Guer.] attributes all the civil wars and conspiracies of the Roman empire, after the time of Julius Cæsar, to the maintenance of the generals in the same command.

† *Beauséjour*, originally a common soldier, became in 1796 a captain of infantry in the army of Italy. *Brune*, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the Club of Cordeliers,

and others who hold the principal commands, have the same origin, and sufficiently prove that war is an experimental science, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harvest of toil, or the bounty of fortune.

These men, whose duties have almost wholly estranged them from the refinements and indulgences of polished intercourse, retain all the leading features of their original department in life; a fierce and turbulent nature; a wild, irregular ambition; a total ignorance of the utility of civil laws, and a sovereign contempt for letters. As they partake largely of the prey, they zealously co-operate in the views of him, whom necessity or chance has led them to acknowledge as a master; but, should he be prematurely removed from the scene, we are not inclined to suppose, that his posthumous aims will be accomplished with equal fidelity. If it be true, as has been remarked, that military governments are at all times hostile to regular, monarchical succession, we can scarcely conceive the possibility of a quiet transmission of power in France, under her present circumstances. The military, of every description, are also said to be very unfit guardians for a legal constitution; and this observation is particularly applicable to the imperial generals, in whose minds no idea of subordination to civil authority, or of uncontested descent in the reigning family, could ever have taken root. The same daring enterprise which has borne them forward to their present elevation would not suffer them to remain inactive, if supreme command were placed within their reach. They would tear the sceptre from a feeble hand, and dispute the prize with the same ferocious violence, and desperate resolution, with which they are now grasping at the dominion and the treasures of the rest of the world.

During their contentions, the continent might indeed be allowed to respire; but, independent of the established maxim, that a conquering nation must always be miserable, we confess that we can see no prospect of melioration for France herself. The establishment of freedom in that country must be viewed, we think, as hopeless; nor can it be denied, that the great bulk of the people, while they are incapable of the temperate enjoyment, are decidedly averse to the form of a popular government. Some expectation may be excited by the external frame of the electoral colleges and deliberative assemblies; but this is completely checked by an examination of their actual condition. They have no basis of ancient opinion to command respect; no reputation of consistency to inspire confidence; and have not, indeed, in the view of any branch of the community, an existence or a will distinct from that of the throne to which they are appended. Under the shadow of a constitution still preserved, their election can never take place, unless ratified by the emperor; and is universally understood to depend, in practice, altogether on his nomination. The princes of the blood, and the great dignitaries of the state, are officially members of the senate; and to this body, the generals of division, detached from the foreign service, are regularly affiliated so as to give them almost a numerical preponderance. The civil functionaries of every class

and an intimate friend of Danton, commenced his military career in 1793. *Augereau*, a private in the Neapolitan service in 1787, became soon after a fencing master at Naples; in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy; and in 1794 was a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees. *Bernadotte*, at the commencement of the revolution, a sergeant in the regiment of royal marine; in 1794 a general of division. *Jourdan* enlisted in 1778, but left the service in 1784; was a shopkeeper at the commencement of the revolution. *Kellerman* began his career as a simple hussar in the regiment of *Confians*. *Lazare*, originally a common soldier, became, in 1795, adjutant of division in the national guard of Paris. *Massena*, a subaltern in the Sardinian service at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793 became a general of brigade. *Mortier*, a captain of a volunteer company in his native province at the same period. *Ney*, a Hussar, an adjutant general in 1796, after passing through all the inferior grades. *Lefebvre*, son of a miller of Alsace, became a sergeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution. *Ferran*, after acting as a justice of peace at Montesch, engaged in the army, and passed rapidly through all the subordinate grades, and, in 1794, commanded the army of the eastern Pyrenees. *Soult* was a subaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant general in 1795. *Murat* served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI; became afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of *chasseurs à cheval*, &c. *Junot* began his career in 1792, as a grenadier in one of the volunteer battalions commanded by general Pille; and, in 1796, was one of the aids-de-camp of Buonaparte.

\* The meetings of the senate are always private. Strangers may be admitted to those of the legislative body. The latter was not once assembled during the whole of the last campaign in the north, the members not being perfectly sure. By the constitution, the judges were chosen for life; but, by a *venatus consultum* of the 22nd October, 1807, it was

have not only dishonoured the republican character, by a shameful apostasy, but prostituted the dignity of human nature itself, by assuming the trade of spies and informers. In their discourses and writings, they inculcate the speculative doctrine of oppression, with as much zeal as their oppressors propagate, by conquest, its practical horrors. The meretricious wantonness of despotism could never exact nor could the most inordinate vanity relish, a strain of adulation which would disgrace the worst periods of Roman degeneracy. We may fairly conclude, that the tyrant, who is known to require this tribute on all occasions, has in view, not only to complete his savage triumph over the patriotism of France, but to bring the cause of freedom itself into general contempt, by exhibiting the base servility of those who so lately undertook to vindicate the liberties of mankind. There are, no doubt, as we have before affirmed, numbers who still cherish a preference for republican institutions; many who officiously promote the measures, in order to heighten the odium of the government; and a few who submit, with evident repugnance, to lend their personal weight to the consolidation of the new system. The first, however, will make no sacrifices of interest to principle; and the last can have little influence, when opposed to a majority, who have fortified their native dispositions by the habit of obsequiousness. The fabric of a free state can never be reared by such hands, nor framed from such materials, as the populace of Paris, or the soldiery of the frontiers. Should the imperial seat be vacated within a short period of time, the legislative assemblies might, like the Roman senate, in their contest with Maximin, maintain a struggle with some firmness and vigour, but with no permanent means, and scarcely with the benefit of obtaining a choice of masters.

When we meditate upon the probable career of an army of 700,000 men,† greater than any which Rome ever maintained in the meridian of her power, and imbued with such moral and physical energies, our apprehensions for France vanish before the melancholy forebodings we are compelled to entertain for the nations of the continent. A nation of soldiers must be occupied. Plunder is their food, and will be sought wherever it is to be found. A people at war from principle, says Montesquieu, must necessarily triumph, or be ruined. They will labour in their vocation, and never make peace but as conquerors. Such a temperament as we have ascribed to the chiefs and instruments of this conspiracy against mankind, is essentially at war with all the moral virtues and generous principles of our nature, with the gentle charities, as well as with the hoarded treasures of peace.

enacted, that they should thereafter undergo a probation of five years, and be then continued or dismissed at the option of the emperor. A commission was also created for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the conduct of the judges in being, in order that the emperor might remove such as were pronounced unfit for their stations. In all political cases, and all cases of alleged fraud and evasion, the trial by jury has been suppressed by special tribunals; one of which is now established in each department, consisting of three judges appointed by the emperor.

\* This feeling has been displayed strikingly in the bulletins from Spain, on the subject of the leading patriots of that country.

† Infantry of the line, 341,412; light infantry, 100,130; cavalry, 77,488; artillery, 46,489; engineers, 5,445; a total of five hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and sixty-four. This is the official statement of 1805. Since that period, there has been an augmentation of at least the hundred thousand, exclusive of the foreign troops, Italian, Bavarian, &c. taken into the service. Gibbon remarks, that in his time, France still felt the efforts which she had made in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. According to Neckar's estimate, the expenses of the war department, before the revolution, were 124,650,000 francs. In 1805, they were stated at 271,500,000 francs. M. de l'ometier estimated the population of France at 25,063,883, in 1789. *Peuchet* now rates it at 34,976,113, exclusive of Tuscany. The ratio of this population to the territory is 1,093 3/32 individuals to the square league; a condensation inferior to none but that of Holland. The annual levies, before the revolution, were stated at one sevenieth of the bachelors capable of bearing arms—estimated by M. de Po-meller at 600,000; but the actual proportion of the yearly levies, at a very low calculation, may be one sevenieth of the whole male population between 20 and 40. *Peuchet* estimates this body 7,612,690, for 1805; and allows that sixty thousand have been annually recruited since the commencement of the revolution; but the real number must be more than double. The directory called forth 200,000 at once in the year 1799.

## APHORISMS.

IN order to know how a thing ought to be done, learn to do it yourself, and you will then never be without a servant.

Half the medicines will serve the community, where industry is the chief physician.



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

BOSTON, JULY 21.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

BY the arrival last night of the schooner Eagle, in four days from Halifax, we have received a portion of the interesting intelligence brought to that place by the June packet from England. London dates to June 10. Our columns will be found replete with extracts.

On the 21st and 22d of May the Austrians obtained a great victory over the French about 12 or 14 miles to the eastward of (beyond) Vienna. The latter had retreated to an island near the north side of the Danube, about 8 1-2 miles in circumference, connected with the fourth side of the Danube, by a small island and bridges. The battle was on the north side of the Danube.

From Halifax, July 14.

MR. ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Our paper of this day, provided neither of the cutters from England, or the Phoenix, with Mr. JACKSON, is arrived, will be interesting to you. Since publishing it, I have seen a copy of Mr. Canning's official instructions to Mr. Erskine—I had previously supposed him to have laboured under an extraordinary mistake, but on examining that document I think otherwise. Mr. Erskine having stated to Mr. Canning that Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Smith (last autumn) had expressed a desire to come to an amicable accommodation with Great-Britain, that gentleman, (Mr. Canning) on the 23d of January last, tells him, that if it be really the case, that the members of the American government have that disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptional orders in council, so far as respects America—On the condition that—

1st. America shall withdraw her interdictious, embargoes, &c. &c. so far as they relate to the ships of war, and trade of G. Britain—leading them in force—as to France and the powers who adopt her decrees.

2d. That America is willing to renounce during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace.

3d. G. Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France and the powers acting under her decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers. Without which security for the observance of the embargo, (interdiction) the sailing it nominally with respect to Great-Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions (the 1st and 2d suggested by persons [now] in the American government,) his majesty would consent to withdraw the orders of January and Nov. 1807, so far as respected America—and, for this purpose, Mr. Erskine was authorized to communicate this dispatch, in extenso, to the American Secretary of State.

And, on the receipt of an official note, engaging to adopt the three conditions aforesaid, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council—either *pro-via* or *subsequent* to the conclusion of a treaty for that purpose, for which a person would be immediately appointed to negotiate.

This I think is nearly the substance of the note (instructions.)

From the Boston Repository.

MR. ERSKINE.

The instructions to Mr. Erskine have been called for in parliament and published. Mr. Canning said he was perfectly willing, as it would appear that no minister ever went wider of his powers. On inquiry whether Mr. Erskine had sent no justification, it was answered he had; but the house could judge from his instructions how far they coincided. His account of his reasons would be left for him to produce on his trial! Mr. Canning said Mr. Erskine had been instructed to make concessions to America arising out of such concessions as they should propose on their part to him, and in such a manner as should make the concessions mutual. Instead of this however, Mr. Erskine had made every concession on his part without attaining one stipulated concession on the part of America. The instructions of his majesty's government had been explicit, and would throw the necessary light on the subject.

We learn from Halifax, that on the 26th ult. there were there 3000 troops; and 18 pendants flying in the harbour; and that admiral Cochrane's Squadron is expected from the West-Indies to pass the hurricane season.

Foreign.

Received at Boston, via Halifax.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 5.

THE American government is sending as minister to our court, Mr. Short, and, on our side we send in quality of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the chamberlain count Fedor Petrowitch De Pahlen. Both embassies are thought to be at the present epoch remarkable and important, and that the commercial relations of Russia with the United States will be hereafter much improved, and a closer union of interest effected.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 22.

Information from Sweden to the 12th has been received, mentioning a great many American vessels at Gottenburg, occasioning the immediate fall of American produce more than 100 per cent. Tobacco fell from 18 shillings to eight. Several American vessels have been stopped at the Cattegat, and sent to England, notwithstanding their clearances were for Swedish ports.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG, MAY 10.

One hundred and thirty wagons, crowded with wounded French, arrived at Augsburg on the 2d inst. Another escort, equally as numerous, arrived on the 5th, and it is computed that during the preceding fortnight, the wounded French, Wirtemberg and Bavarian troops conveyed thither, exceed 14,000 men.

BREITENLEE, MAY 23.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH. Published by order of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial highness the generalissimo, the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d, from the head quarters, at Breitenlee:—

On the 19th and 20th, the emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the island of Lobau, whence the second passage over the left arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed. His imperial highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprise.

This determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm! Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero—and the smoking ruins, the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of "Live our good Emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced. The emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Esslingen, places to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and ever, where his cavalry showed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equipped cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks.—It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battles with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction.—Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At 11 at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Mean-while, fire-boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube; made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious

cannonade from the whole of his artillery; immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled.

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French proclamations, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated, by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier, the emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit.—The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected. Among the prisoners are the French general Duronel, general of division, and Foulet Royer, first chamberlain to the emperor; also the Wirtemberg gen. Reder, who was made prisoner at Nulsdorf, by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

On the 25th prince Eugene completely defeated the enemy, with the loss of 7000 killed and wounded.

On the same evening we entered Leoben.

On the 22d general Macdonald obliged the enemy to capitulate in Labach. A lieutenant general and 3000 men were made prisoners.

The Tenth French Bulletin.

EBERSDORF, MAY 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Ebersdorf, the bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th, the emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena and Lannes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspen. Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st, the enemy showed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The duke of Rivoli was first attacked at Grossaspen, by Bellegarde—he manoeuvred with Molitor's and Legrand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive. The duke of Montebello defended Essling. The duke of Istria covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

General D'Espagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and general Foulers was also killed. Gen. Nauvouty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At 8 in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at 4 P. M. the duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them. The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left, St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right. The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning an aid-de-camp of the emperor came to inform him that the rising of the Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events at Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island in der Lobau.

All the respective corps, which were advancing, were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident, the emperor resolved to stop the corps from advancing. He ordered the duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry and cartridges, which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating of our arms left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in line, and from nine, A. M. till seven, P. M. he

made the greatest efforts, supported by cannon, to overthrow the French army—his efforts turned only to his own destruction. Three times he attacked the village, and three times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which he had left before the attack began, and remained masters of the field of battle. The loss has been great. Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 generals and superior officers. Marshal Webber and his prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has been very considerable—1100 killed and wounded. The duke of Montebello (Lafayette) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh on the 22d, in the evening. Gen. Hillaire is also wounded. Gen. Durosnel was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank and to take a position on the island of In der Lobau. We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a part of the bulletin consists of a fraternal description of the interview between Lafay and Buonaparte, at a time when the latter's wound was thought to be mortal, which, of course, the duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his emperor, and that the emperor was melted into tears.]

The bulletin has, however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawn as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Buonaparte, it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though the pieces of cannon were playing upon them, 40,000 rounds of shot were fired among them. Buonaparte promises to repair his loss, and declares his intention not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated and better prepared. He allows the Austrian army have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.]

ELEVENTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is dated Ebersdorf, 24th May, and relates entirely to the operations in Tyrol. The duke of Dantzig is stated to have entered Inspruck on the 19th.

TWELFTH BULLETIN.

The twelfth bulletin is important only in enabling us to state, that on the 26th Buonaparte himself was at Ebersdorf, about 20 miles below Vienna, on the southern bank of the Danube; but his army we suppose remained in the Isle of In der Lobau, for nothing is said to the contrary. He is making the height of the Danube with a menle chain, which the Austrians took from the Turks, after the siege of Vienna! He speaks of the arrival of troops, and of nothing, except of operations against the Austrians.

The Danube, he says, will continue to rise till the 15th June!

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The accounts from the continent respecting col. Schill, continue to be most favourable. It is said that he is advancing with a regular army of 10,000 men to besiege Calais. He has issued a proclamation declaring Buonaparte an outlaw.

He has beaten the Mecklenburgh troops in several actions. The duke of Brunswick Oels, one of the members of the Rhenish confederacy, has taken the field against the French.

RUSSIAN FLEET OUT.

The Russian fleet is supposed to be destined against Stockholm. The emperor's army has broken up from its cantonments in Finland, and he threatens to pour it into the heart of Sweden, unless the consents to accept a new nomination. Sir James Saumarez has sailed for the Baltic, and we hope will come up with the enemy. The Swedish Diet said to be much divided—the deputies for the farmers insist upon framing a new constitution before they choose a king. The army is also reported, is far from being unanimous. Finding that the deposition of the king has not produced the effect of restoring peace with Russia, several regiments, it is said, have expressed sentiments of complicity for the unfortunate monarch, and represented at the conduct that has been adopted towards him.

JUNE 12.

Dutch Gazettes to the 8th, and Paris papers to the 4th inst. reached us. The former communicate the death of the gallant Schill. He fell at the head of his brave followers contending for glory and independence, at the heart of the city of Stralsund, of which appears he had been in complete possession. Stralsund was taken by the French general Gratien, whose report of the action is not very clear. The fate of the intrepid Schill was a circumstance too important to be passed over; but the conclusion of the affair was not noticed with precision—we are merely told that his troops were thrown into confusion.

SALEM, JULY

LATE FROM FR

ARRIVED at Beverly, la August, Stickney, in 33 days to hon. I. Thordike. This admitted to fail in ballast by giving to the late order of the ment. Every thing remained suspense as to American affairs, until failed, as the last account from that country.

Mr. Thordike, a nephew of Mr. Thordike, who came passenger in the forms us, that the reports received in Austria was such relief in the minds of all who dare to converse with the loss of the French was men.

Mr. Thordike was in Bavaria of the prisoners from through there. They were forced marches, and were in a down condition; they had been created on the road, and were shot because they could not march. Of this barbarous conduct the least doubt, for it is not only by Spanish but by others who were present; and of common conversation in all circles.

Spoke two days after sailing, who treated capt. Stickney, captain of the cutter observed received orders from the British to capture no American vessel.

by the politeness of Mr. Go we have been favoured with file of French papers to June. Not having an opportunity papers till a late hour, we are ourselves with an outline contents we find in the latest of 5th bulletin, dated 2d June we learn:—The French had Dalmatia, and had taken the chief of the army opposed duke of Ragusa reached Fiume, and made a junction with Italy, of which this was the right. The Duke reports a squadron had reached Trieste to seize the Russian fleet—but were made as secured the Russian left the port. A third of Krembs, on the right bank, were made prisoners by the emperor.

By the 14th bulletin, the bridges on the Danube, and important preparations on the Danube. At Ellach, the French of made many prisoners. General headquarters near Presburg had entered Gratz, and the of the enemy. The Duke of Vienna, Vandamme at Vienna, had entered the Tyrol—The duke of Montebello, had died of his wounds.

From the Bayonne Journal, it is said that the French had Dalmatia. By letters from French had taken more than 1000 prisoners, and having dispersed the French were advancing. The Turks had risen in arms, and the Austrian part of that country, between Celina and Drefnick, possession of a considerable country.

By letters from Trieste displayed in that place on the Russians had saluted it with cannon. From Petersburg May 1 the Russian troops had retreated into the Austrian Prussia. From Prussia we learn that between Russia and Austria, which they had entered, Ferdinand had been forbidden to mediate the peace of Silistria, the Russians were withdrawing, and the duke of the retreat.

The Saxony army had on the 17th May, and was marching. Couriers for the French arrived on the 21st May from Sweden.

The Austrian gen. Muhlstein at the siege of Thonau, moving in that direction. In the campaign of Italy had lost 18,000 men, 60 standards.

On the 28th April the Austrians had attacked the French, who considered himself at that all diplomatic relations had ceased.

The American national guard at L'Orient, from B. Stiches.



ports, supported by the French army, only to his own destruction. He attacked the village of the position which the attack began, and the field of battle. The prisoners who have been lost 23 generals and 1100 killed and 1100 wounded. Our loss was 1100 killed and 1100 wounded. The whole of the above land is in the hands of the French army, and about four miles from navigable water. A more particular description is thought necessary, as those inclined to purchase the land will be shown by Mr. Lentine Brown, living near the premises. The sale will be made at Major Mond's mill, on the 25th day of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and commence at 12 o'clock. The terms are, one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification of by the chancellor, the residue in four annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

**SALEM, JULY 21.**  
**LATE FROM FRANCE.**  
ARRIVED at Beverly, last evening, the Augulla, Sticksney, in 33 days from Bayonne, to hon. L. Thorndike. This vessel was permitted to sail in ballast by giving bonds agreeable to the late order of the French government. Every thing remained in the state of suspension as to American affairs when the Augulla sailed, as the last accounts stated received from that country.

Mr. Thorndike, a nephew of col. Thorndike, who came passenger in the Augulla, informs us, that the reports respecting the last battles in Austria was such as to procure a belief in the minds of all well informed persons who dare to converse on the subject, that the loss of the French was at least 30,000 men.

Mr. Thorndike was in Bayonne when many of the prisoners from Saragossa passed through there. They were carried on by forced marches, and were in a wretched, worn condition; they had been most cruelly treated on the road, and five or six hundred were shot because they could not support the march. Of this barbarous deed Mr. T. has not the least doubt, for it was declared to him not only by Spanish but by French officers who were present; and it was the subject of common conversation, and of horror in all circles.

Spoke two days after sailing an English cutter, who treated capt. Sticksney politely; the captain of the cutter observed, he had lately received orders from the British government to capture no American vessel.

the politeness of Mr. Gould, of Beverly, we have been favoured with the loan of a file of French papers to June 11.

Not having an opportunity to examine the papers till a late hour, we are obliged to content ourselves with an outline of the important contents we find in the latest of them. From the 5th bulletin, dated 2d June, at Ebersdorf, we learn:—The French had great success in Galicia, and had taken the commander in chief of the army opposed to them. The duke of Ragusa reached Fiume on the 28th day, and made a junction with the army of Italy, of which this was the division of the right. The Duke reports that an English squadron had reached Trieste, with a view to seize the Russian fleet—but such dispositions were made as secured the Russian fleet, and the English left the port. A thousand Austrians at Krems, on the right bank of the Danube, were made prisoners by the troops of Wirtemberg.

By the 14th bulletin, at Ebersdorf, first time, the bridges on the Danube had been built, and important preparations had been made on the Danube. After the defeat of Belachich, the French on the Solza had made many prisoners. Gen. Daffalle had his headquarters near Presburg. Gen. Macdonald had entered Graz, and taken immense quantities of the enemy. The duke of Dantzic at Linz. The Prince of Ponte Corvo at Vienna. Vandamme at St. Polten. Order was restored in the Tyrol—Vienna was quiet. The duke of Montebello, (Marshal Lafnes) died of his wounds.

From the Bayonne Journal of June 11, we learn that the French had every success in Galicia. By letters from Gaspick, the French had taken more than a thousand prisoners, and having dispersed the enemy the French were advancing. In Turkish Croatia the Turks had risen in arms, and had invaded the Austrian part of that country. They had taken Celsin and Drefnick, and had already possession of a considerable part of that country.

By letters from Trieste the French flag was displayed in that place on the 18th May. The Russians had saluted it by repeated discharges of cannon.

From Petersburg May 13, we learn, that the Russian troops had received orders to penetrate into the Austrian Provinces.

From Prussia we learn that the news of a war between Russia and Austria had reached Warsaw—that the Austrians had left Warsaw, which they had entered, and the duke Ferdinand had been forbidden by Prussia to violate the peace of Silesia. On the 13th day, the Russians were within 2 days march of Warsaw, and the duke Ferdinand was upon the retreat.

The Saxon army had reached Linz on the 17th May, and was marching for Vienna. Couriers for the French emperor passed rapidly on the 21st May from Russia and Sweden.

The Austrian gen. Muhr had been wounded at the siege of Thon—the Russians were moving in that direction.

In the campaign of Italy the archduke John had lost 18,000 men, 60 cannon, and six standards.

On the 28th April the Emperor of Russia formed the Austrian minister, that as the Austrians had attacked the duchy of Warsaw, he considered himself at war with Austria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two courts had ceased.

The American national brig Syren had arrived at L'Orient, from Baltimore, with dispatches.

**American.**  
**NEW-YORK.**  
**NEW-YORK, JULY 26.**  
LAST evening arrived at this port, the ship Hope, capt. Humphries, 35 days from Bourdeaux. The Hope has brought upwards of 50 passengers, and sailed by special permission.

We learn from the captain and passengers, that the dispatch ship Mentor, capt. Ward, remained at L'Orient, waiting the orders of gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris; and that the U. States brig Syren was to be immediately dispatched from L'Orient to England. That no account of any new battle between the emperor Buonaparte and the archduke Charles had reached Bourdeaux—that the affairs between America and France remained in statu quo.

In addition to the above, a passenger in the Hope has favoured us with the following extract of a letter dated the 15th of June, from Bourdeaux, which was sent to him just as the Hope was leaving the Cordovan.

"The Commissary of Marine, at Rochefort, has just written to the Maritime Prefect at Bourdeaux, not to grant any more clearances to American vessels, as they had just heard that the commercial intercourse between America and France had been suspended by a law of the American Congress on the twentieth day of May last."

The Hope sailed from the Cordovan on the 20th of June.

A requiem was sung at Bourdeaux on the 16th of June for the foul of the Marshal Duke of Montebello, (Gen. Lafnes,) who died of his wounds on the 24th of May.

**JULY 27.**  
The Secretary of War arrived in town last evening on his way to Boston; in consequence of a letter received by this morning's southern mail, he has returned to the seat of government.

**S. CAROLINA.**  
**CHARLESTON, JULY 21.**  
By the arrival of the Eliza from New-Orleans, we learn that 4,000 Frenchmen had arrived at that place from Cuba, together with a considerable number of slaves; these latter had been permitted to land, on condition of their owners giving bond, for the men 700 dolls. for the women 600 dolls. and for the children 400 dolls. conditioned to abide the decision which the congress of the U. States might make on the subject of this description of persons.

**MARYLAND.**  
**BALTIMORE, JULY 29.**  
Letters from Bourdeaux as late as the 15th ult. received in this city, mention, that gen. Armstrong had obtained no answer to his dispatches by the Mentor. A vessel belonging to this city has been sequestered by the French at St. Sebastians. [North Ame.]

Accounts have been received from Buenos-Ayres, brought by a vessel from Cadiz, announcing the total defeat and submission of Liniers to the patriotic party, who had established a Junta, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. and forced Liniers to sign a declaration that he would surrender the government on the arrival of the person appointed to succeed him. In the conflict we learn that 13 of his adherents had been put to death. [London Paper.]

**THE YELLOW FEVER.**  
Is said to be at Brooklyn, opposite the city of New-York.

The Whig mentions it to be at Philadelphia, on the wharfs between Chestnut and Walnut-streets.

By the British schooner Jamps, in 14 days from Port-au-Prince, arrived at N. York, we learn that Christophe and Petion's fleets have recently had a severe engagement, in which the latter gained a very signal victory—and that their armies had met near the Cape, about the same time, and that Christophe had defeated Petion with very great slaughter.

Not less than 28 thousand letters and 26 thousand news-papers are sent off from the General Post-Office, London, every night; and the whole of this amazing business is dispatched in the course of two hours.

In the late French papers which we have seen, we do not perceive any news from Spain—although the French dates are from Bayonne, on the Spanish frontiers, June 15.—They merely have a paragraph under "Saragossa, May 21, predicting that the Junta will, before long, go to London to hold its sittings." [N. E. Pal.]

**MONUMENT TO WAYNE.**  
The Pennsylvania Society of CINCINNATI, at their meeting on the 4th inst. to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, resolved to appropriate the sum of 500 dollars to erect a Monument to the memory of ANTHONY WAYNE, late maj. gen. in the armies of the United States.

**Annapolis:**  
**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1809.**  
**Surrender of the City of St. Domingo.**  
From the Port-au-Prince Gazette of July 1.  
Extract of a letter from a native of Hayti at St. Domingo, to his friend in this place, (Port-au-Prince) dated June 18th.  
"AFTER the very long siege we have suffered, and having endured all the calamities attached thereto, reduced to the food of every species of animal that could be found, and the small portion of state provisions we had on hand, we have at last been obliged to surrender to the British, who blockaded our port and prevented our receiving any supplies. The terms of capitulation are, that the French are to deliver up the town, with all its ammunition, guns, &c. and the English are to furnish vessels to transport the French garrison to Europe."

Last night arrived here the British armed brig Contest, captain Gregory; she sailed on the 3d of June, and of course brings nothing new. The captain sets off this morning for the City of Washington, being the bearer of dispatches for Mr. Erskine, the British minister.

Arrived at Baltimore, the Fair American, from Lisbon—A paper of the 16th of June has been received, but it is stated to contain nothing new.

**DYSENTERY.**  
A certain cure for the dysentery, in the worst stage of the disease:  
1 gill sweet oil,  
1 gill good West-India rum,  
1 gill West-India molasses, (not sugar-house molasses.)  
Simmer them together, and stir them till well mixed; one table spoonful every hour for a grown person, and children a due proportion, according to age and strength.

**Annapolis, 25th July, 1809.**  
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, respectfully informs the holders of stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland on the western shore, that he does not mean to be a candidate for the station of director in said bank at the ensuing election.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
On the 29th day of August next, at twelve o'clock, on the premises, in George-town, LL that LOT, and Improvements, on A High-street, late the property of General John Davidson, being lot numbered 11. This lot contains fifty-nine feet on High-street, and is 202 feet 1 1/2 inches deep. That valuable three story brick house, now occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Wright, and one of the best commercial stands in George-town, is on a part of said lot. The terms of sale will be, one thousand dollars to be paid in three months from the day of sale, and for which a negotiable note, with a good endorser, must be given, and for the balance of the purchase money, a credit of one, two and three years. Possession will be delivered in three months from the day of sale. As this property is well known, a further description is thought unnecessary. Those who wish to see the house and improvements, or to be informed as to the title, will please to apply to Mr. Thomas C. Wright.  
A. M. DAVIDSON.  
July 20.

**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 BKN.  
Annapolis, August 1, 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.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
In virtue of a decree of the Chancery the subscriber will expose to Public the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased,) to wit:  
**PARTNERSHIP**, containing a whole 934 acres of land. This is situated on the head of Severn, in Anne-del county, adjoining Major Philip Mond's mill, and will be divided into two Lots. Lot No. 1 will contain 366 acres—Lot No. 2 will contain 568 acres.  
The whole of the above land is in the hands of the subscriber, and is about four miles from navigable water. A more particular description is thought necessary, as those inclined to purchase the land will be shown by Mr. Lentine Brown, living near the premises. The sale will be made at Major Mond's mill, on the 25th day of August, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and commence at 12 o'clock. The terms are, one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification of by the chancellor, the residue in four annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

**BASIL BROWN, Trustee.**  
July 26, 1809.  
The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, at Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald, the National Intelligencer, Mr. Smith's paper at Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week three times, and send their accounts to the Postmaster at Annapolis.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
The subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the honourable the Justice Prince-George's County Court, to be held Upper-Marble, on the first Monday in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land of which he is seized lying in said county, and known by the name of Wheeler's Folly, whereof all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
THOMAS MUNDELL  
July 1, 1809.

**NOTICE.**  
A BATTEAUX was found adrift about the last of March, by the subscriber between Hawkins's Point and Rock Creek. She is about 16 1/2 feet long, and was out of pair—Her fast was a chain, with a ring bolt. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
WILLIAM SAUNDER  
LLOYD HANSHAW.  
Rock Point, May 1, 1809.

**CALVERT COUNTY COURT.**  
MAY TERM, 1809.  
WHEREAS upon the application of William Spencer, and wife, two of the representatives of a certain John M'Dowell deceased, certain commissioners were appointed, to ascertain whether the estate of the said John M'Dowell would admit of division, agreeably to the act of assembly, entitled, an act to direct descents, which said commissioners have made a return to Calvert county court: And whereas it has been stated, that some of the representatives of the said John M'Dowell, to wit: Anne Blackburn, James Ellis, and Dolly his wife, and Alice Blackburn, living out of the state of Maryland, is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that notice be given, by publication of this order in the Maryland Gazette and National Intelligencer at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, to the absent representatives to appear in Calvert county court on the second Monday of October next to shew cause, if any they have, why the return of the said commissioners should not be ratified.  
Signed, by order of the court,  
WILLIAM S. MORSELL, clk.  
County Court.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the night 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 osunabrig, long coat of bottle green cloth, one thousand 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.

**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.



## Poet's Corner.

### SELECTED.

From the Providence Gazette.  
BEAUTY, 'tis said, is but a flower,  
A frail and vain deceiver,  
Whose fragrance hails the fleeting hour,  
And then is lost for ever.  
And life is also but a flower,  
At morn how sweetly gay!  
But noon-day's heat, and night's chill power  
Sap all its strength away.  
Then, Celia, must that fairy grace,  
And must that speaking eye,  
And must that heav'n illum'd face,  
Submit to time, and die?  
Yes—and these limbs of mine, now warm  
With health, unvaried bloom,  
Must yield to age's gathering storm,  
And moulder in the tomb.  
For life and beauty are but flowers,  
And leave us soon to mourn;  
When scarce we've caught the flying hours  
They're gone—and ne'er return!  
To others, then, I'll leave the strife  
Of wisdom, care and duty;  
O let me spend the flower of life  
Upon the flower of beauty.

### Tom Moore's Jackdaw.

TOM MOORE, the linen draper, of Fleet-street, London, standing at his door one day, a strymer came up to him with a nest of Jacks, and accosting him, says, "Measter, wool up a nest of daws!" "No, I don't want any," easter, (replied the man,) "I'll sell 'em all chape; shall have the whole nest for noin-pence." "I want 'em," (answered Tom Moore,) "so go about your business." As the man was walking away, the daws popt up his head & cried, "Mauk, mauk." "Damn it," (says Tom Moore,) the bird was my name. Halloo, countryman, what will take for that bird?" "Who, you shall have for three-pence." Tom Moore bought him, a cage made, and hung it up in the shop. The neymes took much notice of the bird, & would gently tap at the bottom of the cage, and say, "Who are you? who are you?" and immediately, "Tom Moore, of Fleet-street." In a short time the Jackdaw learnt these words, and if he heard vituals or water, would strike his bill at the cage, turn up the white of his eye, cock head, and cry, "Who are you? who are you?" Tom Moore, of Fleet-street. Tom Moore was d'of gaming, and often lost large sums of money. Finding his business neglected in his absence had a small hazard table set up in one corner of his dining room, and invited a party of his friends to play at it. The Jackdaw had by this time become familiar, his cage was left open, and he hopt to every part of the house: sometimes he got in the dining room, where the gentlemen were at play. One of them being a constant winner, the others would say, "Damn it, how he nicks 'em!" the bird learnt these words also, and adding them to the former, would call, "Who are you? who are you?" Tom Moore, of Fleet-street, Tom Moore, of Fleet-street—damn it how he nicks 'em!" Tom Moore, from repeated losses and neglect of business, failed in trade, and became a prisoner in the debt. He took his bird with him, and lived on the master's side, supported by his friends in a decent manner. They would sometimes ask, "What ought you here?" "When he used to lift up his hands and answer, "Bad company, by—." The bird learnt this likewise, and at the end of the former words would say, "What brought you here?" and (to imitate his master,) lift up his hands and cry, "Bad company, by—." Some of Tom Moore's friends died, others went abroad, and by degrees he was totally deserted, & removed to the common side of the prison, where the gaol stempers had broke out. He caught it; and in the last stage of life, lying on a straw bed, the poor bird (who had been two days without food & water) came to his feet, and striking his bill on the floor, called out, "Who are you? who are you?" Tom Moore, of Fleet-street, Tom Moore, of Fleet-street. Damn it how he nicks 'em! damn it how he nicks 'em! What brought you here? what brought you here? Bad company, by—, bad company, by—." Tom Moore, who attended to the bird, was struck with his words, and reflecting on himself, cried out, "Good God! to what aretched situation am I reduced! my father, when he died, left me a good fortune, and an established trade; I have spent my fortune, ruined my business, and am now dying in a loathsome gaol, and to complete all, keeping that poor thing confined without any support. I'll endeavour to do one piece of justice before I die, by setting him at liberty." He made shift to crawl from the straw bed, opened the cage, and out the bird flew. A flight of Jackdaws from the Temple was going over the gaol, & Tom Moore's bird mixed amongst them. The gardeners were then laying the plants of the Temple gardens, and as often as they placed them in the day, the Jackdaws pulled them up by the roots. They got a gun and attempted to shoot some of them, but, being cunning birds, they always placed one as a watch in the stump of a hollow tree, who, as soon as the gun was levelled, cried "Mauk, mauk," and away they all flew, so that the main could never shoot one of them. The gardeners were advised to get a net, and the first night it was spread they caught fifteen. Tom Moore's bird was amongst them. One of the men took the net into the garret of an uninhabited house, fastened the doors and windows, and turned the birds loose. "Now (says he) you black rascals, I'll be revenged on you." Taking hold of the first at hand, he twists his neck (and throwing him down) cries, "there goes one." Tom Moore's bird, who had hopt upon a beam in one corner of the room, observed, as the man laid hold of the second, calls out, "Damn it how he nicks 'em!" The man dropt the bird he had in his hand, and turned to where the voice came from, observed the other with his mouth open, and calls out, "Who are you?" to which the bird answered, "Tom Moore, of Fleet-street." "The devil you are! And what brought you here?" Tom Moore's bird, lifting up his pinions, answered, "Bad company, by—, bad company, by—." The fellow, frightened almost out of his wits, opened the door, ran down stairs, and out of the house, followed by the birds, who by this means saved their lives and gained their liberty.

## BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that a certain Thomas Burk, who has lately been sentenced by the Judges of Washington County Court to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of Catharine Maria Brawner, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county gaol on the evening of the fourth of July, instant: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors 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 THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth 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.

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 six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town, Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, and in the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

## TO BE LEASED, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT elegant situation opposite to the city of Annapolis, generally known by BEAMAN'S FORT—It contains about 330 acres of land, well adapted for farming—the houses and improvements in good repair—Three Negro MEN to be leased with the farm—It has the advantage of Severn ferry, plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their different seasons, and convenient to the best market for the feller in the state. I will give a lease for three or five years to a good farmer. Any person inclinable to rent it may know the terms by applying to FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS, Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.  
Easton, June 28, 1809.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis,  
June 30, 1809.

REV. Benedict Burgels, George Bomford, Francis Beveridge, Joseph Brown, The Baker at Mr. Gray's. The Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, George Carlton, Frances Chew, Philip Clayton. Thos. Duckett, Jacob Dolhimer, William Dads. Joseph Evans. Richard Frisby, Margaret Fox, Rebecca Frost. Henry Galloway, Frederick & Samuel Green. Mrs. Hefless, Benjamin Hedges, Edward Harris, William Hall. Mrs. Johnson, Thomas Joice. Susanna Lane. Robt. McGill, Andrew McDonald, Richard Ridgely, Hannah Richardson, Sarah Richard. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Jacob Slemaker, (3). Richard Tucker, Nicholas Thomas. Robert Welch, William Wells, Annapolis.

Rebecca Anfoard, Rev. G. B. Bitouzey, (2) Stephen Beard, Richard Birkhead, Benjamin Car. Charles G. Dorsey, (3) Howard Duvall, Samuel W. Davis. O. S. Harwood, David Hutchison, John Hunt, (2) Henry A. Johnson, (2) William Ridgely, Edward Randall, John Stevenson, John Tracey, Susanna Watts, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

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

## THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE,

THAT the sixty-two copies of the Landholder's Assistant and Land Office Guide, published by John Kilty, Esquire, that were directed by the Legislature, at November Session, 1808, to be purchased for the use of the County, Orphans and Levy Courts, in this state, are ready, and will be delivered by him at the Executive Chamber to the order of the respective clerk of the counties.

Annapolis, June 30, 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.

JOHN TAYMAN.  
June 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 and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Grier'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.

May 4, 1809. A. A. county court.

In CHANCERY, July 14, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOHN BREWER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of BARTHOLOMEW LYNCH, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the ninth day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 10th day of August next.

The report states, that 100 acres of land sold for 500 dollars.

True copy,  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cor. Can.

## 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 Bm.

## NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following Articles, viz.

CALICOES and chintzes,  
4-4 and 7-8 shirting cambric,  
6-4 and 9-8 cambric muslin,  
Mullmull and Jackson do.  
Plain and sprigged 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 waistcoatings,  
Men's and women's cotton stockings,  
do. silk do.  
Paton and spider net sleeves,  
White and coloured cotton gloves,  
Silk and cotton suspenders,  
Coloured threads and sewing cotton,  
A few pieces white sheeting,  
1 box common clippers,  
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.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 20, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the papers in the city of Washington.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1809.

ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON,  
Ex'trx.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 4th, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, executor of the last will and testament of LANCELOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wm.  
Anne-Arundel county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LANCELOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth day of January, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of July, 1809.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'r.

## ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, sc.

I HEREBY certify, that Gerard Snowden, living near Snowden's Old Farm, in Anne-Arundel county, brought this day before me, as a trespassing stray, an 1808 GRAY MARE, about six or seven years old, hog mane and bob tail, shod before, no perceivable brand. Given under my hand this twelfth day of July, 1809.

J. S. BELT.

The owner of the above mare is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GERARD SNOWDEN.

## ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809.

[No. 3265.]

## Agiscellany.

in the London Repository of Arts, &c.

### COMPOSITION

#### ON HEALING WOUNDS IN TREES.

I have great satisfaction in submitting to the readers the following communication from Earl Stanhope, a nobleman, whose labors have invariably been directed towards the advancement of those branches of useful science, which tend more particularly to promote the welfare of mankind in general.

THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY, &c.

Berners-street, Feb. 13, 1809.

SIR, THE subject mentioned in your letter to me of yesterday's date, relative to the healing of Wounded Trees, is certainly very interesting; I will therefore, (agreeably to your wish,) inform you of my success, and in a manner I have obtained it.

The injury which is done to timber trees, from the loss of large branches, blown by wind, or otherwise, is much more than people in general are aware of. An attentive person may easily perceive a local injury which takes place at and near the wound, where the tree becomes evidently injured; but there is, in addition thereto, a general injury to the tree, which is produced in the following manner:—When wet gets into the wounded part, it finds its way downwards, between the solid wood, and the bark, through the capillary intervals where sap rises. As the wet, so introduced, does not get out, it frequently tends to cause the bark to decay at the bottom of the tree, above, or at the top of the ground. The sap attraction, which causes the sap to grow gradually weaker; the tree gets dry; the tips of its upper boughs become dead; and that fresh injury lets in more which hinders the general decay: so that the timber trees of the first size sometimes become hollow, or otherwise unsound, though the whole injury originated, perhaps, from the loss of a single large branch.

To remedy these evils, I have applied to the wound a composition that I discovered many years ago, and which, when properly used, has succeeded even beyond my expectations; for not only the bark grows over the wound, gradually pushing off the composition, but even the white wood, as it is commonly called, grows under the new bark, so as to produce a radical and a complete local cure. Whether the local cure, thus accomplished, will, or will not, stop the general decay, which proceeds from the united causes I am alluded to, will depend upon the degree of general injury that the tree had received, and the composition having been applied, and likewise on the number of small wounds or boughs broken off; in as much as sap can receive, in the manner I have described, the same degree of general injury in several broken boughs, as it may from the loss of one branch of the largest dimension. Wounds of an uncommon size in the trunk of the tree itself have been completely healed by the same means. I have tried this plan on a great number of different sorts of trees, and have always succeeded, if the composition was properly applied, and in due time; one application of the composition will frequently be quite sufficient, but some trees require it to be applied more than once. The elm, when very vigorous, is, generally speaking, of the latter description, on account of the great quantity of sap which weeps from its wounds, especially when the wounds are of a considerable size.

Oak, beech, chestnut, walnut, ash, elm, cedar, fir, asp, lime, sycamore and birch trees, by an act of parliament of the sixth year of his present majesty, deemed and taken to be timber trees; and by an act of the thirtieth of the king, poplar, alder, larch, juniper, and horn-beam, are also deemed and taken to be timber trees. The trial has been made on the greater number of these seven sorts, as well as on yew, horse-chestnut, and apple-trees, on various fruit and other trees, laurels and shrubs.

If it be wished to saw the limb off, either close to the body of the tree, or near to it, great care should be taken that the separated limb, in falling, does not tear off the bark from the tree itself. This may be accomplished by first separating from the tree the greater part of the limb, and then taking off the remaining stump, and also by sawing the bark of the limb completely all around before the wood itself is divided. If the limb be a very large one, a rope properly tied to it may be advantageously used, to prevent its injur-

ing the tree at the moment of its being separated from it.

After the broken limb has been sawed off, the whole of the saw-cut must be very carefully pared away, by means of a poke-thaver, chisel, or other very sharp tool; and the rough edges of the bark must, in particular, be made quite smooth: the doing of this properly is of great consequence.

When the saw-cut is completely pared off, the composition hereafter mentioned, must be laid on, hot, about the thickness of half a crown, over the wounded place, and over the edges of the surrounding bark: it should be spread with a hot trowel. The most convenient tool for this purpose is a trowel somewhat similar in form to those used by plasterers; but of a greater thickness (such as of a quarter of an inch) in order to retain the heat the longer.

The healing composition is to be made as follows: Take, of dry pounded chalk three measures; and of common vegetable tar, one measure; mix them thoroughly, and boil them, with a low heat, till the composition becomes of the consistency of beef-wax: it may be preserved for use, in this state, for any length of time. If chalk cannot conveniently be got, dry brick-dust, which has passed thro' a fine sieve, may be substituted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

STANHOPE.

From the North American.

Ashford, (Conn.) June 17.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR, ACCIDENTALLY, on my passage thro' this state, I met with an extract from your paper\* recommending the introduction of the Camel to the southern sections of the Union, as an animal of burthen. Many years ago I held a command on the southern frontiers of Georgia, and had occasion to reconnoitre a very considerable part of that country. I remarked much inconvenience in transporting the productions of interior plantations to navigable waters, by reason of the weakness of the working cattle and horses; obstruction of loose sands and slippery clay bottoms, and the want of forage to support teams: for these are impediments which can never be wholly removed. A remedy can be had by introducing the camel. I formed this opinion soon after becoming acquainted with the customs and habits of the Moors and Arabs on the coast of Africa; and it was my intention to have sent a number of that and other animals from that coast to some of my friends in the southern states, had not adversity defeated my designs. All which is stated in the piece above alluded to, concerning the usefulness of the camel, I can confirm from actual experiment.—About 500 camels bore our baggage, provisions and camp equipage, from the borders of Egypt to the eastern provinces of Tripoli.—They were driven by Arabs.—The region through which we passed was extremely sterile. In a march of about six hundred miles in the desert we saw neither a cottage, a fruit tree nor a natural stream of water.—On the borders of mountains and in the ravines we found a miserable shrubbery; wild thyme, thistle, a kind of dwarf sweet briar, low and knotted thorn bushes, and here and there a little herbage.—No provisions were made for the subsistence of our camels.—The proportionate burthen laden on each of them was about seven hundred weight. The valleys between the high grounds and mountains are plains of sand, in some places deep and quick. In many instances we were compelled to march two, three or four days through these dreary plains without affording any forage to those patient animals; and it was only when we fell in with such coarse vegetation as I have before described, that they were loosed from their hampers and permitted to roam under the vigilance and responsibility of their drivers: they were peculiarly fond of the thistle and wild thyme. Though, from the scantiness of this wretched kind of forage, they became low in flesh, not one of them failed; and I am persuaded from my own observation that they did not have water more than four or five times during a passage of fifty days.—The scanty supplies which we took from accidental cisterns and rare reservoirs hardly kept alive our famishing hosts, and our cavalry horses, which cannot subsist without drink. One Arab was allowed to the care of ten camels. How useful might this animal be rendered on the plains of our southern climes? Cold weather, freezing, is destructive to them; and they make a laborious and weary progress among rocks.

\* Republished in the Maryland Gazette of the 24th of May.

In such parts of the southern states as where roads are imperfect, and where mails and other communications are carried by horses, the dromedary would also be a useful introduction.—This animal seems to be a species of the camel; less in size; not calculated for burthen; slender of frame; easy of motion, and speedy of travel. Its general daily march is about sixty miles—when pushed, one hundred. It feeds on the same plants as the camel, and is equally docile and obedient. It is remarkable that the camel always kneels to receive its burthen, and has the sagacity to know and complain when too much is imposed for his strength; he kneels also to be unladen.

Other kinds of useful animals might also be brought from Africa. They have the finest mules on the Barbary coast I have ever seen in any country; and the means of producing the same quality here may be easily obtained and transported. An excellent species of sheep are found there, upon which some beneficial experiments have been made upon the plantations of Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania.—Some valuable tropical fruit trees from that coast, unknown in our country, I think might be made to flourish in the vicinity of New-Orleans; on the banks of the Mississippi, and on our southern frontiers, particularly the palm tree. It produces a fruit extremely nutritious, which forms a chief article of subsistence to the sun-browned wanderers of the interior of Barbary and Egypt; is very delicious, and is a rare treat as a desert upon the boards of gentlemen in Europe and America.

This sketch is imperfect; but not incorrect. A passenger and a late hour must apologize for imperfection. I shall be glad to correspond with any gentlemen who feel and will take any interest in this subject; and if circumstances allow, would willingly have a concern in an enterprise which I believe might, in process of time, be rendered very useful to our country.

Accept, Sir, I pray you, the assurance of my cordiate friendship and respect.

WILLIAM EATON.

From the New-York Public Advertiser.

### MARSHAL LASNES, LATE DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE curiosity which has been excited by the death of this gallant soldier may perhaps receive some small satisfaction, by the following brief account of his life.—Marshal Lasnes, it is said, was the son of an innkeeper in the south of France: he entered the army as a private, a short time previous to the revolution, but was soon after promoted. The first official account we have of him, is, that he was appointed a general of brigade, in the army of Italy, in 1795. At the battle of Lodi, in conjunction with Massena and others, he led the troops across the bridge, in face of a tremendous fire from the Austrian artillery; and at the action in the village of Arcore, he was carried off the field covered with wounds. Marshal Lasnes followed the fortunes of Buonaparte, when he undertook his expedition to Egypt. In this campaign he displayed his usual intrepidity, and was severely wounded at the assault upon St. Jean de Acre. He was one of the favourite generals who accompanied Buonaparte when he returned to France. Soon after his arrival he was appointed to the command of the van guard of the army in Italy, and greatly signalized himself in the actions which took place previous to the battle of Marengo, particularly at Montebello, from which he afterwards derived his title. At the conclusion of the war he was sent by the first consul as ambassador to Portugal, where he continued several years. In the last war with Austria, Marshal Lasnes held a distinguished command, and gained considerable credit by his conduct, particularly at the celebrated battle of Austerlitz, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. His daring courage in the late wars, and at the assault on Saragossa, are too well known to need a recital. After many victories gained by him in the present war, he received a mortal wound, at the late action on the Danube, of which he lingered till the 31st of May, when he expired. He had received 13 wounds during his life, and was supposed to be one of the bravest and most skilful generals that the world has produced.

### EXTRACT.

WHEN we look at a field of corn, we find those stalks which raise their heads highest are the emptiest. The same is the case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence have generally the least share of judgment or ability.

## DOMESTIC.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

HARTFORD, (CONN.) JULY 24.

A VERY distressing event took place a few days since at Southwick, (Mass.) Four young women, from 17 to 20 years of age, were amusing themselves in a boat lying in a pond, when it floated off a small distance from the shore. On discovering that the boat was loose, they became alarmed, and running together to the end of the boat nearest the shore, it sunk, and before assistance could be rendered them, they were all drowned.

NEWARK, (N. J.) JULY 24.

On Thursday last a most awful occurrence happened. Mr. Edward Badgley, a respectable citizen of Newark, was found hanging dead on a chestnut sapling, in a thicket of woods contiguous to the turnpike road to Bloomfield, and about one mile above Newark. It appears that he had been for some weeks past indisposed, and had been particularly anxious about a future state; and at times had expressed great dispendence, which it is conjectured has prompted him to commit this dreadful and unwarrantable act upon himself. He was a man of good morals, happy in his family and universally respected; a man of honesty, sobriety and industry; he has left a wife and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a tender parent.

Died, on the Friday evening following, Mrs. Elsey Badgley, of Elizabethtown. It appears that the tragical death of her son was more than she could bear in her old age; the imprudent recital of which threw her into fits, of which she never recovered.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) JULY 13.

It has never fallen to our lot to record a more tragical occurrence than the following, which took place in Halifax county on the 5th inst. A young man in that county, of the name of William Parker, had for two or three years paid his addresses to Miss Dolly Griffin, and the marriage of the parties was expected; recently however Miss G. had discarded him. On the fifth, they, with some other company, dined at Mrs. Harris's, where Parker behaved towards Miss G. with some rudeness. His conduct, with some expressions which fell from him, excited her suspicions that he meditated some serious mischief, and she invited two of her female friends to accompany her home. When they had nearly reached her mother's, Parker came out suddenly from an angle of the fence, and presenting a gun at Miss G. shot her through the arm and lodged the contents in her side. She fell instantly, and the horses rode by the other young ladies being frightened, they were also thrown. Parker then began very deliberately to reload his gun; the young ladies, bereft by their fears of the power either of flight or resistance, entreated him not to kill them. He told them he had no such intention, that he was then loading for himself, and asked one of them for a corner of her shawl for wadding, which he tore off. When he had finished loading, he placed the muzzle to his breast and sprung the trigger with his foot, it missed fire; he then pecked the flint, and on the second attempt the load entered his breast, he tottered to the fence, against which he leaned in much agony, and desired the young ladies to pray for him; he then walked towards the dying Miss Griffin, and fell beside her. Both expired in a few moments.

Miss Griffin was a young woman of merit, and the only child of a widowed mother, who heard the cries and firing and came to the place just in time to see her daughter expire. Parker was notorious for possessing a violent and ungovernable temper.

The hour of death is a dispassionate and an honest hour. When too late, he seems to have been impressed with a just sense of the awful nature of his crime, and to have felt all the horrors of presenting himself before the avenger of blood in a dread eternity.

WILKESBARRE, (PENN.) JULY 24.

Gloomy Prospect.—We have had rain for about a week past, almost constantly, which has raised the Susquehanna river to an unusual height for this season of the year. The water, we believe, has been about 16 feet above low water mark. The immense loss that will be sustained by the farmers who have land adjoining the river, will be incalculable. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Grass, will be entirely destroyed; which will render the situation of many of our farmers truly distressing.—A flood in July has not been known before for more than 20 years. The ruin and distress that will be occasioned by it, from the source to the mouth of the river, will be beyond all calculation.



## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, August 9, 1809.

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

BY FRIDAY'S MAILS.

### Foreign.

#### FRANCE.

ROUEN, MAY 16.

THE following advertisement has been published here:—"A considerable number of Austrian prisoners of war being arrived in France, his majesty is desirous, that far from being a burden to the state, this circumstance may be a means of giving fresh activity to the manufactures, and supply the wants of agriculture. There shall be placed successively, at the disposition of the prefect, 200 prisoners, who shall be sent into this department in detachments of 50 men. The agriculturalists and manufacturers who should desire to obtain some of those prisoners, will present themselves to the mayor of the commune, who will receive their declaration as to the number they are able to employ.—The Austrians are laborious and docile—and the manufacturers and cultivators who may employ them, cannot but be well pleased with them."

#### LETTER

From the Emperor Napoleon to the Duke of Sudermania.

MY BROTHER,

"I have received your Royal Highness's letter of the 17th of March. You are right to believe that I wish Sweden to enjoy tranquillity, happiness and peace, with her neighbours. Neither Russia, Denmark nor myself, were eager to wage war against Sweden—but on the contrary, did every thing to ward off disasters, which it was easy to foresee—I have taken the earliest opportunity to acquaint those courts with your royal highness's sentiments and views; and trust that they will perfectly agree with me in opinion—and that it will not be our fault, if Sweden should not be restored to the enjoyment of happiness and peace.

"As soon as I shall be informed of the intentions of my allies, I will not fail to communicate them to your royal highness. In the mean-time, you will not entertain a doubt of the respect which I entertain for your nation—of my wish for its happiness—and of the high esteem with which your character and virtues have inspired me for your royal highness.

"I pray to God, to keep you, my brother, in his holy guard.

"Your good Brother,

"NAPOLEON."

PARIS, JUNE 2.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the Army of Italy,

You have gloriously attained the end which I pointed out to you. The Soverign has been witness to your junction with the grand army. You are welcome! I am satisfied with you. Surprised by a perfidious enemy before our columns had joined, you were obliged to retrograde to the Adige. But when you received orders to march forward you were in the memorable field of Arcola, and where you swore, by the names of heroes, to triumph. You kept your word at the battle of the Piave, at the battles of St. Daniel, of Tarvis, of Goritz. You took by assault the forts of Malborghetto and Predel, and forced the division of the enemy, entrenched at Pevold and Laybach to capitulate. You had not yet passed the Drave, and already 25,000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, and 10 standards, had signified your valour. Afterwards the Drave, the Save, the Meur, could not impede your march. The Austrian column of Jellachich, which first entered Munich, which gave the signal for the massacres in the Tyrol, surrounded at St. Michael, fell beneath your bayonets. You have executed speedy justice on these scattered remains which had escaped the rage of the grand army.

Soldiers, this Austrian army of Italy, which for a moment had polluted my province by its presence, which pretended to break my iron crown, beaten, dispersed, annihilated, thanks to you, shall be an example of the truth of the motto—"God has given it to me, woe to him who touches it."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Ebersdorf, May 27, 1809.

#### SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURG, MAY 26.

We have this moment received information that the Russians have positively broken the armistice, and have taken possession of the town of Tornea, and 700 men who garrisoned it.

Their demands are said to be, that the queen shall be appointed regent during the minority of her son; that Finland shall be ceded, and that the Swedish ports shall be shut against England—the whole proposition

having been rejected, is the cause of the re-commencement of hostilities.

MAY 29.

We have a report that 40,000 Russians are forcing their way into Sweden, the ice being still strong enough in the Gulf of Bothnia for the passage of heavy artillery.—The official account of the Russians having entered Tornea, arrived this morning.

#### GERMANY.

HAMBURG, MAY 30.

#### RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

From the Petersburg Gazette of the 25th April, (5th May.)

"The peace between France and Austria, which has long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the last advices the Austrian troops have at last entered the duchy of Warlaw, and the states of Saxony and Bavaria.

"It is thus that the flames of war which had been so lately extinguished upon the continent, have just been rekindled, and, by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the powers of Europe should take up arms again.

"The preparations for war on the part of Austria, were the first cause for this misunderstanding. Russia could not see this with indifference. Every means were employed from the beginning to put an end to them. The guarantee of Russia of the integrity of the Austrian states was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things, would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by the force of arms.

"Austria, not rejecting the pacific offers made to her, pretended at first that her measures were only defensive—that they were occasioned only by the fear of the danger which threatened her; that her intention was not to undertake an offensive war, and that she would not break the peace.

"Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence which progressively increased, have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambitious plans have been developed, and the war was broken out by the invasion of foreign states, even before any declaration of war in the accustomed form.

"Austria, who knew perfectly well the conduct which Russia would hold under the present circumstances, has determined to renounce her friendship, and rekindle the flames of war, even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

"In consequence orders have been given to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, to quit that capital immediately, and it has been declared to the Austrian ambassador at this court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relations are broken off with him and his court."

#### ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the Cadiz letters, a difference is mentioned between an English lieutenant and an American matter, the cause of which, we hope, is inaccurately stated, under the very critical circumstances of our Trans Atlantic negotiations. It is asserted, that the dispute arose in consequence of the former having pressed nearly the whole of the crew of the U. States vessel, and we are told, that the master has arrived in England for the purpose of expelling to Mr. Pinkney the facts of the case.

The appointment of Mr. Jackson to the American mission, has excited general surprise, and much regret to those who are anxious for the removal of the misunderstanding subsisting between this government and that of the United States. The grounds of these feelings it is impossible to explain, without animadverting upon the character of an individual, which is always a very unpleasant task. But we are sure, that if either Mr. Liffon or Mr. Garlike had been sent upon this mission, a very different result might have been expected.

#### BISHOP OF LONDON.

Early on Sunday morning, the 7th of May, died, after a long and painful illness, at the Episcopal house at Fulham, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London, dean of the chapel royal, a governor of the charter house, and an official trustee of the British museum. At noon the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled an hour, according to ancient usage on the death of the sovereign of the metropolitan bishop. The public expressed considerable anxiety to learn the cause of this solemn ceremonial. His lordship was first consecrated bishop of Chester in 1776; and in 1796 was translated to the see of London, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Lowth.—It is expected that the bishop of Salisbury will be translated to the see of London, the bishop of Bangor to Salisbury, and that the dean of Bristol will be the new Bishop.

## American.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM, JULY 28.

WE understand that one of Mr. Gray's vessels is prepared to take out Mr. Adams and his family to Russia. A son of col. Smith's, of New-York, (grandson to President Adams) goes as private secretary; and a son of Mr. Gray accompanies Mr. A. Captain Benjamin Bickford, of Beverly, commands the ship.

#### NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 1.

Extract of a letter from a well informed American gentleman at L'Orient, to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated 15th June.

"The emperor received dispatches from America only the day before the great battle of Eberfeld—since which he has been occupied with matters of much greater personal concern, so that no answer has yet been given. In this battle (contrary to the advices of Lafnes, Massena, and the most eminent of his generals) the flower of the French army was engaged—and you are, by the time this reaches you, no doubt, well acquainted with the result. Letters from persons who were eye-witnesses, state—that after the French army crossed the Danube, the Austrian army formed into a kind of half-moon, with their flanks far extended, which induced the emperor Napoleon to believe they must have weakened their centre. He therefore ordered Lafnes, and 3 or 4 other generals, to force their centre, and beat them in detail. But this was not the case, the Austrians opened a fire of 200 pieces of cannon that had been masked behind the centre, and literally mowed down the French as with a scythe. It is supposed the loss of the French has been 30,000 prime troops; the Austrian bulletins say 48 thousand. Since that time we hear of no engagements. The great mass of the French people of all ranks, even those round the emperor's person, are extremely favourable to an honourable commercial intercourse with us."

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1.

Last evening arrived brig Porley, of Bermuda, John Ingham, 18 days from Port-Royal, Jam.

Capt. Ingham confirms the information received a few days since, that three American vessels have been captured by British cruisers and taken into Jamaica, for, as it is said, attempting to trade to St. Domingo. Captain Ingham also informs that 3000 British troops had effected a landing at St. Domingo, for the purpose of taking possession of that island.

#### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bramin, Singleton, in 50 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have received from our correspondent, Cadiz papers to the 7th June, Gibraltar papers to the 3d June, and Seville Gazettes to the 29th May.—From these papers we have made some extracts. Captain Singleton states that the French were leaving Spain as fast as they could, the patriots being every where victorious.

On the 5th June, a British convoy arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon, to take on board 30 thousand sheep, a present from the Spanish Junta to the king of England.

The British orders in council of April 26, and the President's proclamation dated April 19, were published in the Gibraltar papers.

A Cadiz Extra Gazette of June 2, gives an account of great success in Arragon. The inhabitants had risen in a body and cut off a small division of the French. After this a division of 1,500, determined to revenge themselves on the inhabitants, marched to Monfon, where they were met by gen. Blake, with an inferior force. He however completely repulsed them, and forced them to an inglorious retreat.

#### VIA BARBADOS.

Marquis Wellesley, the newly appointed ambassador from England to Spain, was momentarily expected at Cadiz: his appointment had given the greatest satisfaction to the Spaniards, as the nomination of such a person insured every possible support to the Spanish cause which could be afforded by G. Britain. The army of Sir Arthur Wellesley was receiving reinforcements from England, which was to be augmented to 68,000 men, 10,000 of whom were to be cavalry, with a large train of flying artillery, supplied with Surpuell shells, which did so much execution at the battle of Zimiera.

Great quantities of clothing, arms, &c. had arrived from England for the Spanish armies, both from the British government and from individuals, who had subscribed large sums to the Spanish patriots. All the dollars which could be collected by the British government had been sent to Cadiz and other places, for the use of the Spaniards, who were in great distress for want of money, as the expected remittances from Vera Cruz, Cuba, &c. had not arrived.

State of the strength of the principal Spanish armies.

Gen. Cuesta	44,000, in Estremadura.
Gen. Venegas	33,000, in Lamacha.
Gen. Blake	50,000, in Arragon.
Gen. Reding	40,000, in Catalonia.
M. de Romana	47,000, in Galicia.

SEVILLE, MAY 15.

Lieut. general the Marquis de Comp upon sending, on the 23d of last month, an account of the death of D. Thomas Reding, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia, expressed himself to the following purpose:

"Sinking under the load of business, haulted with excessive fatigue, grieved very heart at the incessant and urgent war of the army under his command, and full of for the cause which he so heroically defended, gen. Reding breathed his last this morning, leaving to his contemporaries, examples of bravery seldom equalled, and to posterity a name which future ages will not easily forget. The brother at arms of so deserving an officer, my grief must have been, and is more poignant than that of any other, as I feel his loss the more severely, by remembering the many times that I attended him to the field of battle, and having shared the laurels with which he was crowned in his last moments.

MAY 29.

We have beaten Soult and his army entirely. His loss is 4,000 men surrendered to us with all his train of artillery. Soult was taken prisoner in a village of Galicia, a few hours after the surrender of his army. This is official. It is also true, that the king Joseph has left Madrid, and fled to the monastery of Labrador, in Aranjuez, and is said to have stripped that city of all its valuables.

Romana has beaten a division of Napoleon's army and taken Ferrol.—The duke del Parque is in Salamanca with 15,000 men. Command alone remains in possession of the French.

#### COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 2.

On Monday arrived in this city, Capt. Coles, the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France. He arrived at New-York on Saturday last in the Syren, which sailed from L'Orient on the 18th June.

No change is understood to have taken place in our relations with France.

The Mentor had not failed when Mr. Coles left France, being detained to await the orders of Mr. Armstrong.

We have received by this arrival a Paris paper from the first of April to the 13th June inclusive. They contain no important intelligence later than that received by the arrival at Salem a few days ago.

It is understood that the French losses in the Austrian war, and particularly in the engagement of the 21st and 22d May, have been very great; though from the French papers no such thing could be inferred, their contents, consisting almost entirely of literary articles, appointments in the legion of honour, celebrations of birth days and victories, and annunciations of public spectacles.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, dated June 16, 1809.

"Yesterday the Commissary of Marine for that port, greatly alarmed us by making a very injudicious communication to the Chamber of Commerce of the city, on the subject of American affairs. It appears that the Minister of Marine instructed the Commissary to inform the Chamber of Commerce of Bourdeaux of the late act of congress suspending trade with France and England; at the same time recommending to them to suspend for the present, all operations with the U. States. In conforming to the orders of his superior, the Commissary thought proper to annex comments of his own of a very alarming nature, which were immediately communicated to the merchants on the Exchange, and as the whole wore an official form, an immediate rupture between the two countries was considered as inevitable. The Commissary, finding he had gone too far, sent for one of the members of the chamber, through whose influence he prevailed on that body to return his letter, promising to write another more consonant with the minister's views.—Thinking it highly probable some of the American merchants may have communicated this alarm to the U. States by this ship, I have thought it my duty to state to you, for facts, that in such case its bad effects may be counteracted."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Bourdeaux, June 17.

"The ship Hope having been detained a day longer on account of some Merinos seized on board, gives me an opportunity of stating to you, that upwards of a dozen letters from Paris by the mail of to-day, mention that his Imperial and Royal majesty has revoked his decrees in favour of Holland, by opening the ports of that country to neutral vessels.—I am induced to give some credit to this news, from the sensible effect it has had on the price of colonial produce."

BY SUNDAY'S MAIL.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SALEM, AUGUST.

Extracts of letters from G. 8th MAY.—"The Danish g if they were really at war w ate. They have as yet co merican vessel they could g m come from where they v vels from Sweden are strie their ports."

AME DATE.—"The Danes klers for the freedom of n the greatest pirates of n their own vessels do not elcap t from the United States, n, after having stop n paid the fees, have been u Copenhagen harbour, and prize. A number also l nmed in Norway.

[Other accounts mention, t nes have captured many A d sold the property, yet t edemnations had taken plac e There is now a British fle line in the Baltic, but wh ng no one can surmise. k in this quarter soon.

Europe seems to be a p e report to-day is, that the marching with an army to n the French. Col. BURR is here on ny."

14th MAY.—"This port t against England. Lette yesterday say, that the Duke Regent being e is a division respecting e party wishing a continu e, and the other a revival e em. Should the latter ta e be great confusion in the mon people will not q ves again.

Alexander has insisted n ports being shut again d he will not give up one has conquered; so Finlan this country, is lost to Sw

London accounts received ne. According to them, the superior genius of C d to live, to inflame the p ny, and perhaps may be oced guard to the king o moured to be coming forv with the main army. ralfund from Schill appear ench much blood. Ross ep in the back ground, as wren France and Austr heres to his decrees again force, and doubtless view ery approach towards fr Britain and America.

BOSTON, AUGUST.

Extract of a letter from B. "The Inflexible, 64, has ogland. She failed from

"The latest London p e, that I have as yet feen "Three Prussian gentle th dispatches for the Bri also a Russian messenger "William, duke of Brun proclamation from his h, of the date of the 21 favour of Austria, and all classes of his subjects. "In the House of Comm oved for further papers re fairs. Mr. Canning rep refore the house, viz.—H ns, and the late corre Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smi e present moment, could d before the house.

"After some debate, lo new his motion. "You will, no doubt, t ortant event is connecte f the Prussian and Rus England—perhaps you m e spirit of re-acton on onaparte: be yet check mition."

#### LATEST N

A letter received yest by the ship Mayflower, e following information London dates to the 16 d this place; they advi e had evacuated the 14 d returned to the south h severe loss. The Auf of the battle of the 21st blished at Stockholm, nch he informs his tro ide their forces, and by e enemy, prevent him



BY SUNDAY'S PACKET.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

SALER, AUGUST 1.

Extracts of letters from Gottenburg.

8th MAY.—The Danish government act if they were really at war with the United States. They have as yet condemned every American vessel they could get hold of, let the 23d of last month, when the death of D. Thomsen, in chief of the army, himself to the following.

14th MAY.—The Danes, though great sailors for the freedom of the seas, have not the greatest pirates on earth; even their own vessels do not escape. Americans command, and full of the heroic spirit of the late war, he has heroically defended his last this morning. Copenhagen harbour, and condemned as a prize. A number also have been condemned in Norway.

(Other accounts mention, that though the Danes have captured many American vessels, and sold the property, yet that no formal condemnations had taken place.) There is now a British fleet of 34 sail of the line in the Baltic, but what they intend no one can surmise. Some serious moments.

14th MAY.—Europe seems to be a perfect chaos. The report to-day is, that the king of Prussia is marching with an army to take Dantzic in the French.

Col. BURR is here on his way to Germany.

14th MAY.—This port must soon be against England. Letters from Stockholm yesterday say, that the Diet have agreed the Duke Regent being king; but that there is a division respecting the constitution, and the other a revival of the old feudal system. Should the latter take place, there will be great confusion in the country, as the common people will not quietly be made slaves again.

Alexander has insisted on all the Swedish ports being shut against the English; and he will not give up one inch of ground he has conquered; so Finland, the best part of this country, is lost to Sweden.

London accounts received are to the 16th inst. According to them, Napoleon cowers before the superior genius of Charles-Schill is dead to live, to inflame the patriotism of Germany, and perhaps may be acting as an advanced guard to the king of Prussia, who is moved to be coming forward to his support with the main army. The retaking of allund from Schill appears to have cost the French much blood. Russia seems still to be in the back ground, as respects the war between France and Austria. Buonaparte adheres to his decrees against American commerce, and doubtless views with an evil eye every approach towards friendship between Britain and America. [Salem Gas.]

BOSTON, AUGUST 1.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 22.

The Inflexible, 64, has just arrived from England. She sailed from Spithead the 18th inst. The latest London papers received by her, that I have as yet seen, are to the 14th.

Three Prussian gentlemen had arrived with dispatches for the British government; also a Russian messenger.

William, duke of Brunswick, has issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Zitau, of the date of the 21st May, declaring in favour of Austria, and calling for assistance all classes of his subjects.

In the House of Commons lord H. Petty moved for further papers respecting American affairs. Mr. Canning replied that those laid before the house, viz.—His letter of instructions, and the late correspondence between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, was all that at the present moment, could, with propriety, be laid before the house.

After some debate, lord H. Petty withdrew his motion.

You will, no doubt, think that some important event is connected with the embassy of the Prussian and Russian messengers to England—perhaps you may anticipate a complete spirit of re-action on the continent; and Buonaparte be yet checked in his insatiable ambition.

## LATEST NEWS.

A letter received yesterday from Halifax, by the sloop Mayflower, in 7 days, contains the following information:—

London dates to the 16th June have reached this place; they advise that Buonaparte's army had evacuated the Island in the Danube, and returned to the south side of that river, with severe loss. The Austrian official account of the battle of the 21st and 22d of May, as published at Stockholm, (Sweden) rate the French loss at 30,000. The Archduke Charles addressed a proclamation to the army, in which he informs his troops, that he will divide their forces, and by constantly harassing the enemy, prevent him at any time from attacking more than a small division. This is thought to be a wise plan, and better calculated to harass his numerous adversaries than trusting the whole to the chance of one important action. There are various reports of battles subsequent to the 23d May. Prussia is said to be coming forward with 40 or 50,000 men; the duke of Brunswick is also said to have raised his standard in Saxony and daily strengthening his party. Col. Schill is not dead, as reported; but on the contrary, has augmented his forces very considerably.

## NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2.

Capt. Rogers, of the schooner William, from St. Croix, informs us, that on the day he sailed news was received there from Martinique of the capture of marshal Soult, and 16,000 French troops, by the English in Portugal. This intelligence reached Martinique by a dispatch vessel in a short passage from England.

AUGUST 3.

The mayor of the city has issued a proclamation, interdicting, under heavy penalties, intercourse with the inhabitants of Brooklyn, on account of the prevalence there of a pestilential or infectious disease.

## LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Hathaway, of the brig Orange, failed from Oporto the 28th June. He informs that it was reported at Oporto, that the British and Portuguese armies were at Brants, on the 24th of June, in pursuit of a French army under the command of gen. Victor.

Soult's army was said to be in Spain. Only 600 of the rear guard of Soult, and 80 pieces of cannon, had been taken by the British army. On the 26th and 27th June, 1800 French prisoners were embarked at Oporto for England. There were no French troops in Portugal.

BY MONDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Statura, capt. Geer, in 40 days from London, which place she left the 21st of June. From capt. G. and his passengers, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers to the 20th of June, inclusive, and Lloyd's list to the 16th.

By the Statura, we learn, that the British minister (Mr. Jackson), had not failed for America: but that he was about failing in a flood of war for America.

The Phoenix frigate was ordered for some other service.

Our commercial friends will find, by referring to our extracts from Lloyd's list, that a great number of American vessels had arrived in British ports.—The Statura is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister in London to the government of the United States.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

This morning arrived a mail from Heligoland, by which we have received the following:

"BANK OF THE ELBE, JUNE 2.

The Austrian head quarters are, according to private accounts received this morning, at Linz.

The emperor Francis, previous to the battle of Aspern, received proposals from Napoleon, to conclude a truce on certain conditions, which overture he instantly forwarded to the Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note:

"Brother, take my marshal's staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor yours, but let me retire with my brothers to Hungary."

"The duke of Valmy (Kellerman) has, it is said, received orders to occupy Prussia."

Col. Washington Morton, a gentleman of very considerable influence in America, arrived at Portsmouth, from London, last week, in 6 hours, and failed with dispatches of great importance from Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, to gen. Armstrong, at Paris.

We understand that government is making vigorous preparations to equip another armament. Reinforcements are daily proceeding to Portugal, both from this country and Ireland; and it is said especially that cavalry is to be forwarded, the want of which has been so loudly complained of in every part of the peninsula. An opinion is likewise entertained, that government purposes to send succours in arms, and possibly in men too, to the insurgents in Germany.

JUNE 20.

A telegraphic dispatch yesterday afternoon was received at the admiralty from Plymouth, stating that the French had been forced out of St. Andero. This event was naturally to be expected from previous accounts of the condition of the enemy in the north of Spain, and we trust soon to hear that they have been entirely driven from the Asturias and Galicia.

A nephew of Gen. Moreau's has arrived at New-York in the Mentor from L'Orient.

## Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1809.

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

AT an election held in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland for the Western Shore.

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county—John F. Mercer, James Mackubin, John Johnson, Burton Whetcroft, Henry H. Harwood, Edward Lloyd.

Allegany county—William M'Mahon. Washington county—John T. Mafon. Frederick county—John Tyler. Montgomery county—Thomas Davis. Prince-George's county—Robert Bowie. Charles county—Philip Stuart. Saint-Mary's county—William Thomas. Calvert county—Joseph Wilkinson. Harford county—Benedict E. Hall. Baltimore county—Samuel Moale.

Directors for the Branch Bank at Fredericktown—John Tyler, John M'Pherson, John Hoffman, W. M. Beall, George Baer, John Graham, Abraham Shriver, Thomas Hawkins and William Campbell.

The President of the United States arrived at Washington on Sunday last from Montpelier.—The Secretary of War had arrived on Friday.

Last week the first of the premiums of fifty dollars offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was paid on the importation of a Spanish Merino Ram: he has since been purchased by a gentleman of this town, and sent to the district of Maine, to which part of the country he will be a valuable acquisition. The wool is very fine. [Boston paper.]

The British army has again changed its commander in chief; the Earl of Harrington is to succeed Sir David Dundas. Lord Harrington served in America under Howe and Cornwallis.

We learn that the United States frigate, the Essex, capt. Smith, has received failing orders, and is to proceed immediately to Bolton, where she is to receive her dispatches. [Norfolk paper.]

On Saturday last the British dispatch brig, the Contell, of 14 guns, Lieutenant Gregory, proceeded down the Bay for Norfolk.

New-York, August 4.

## VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

[Arrival of the Mentor, Captain Ward.]

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, in the remarkably short passage of 24 days from L'Orient, which place she left on the 9th of July.

Mr. Maliby Gelfson is the bearer of dispatches for government, and proceeds to Washington this morning.

Capt. Ward has obligingly favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 4th of July. The dates from the French army in Germany are to the 24th of June, and comprise the 22d bulletin, at which time the emperor Napoleon had his head quarters at Vienna. The town of Raab capitulated on the 23d of June to general Lauriston, and the terms of the capitulation occupy nearly the whole of the last bulletin.

We learn verbally that no battle had taken place between the French and Austrian grand armies since the 21st and 22d of May; but that both the emperor of France and the Archduke Charles were reinforcing and concentrating their armies; and that a great battle was shortly expected to take place.

We further learn that the emperor of Russia had sent three large armies to assist the emperor Napoleon, (one of which was commanded by the prince Suwaroff, (probably a relation of the late general Suwaroff of infamous memory) and that they were marching through Galicia on their way to the French army. Prussia had not declared against France.

Mr. Washington Morton had arrived in Paris with dispatches from our minister at the court of Saint James for general Armstrong.

We are further informed, that two or three American vessels had recently arrived at Amsterdam; but we are ignorant whether any change has taken place in the decrees of France favourable to the interests of the U. States.

Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

Captain Ward has requested us to state, that from the time of his arrival in L'Orient, until his departure for New-York, he has received the most polite and friendly treatment and attention from all the officers of government there, as well civil as military, and he wishes to avail himself of the first opportunity to make his grateful acknowledgments therefor.

## MR. CROMWELL.

## PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND PROFILE PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that has taken Painting Rooms of Mr. William Brewer, and offers his services in the fine his profession at the most reduced prices. Those persons who are not perfectly satisfied with their likenesses will be taken gratis.

PROFILE LIKENESSES—4 for 25 cents. Half a minute's sitting only is required. Elegant Profile Frames of various patterns. Annapolis, August 8, 1809.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 5th of September, if fair, if not, the next fair day at the late dwelling of Zebedee Wood, near Lyon's Creek Church,

THREE Negro Women, and some Children, consisting of Boys and Girls, to a credit of six months, with two approved securities, with legal interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

JERNINGHAM DRURY,

Administrator.

August 7, 1809.

## 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 been made thereon. If the above property 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.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following Articles, viz.

CALICOES and chintzes, 4-4 and 7-8 shirting cambric, 6-4 and 9-8 cambric mullin, Mullin and Jackson do. Plain and sprig'd Leno do. Loom seeded or Madison do. Coloured nankeens and York stripes, Patent and common nankeens, Seersuckers and imperial cord, Bandanoes and mock Madras handkerchiefs, White and coloured Marfelles waistcoating, Men's and women's cotton stockings, Do. do. silk do. Paton and spider net fleeces, 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 DRUG GOODS way too tedious to insert; all 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.

## CALVERT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1809.

WHEREAS upon the application of William Spencer, and wife, two of the representatives of a certain John M'Dowell deceased, certain commissioners were appointed, to ascertain whether the estate of the said John M'Dowell would admit of division, agreeably to the act of assembly, entitled, An act to direct descents, which said commissioners have made a return to Calvert county court: And whereas it has been stated, that some of the representatives of the said John M'Dowell, to wit: Anne Blackburn, James Ellis, and Dolly his wife, and Alice Blackburn, living out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that notice be given, by publication of this order in the Maryland Gazette and National Intelligencer at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, to the absent representatives to appear in Calvert county court on the second Monday of October next to shew cause, if any they have, why the return of the said commissioners should not be ratified.

Signed, by order of the court, WILLIAM S. MORSELL, clk. County Court.

TO THE VOTERS

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

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I AM induced to solicit your support in 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.

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## Poet's Corner.

### SELECTED.

#### STANZAS,

*In the Mutability of Earthly Enjoyments.*

Didst thou think, fond youth, to fail  
Secure across life's billowy sea!  
Didst thou think the wavering gale  
Would always blow direct for thee?

No! I know the treacherous storm,  
Fulth'd in grim silence, loves to sleep,  
While yet no boisterous winds deform  
The tranquil bosom of the deep.

Hope's bright fun had clear'd the sky,  
A vivid arch of purest blue,  
And not a wandering cloud was nigh  
To intercept the blissful view.

No but would trust a scene so fair,  
With every earthly bliss replete?  
Old Discontent or pining Care  
Usurp young Hope's refulgent feat?

They could not—and perchance the mind,  
To Nature's early dictates true,  
Told not so easily to find  
That happiness we all pursue.

As! that happiness below  
Solicits our pursuits in vain—  
Hark! the howling tempests blow,  
Dark clouds the spotless ether stain.

Struggling thro' the deep'ning gloom,  
Fair Hope still pours a feeble ray;  
Thus the lone mansions of the tomb,  
The lamp illumines with doubtful ray.

Then grieved not thou, whoe'er you be,  
To Life's tumultuous storm resign'd;  
Here is a Power who looks on thee,  
And tempers to thy state the wind.

### ANECDOTE.

#### CLOSE SHAVING.

A BARBER once asking an old misanthropic quizz, what could be the reason that women had no beards? "Lend me thy pen," said Surly, "and I will write it you down." "Sure, tho' prompt her bounty to bestow, A woman's face ordain'd no beard to grow, Or talking still for ever and for aye, Who should shave, would slice their chins away."

## The Monitor.

The blossoms are fallen, and the beds of flowers swept away by the scythe of the mower. Spect. No. 395. THIS is a scene to which we are accustomed at this season of the year. We see the grass fall by the mower's scythe, and the flowers that adorn the meadows, unregarded swept away. The green, the yellow, the crimson, the succulents fall undistinguished before the fatal instrument that cuts them. They are scattered on the ground, and gathered by the intense heat of the day. That blooming flower which stands the side of the verdant field, glowing in beautiful colours, and shining with the dew of the morning, ere the sun gains its meridian height, falls a sacrifice to the severing steel, and fades in the scorching rays of noon.

Thus it is with human life—the thread is cut, and man falls into the silent tomb. Nothing can ward off the fatal stroke.—The aged, old and infirm—manhood, in strength and vigour—youth, in bloom and beauty—the infant, weak and helpless, are without distinction swept away by the scythe of the great destroyer, Death.

The active youth, who in the morning rises with health and vivacity, may at noon lie pale and motionless, at the feet of this great scissor; and at the setting of the morrow's sun, be consigned to the dark and loanesome mansions of the dead. Cities and nations are subject to the same fate! How soon is a flourishing town depopulated by a pestilential plague! How soon is a nation cut off by the raging of a direful war!

### TO BE SOLD,

On the 29th day of August next, at twelve o'clock, on the premises, in George-town, ALL that LOT, and Improvements, on High-street, late the property of General John Davidson, being lot numbered 11. This lot contains fifty-nine feet on High-street, and is 202 feet 1 1/2 inches deep. That valuable three story brick house, now occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Wright, and one of the best commercial stands in George-town, is a part of said lot. The terms of sale will be, one thousand dollars to be paid in three months from the day of sale, and for which negotiable note, with a good endorser, must be given, and for the balance of the purchase money, a credit of one, two and three years. Possession will be delivered in three months from the day of sale. As this property is well known, a further description is thought unnecessary. Those who wish to see the house and improvements, or to be informed as to the title, will please to apply to Mr. Thomas C. Wright.

2. A. M. DAVIDSON.

July 20.

## 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. 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.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the honourable the Justices of Prince-George's County Court, to be held at Upper-Marlb'ro', on the first Monday in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land of which he is seized, lying in said county, and known by the name of *Wheeler's Folly*, whereof all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

July 1, 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.

JOHN TAYMAN.

June 19, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that a certain Thomas Burk, who has lately been sentenced by the Judges of Washington County Court to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of Catharine Maria Brawner, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county gaol on the evening of the fourth of July, instant: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors 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 THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth 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.

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 six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town, Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, and in the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

### LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis,  
June 30, 1809.

REV. Benedict Burgefs, George Bonford, Francis Beveridge, Joseph Brown, The Baker at Mr. Gray's. The Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, George Carlton, Frances Chew, Philip Clayton. Thos. Duckett, Jacob Doshimer, William Dads. Joseph Evans. Richard Frisby, Margaret Fox, Rebecca Froh. Henry Gassaway, Frederick & Samuel Green. Mrs. Hesselius, Benjamin Hodges, Edward Harris, William Hall. Mrs. Johnson, Thomas Joice. Susanna Lane. Robt. McGill, Andrew McDonald. Richard Ridgely, Hannah Richardson, Sarah Richard. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Jacob Sle-maker, (3). Richard Tucker, Nicholas Thomas. Robert Welch, William Wells, Annapolis.

Rebecca Ansoand, Rev. G. B. Bitouzey, (2) Stephen Beard, Richard Birchhead, Benjamin Car. Charles G. Dorsey, (3) Howard Duvall, Samuel W. Davis. O. S. Harwood, David Hutchison, John Hunt, (2) Henry A. Johnson, (2) William Ridgely, Edward Randall. John Stevenson. John Tracey. Susanna Watts, Anne-Arundel county.

3. S. GREEN, P. M.  
None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

### TO BE LEASED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT elegant situation opposite to the city of Annapolis, generally known by BEAMAN'S FORT—It contains about 330 acres of land, well adapted for farming—the houses and improvements in good repair—Three Negro MEN to be leased with the farm—It has the advantage of Severn ferry, plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their different seasons, and convenient to the best market for the seller in the State. I will give a lease for three or five years to a good farmer. Any person inclinable to rent it may know the terms by applying to FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS, Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

3. DAVID KERR.  
Easton, June 28, 1809.

### TO RENT,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 341 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.

### LAW OF MARYLAND.

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.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased,) to wit:—

PARTNERSHIP, containing in the whole 954 acres of land. This tract is situate on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Major Philip Hammond's mill, and will be divided into two lots.

Lot No. 1 will contain 366 acres.—  
Lot No. 2 will contain 588 acres.

The whole of the above land is in timber, and about four miles from navigable water. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. On application the land will be shown by Mr. Valentine Brown, living near the premises.

The sale will be made at Major Hammond's mill, on the 25th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will commence at 12 o'clock.

The terms are, one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor, the residue in four equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

2. BASIL BROWN, Trustee.

July 26, 1809.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, at Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald, the National Intelligencer, and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week three times, and send their accounts to the Postmaster at Annapolis.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 20, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the time be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the papers in the city of Washington.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1809.

ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON,  
Ex'trx.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 4th, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, executor of the last will and testament of LANCELOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Will.  
Anne-Arundel county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LANCELOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth day of January, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of July, 1809.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'r.

### NOTICE.

A BATTEAU was found adrift about the last of March, by the subscribers, between Hawkins's Point and Rock Creek—She is about 16 1/2 feet long, and was out of repair—Her fast was a chain, with a ring bolt. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

2. WILLIAM SAUNDERS,  
LLOYD HANSHAW.  
Rock Point, May 1, 1809.

## ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVth YEAR.]

## miscellany.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE

## CHURCH PETITION

N Act to incorporate the Church of the Protestant Episcopal in Maryland passed the House of November session, 1808. The clause was thus expressed:—General Assembly hath received in the Convention of the Protestant Church, praying, that for such petition expressed, they may be in effect, as the doctrine of intolerance, whereas their petition appears proper to be granted, &c. reasonable and proper, in the majority of the people's representation, as negatived by the Senate.

The petitioners were, to enjoy privileges as might conduce to the best promote the spirit of the church, in the same manner as to other religious denominations, commensurate intention and efficiency. A handbill has been distributed by some persons, who, not knowing the purpose, or perceiving its necessity, issued forth a tissue of unjust reflections on both petitioners. The address is to the People of all political and religious denominations, blending two very different attainments of one object. It has the following ill timed reflections on the doctrine of intolerance, moral world will contain seeds of new calamities. It is unqualified, that may one day lead to greater violence, and production and destruction. It is stirring the public to remember, tolerate intolerants render them of their crimes. Whilst it is a subject of the conversation, and or create an establishment, a disposition in the federal legislature "to strike at the country," &c. It requires to maintain the universal franchise opinion, but would secure from whence religion is feared the clerical order or influence; because, if free things might be done by minority under the broad cloak of the interest of religion, a fearful "a knowing minister," will be enabled to turn man a tenth lamb, duck, &c," as he lays, is now the case, taking is chimerical, and farcical. The petition is an insidious measure, and acquire property, but would view to abuse it. This is an important charge, which, should excite inquiry. It may have been important such reflections will be serious and unjust, the pernicious spirit. The conversion of gentlemen of character, church, selected from families, (laity as well as clergy) and liberal in their plan, and the interest of religion, community, at heart—angers of peace, from the sons of peace, which thing but healing counsels, may draw of gentleness, suffering and charity. It is a great axiom, to cause ought more to be done to promote good, or in his that seeks to indulge gratify his personal interest, convention humbly pleads a criterion. They grudge their preferences, neither temporal objects. They are they shall deserve it, till they fail in integrity. face they petition, but for churches, and for the five shield—something, that granted public community, granted by or degrading reflection, therefore, from so recent, with some reason, so would defy the liberty of promoting their own way, or the private church militant here, government legally established, requires, "Are you willing, to be made hewers



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1809.

[No. 3266.]

LXVth YEAR.]

## miscellany.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

### CHURCH PETITION.

N AET to incorporate the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland passed the House of Delegates November session, 1808. The introductory clause was thus expressed:—"Whereas General Assembly hath received a petition from the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, praying, that for sundry reasons therein expressed, they may be incorporated: and whereas their petition appears reasonable and proper," &c. &c. However reasonable and proper, in the opinion of a majority of the people's representatives, as negatived by the Senate. The objects the petitioners were, to enjoy such rights and privileges as might conduce to the interest and best promote the spiritual welfare, the church, in the same manner as was granted to other religious denominations. A commendable intention appears to have been the object. A handbill has been lately issued and distributed by some unfriendly person, who, not knowing the purity of intention, or perceiving its necessity and utility, issued forth a tissue of unjust and indelible reflections on both petitioners and grant. The address is to the People of Maryland all political and religious denominations, blending two very different subjects for attainment of one object. The introduction has the following ill timed motto—"As the doctrine of intolerance prevails, the moral world will contain within its bosom seeds of new calamities. It is a volcano half extinguished, that may one day blaze forth in greater violence, and produce fresh conflagration and destruction." It concludes, by urging the public to remember, "that they tolerate intolerants render themselves guilty of their crimes." Whilst it insinuates the very object of the convention was to found or create an established church, it takes a disposition in the federal members the legislature "to strike at the liberties of the country," &c. It requires you, "sacredly maintain the universal freedom of religious opinion," but would secretly muzzle the free from whence religion is promulgated. It feared the clerical order should have any power or influence; because, says the author, "great things might be done by a money loving ministry under the broad cloak of promoting the interest of religion and virtue." He calls "a knowing ministry, when firmly established, will be enabled to take from the man a tenth lamb, duck, chicken or potato," as he says, is now the case in England; taking is chimerical, and the apprehension farcical. The petition is represented, not as an insidious measure, artfully calculated to acquire property, but would engross power and abuse it. This, and other serious and important charges contained in the handbill, should excite inquiry, and when that inquiry shall have been impartially made, I am assured such reflections will be found to be indecent and unjust, the pernicious fruits of an unscrupulous spirit. The convention was composed of gentlemen of character, members of the gospel church, selected from the different counties, (laity as well as clergy,) honourable and liberal in their plan and object, having the interest of religion, consequently of the community, at heart—I may call them the sons of peace, from the God of peace the fons of peace, which gospel breathes healing but healing counsels, drops down the dew of gentleness, meekness, patience, suffering and charity, to their fellow creatures. It is a great axiom in the law, that cause ought more to be favoured who only seek to promote good, or prevent wrong, than he that seeks to indulge his enmity, or gratify his personal interest or ambition. The convention humbly pleads the benefit of the criterion. They grudge not their accusers their preferences, neither envy them their temporal objects. They only deprecate ruin if they shall deserve it,—to suspend censure if they fail in integrity.—It is not for a false petition, but for the creation of churches, and for the protection of a defective shield—something similar, but more limited, than that granted to the Roman Catholic community, granted too without difficulty or degrading reflections. They thought, therefore, from so recent a precedent, they might, with some reason, demand, of those who would deny the liberty of human will, the liberty of promoting human happiness in their own way, or the privilege of regulating the church militant here on earth, by a government legally established. The addresser queries, "Are you willing, with your eyes closed, to be made hewers of wood and draw-

ers of water, to the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church?" As we were never subjected to the Mosical servitude, so we are better instructed in the doctrine of christian liberty, than to say Yes! and laugh at the unnecessary and whimsical question. In return, I would ask, Is not the command love, and of not giving offence, because moral, become a perpetual law? The command to "avoid offence," has a direct and natural tendency to *beget and preserve unity and amity* among christians; but unity and amity, (in the author's estimation,) among the federalists, is a crime, however commendable the basis of their political object or laudable their views. It is a debt of justice to be impartial, to obey the magistrate, and respect the men whose views tend to edification, whether in church or state; in both these ought to exist a power, not only to ordain, but to change and abolish, in materia necessaria. It is a debt of charity, which I challenge in behalf of the petitioners, not to scandalize them without a cause; the minims of justice ought to veil the magnalia of charity. The power of ordering the smallest matter in the church must tend to the sovereign good of edification. 2 Cor. xiii. 10, "the power which the Lord has given me to edification, and not destruction," the convention prayed for and has been refused.

A few considerations would rout a legion of such ungrounded suggestions and imprudent reflections as we have seen exhibited.—The applause of such inconsiderate persons, who were pleased with the spirit of the handbill, and the degradation of the house of delegates, must, I hope, be very inconsiderable. If it is an unrighteous procedure to charge any man with base and unworthy designs, further than pregnant overtures will justify, how much more unrightly to libel the house of delegates, charging them with being the promoters of pernicious measures, and influenced by improper motives. "Don't," says he, "let friendship for men, as individuals, lessen your abhorrence for their public measures, which strike at the liberties of yourselves and children." The Inquirer, in one place, with downright obliquity, assaults the discretion of the members; in another place, proceeds more determinedly, undermining their patriotism. Amidst indelicate suggestions he lies close in his covert, laying before the jealous sufficient matter to feed and furnish enmity and want of confidence; flattering himself, under the garb of an intelligent patriot, he will be enabled, at the next election, to oust the federal members. It is not that religion is in danger, or that he fears its supremacy, but his own ideas of liberty and of democratic influence. His elaborate address fully instructs me to believe this. His object is obviously to excite alarm, and to promote party prejudices in the state. If he had the interest of religion at heart, he would endeavour to promote its utility, and pray for its prosperity, without being alarmed for his "ducks, chickens and potatoes." Knowing and believing, as I do, that christianity, in its native simplicity and most modest attire, disturbs no forms of government, or distresses any man; that it is admirably suited by the wisdom of Christ to all modes of civil policy; how am I then to be persuaded, that the Protestants are turbulent, unperusable, ungovernable; that their principles have a malignant aspect towards the present government. I know many disliked Mr. Jefferson, because he was a deist; they reprobated his government, because they supposed it was partially administered; it does not follow, that either their religion or principles are inimical to human happiness, or that federal members would support them in it. Christianity, wherever it is cherished, advances its benign and salutary influence among the inhabitants; and no denomination of christians can boast of being more zealous, and consistent in supporting government, than the Episcopalians. The bishop of Maryland is known by his friends to be patriotic and liberal in his ideas, amiable in his manners, intelligent and orthodox in the christian faith. Neither his zeal for the welfare of the church, or that of his virtuous brethren in the gospel harvest, would coquet or sanction any thing that was indecorous or inimical to human felicity. If they cannot be serviceable in well doing to the extent they wish, they will endeavour to suffer for well doing with a heart so submissive, and a conversation so innocent, that shall make their enemies more repine at the glory of their suffering, than the eyesore of their indulgence. May the people pity those who suffer, and may the poor never have reason to say, they are ill fed and worse taught.

With the hope of converting our opponents, who, no doubt, are honourable men, though labouring under mistaken notions, (if erroneous impressions could be once erased, might happily become interesting proselytes,)

I further remark, when the Catholic's bill was assented to, it was known to the members. The Protestants of Europe prescribed their principles, and felt the power of intolerance, whenever the Catholic persuasion gained the ascendant. Witness the state of the church in Spain, Portugal and Italy. The Roman Catholic religion is established in Canada, but who ever heard of their abuse of power there. Weak must that government be which suffers it. The religion of Jesus, I trust, is firmly established in America, and will be perpetuated, in defiance of the reveries of deists, or the whimsies of some democrats, tho' Lutheranism, Calvinism, &c. were, (either of them) from their numbers, wealth and influence, paramount in power, and were to procure the dreaded bugaboo establishment, I have no fear, whilst liberty is cherished, and our constitutional form of government preserved, any national calamity or danger could arise from it, to an enlightened people. I might now leave the addresser to the pleasing dream of his virtuous intentions, did not his arguments on the subject of our divisions merit a remark. His counsel is seasonable and proper, only we could wish he would prescribe it to those whose circumstances and situation enable them to remove our differences, by removing their true and proper causes, and not to impute them to the federalists; and let me remind him, for a farewell, whoever shall deny us equal rights and privileges in church or state, who shall deny us the liberty to judge of the lawfulness of our own intentions, or misapply them, or shall teach us to rub on with suffering, ruinous and degrading, has paved a broad causeway for, and reared a triumphant arch to entertain, the grand enemy of religion and liberty, if the wisdom of our superiors, (not imposed upon by trifling declamation,) did not obstruct his entrance.

A LAYMAN.

Aug. 8, 1809.

From the Rhode-Island Phoenix.

### THE VERMONT PROPHET.

THESE three words have for a short time rung in the ear of the public, without a perfect knowledge of the reason for which they were joined in holy wedlock. Having observed an advertisement in the AMHERST (N. H.) CABINET, respecting the GREAT MAN, we have thought it our duty to give to an anxious public, all the information we have acquired on the subject.—It seems that sometime ago three men were digging a well in Colchester, (Ver.) when they were suddenly saluted with a voice—HEAL THE SICK!—One of them, supposing himself called to the great work by Heaven, attempted it and failed; the second failed also; but the third, a Mr. Austin, a respectable farmer, considerably advanced in years, and a member of the Society of Friends, commenced the business, and according to some reports has been eminently successful. His mode of treating disorders is merely to look at the person afflicted, or read the letter which is sent him, when he declares that they will get better soon, or if they are not in their last sickness, they will recover!—The advertisement above mentioned says, that he has performed almost miraculous cures, only by having the name and complaint sent him in a letter, and that it is generally believed, he is endowed with supernatural power. The advertiser offers to carry letters for 50 cents each.—We have heard of a great many epistles being forwarded to this "wonderful doctor" from this town and vicinity; but have not learnt the performance of any "miraculous cures." It is said the PROPHET heals his fellow-creatures GRATIS; and it is also said that in a short time, calls upon physicians will be entirely out of fashion.

Since penning the above, we understand, that many applications have been made to St. Austin by a number of young ladies who wish to get married, for husbands; we do not know whether he has any success in this branch of business. The person who has advertised in our paper of this day to carry letters, informs us, that he has seen and conversed with the doctor, who told him that he was 63 years of age; that his commission to heal the sick was received from Heaven 13 or 14 years since; and that he has been in the practice about 5 years, in which time he has performed many astonishing cures without the aid of medicine. Mr. Cole says his house is continually crowded with people, and his baskets with letters; and that he has been compelled to neglect his farm, and hire a person to read the letters he receives.

### APHORISM.

HATRED and anger are the most fatal poisons to happiness in this life.

### THE SPANISH CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of the decree of the Supreme Junta for assembling the ancient Cortes of Spain.

#### ROYAL DECREE.

THE supreme governing power of the kingdom, considering it to be the primary obligation to free the country from the evils which have till now afflicted it, all which have been occasioned by the arbitrary laws to which it has been subject; pursuing the just and mild intentions of our beloved king Ferdinand the VIIth, who was desirous to reconstitute the monarchy, re-establishing it in the national representation of its ancient Cortes, desirous that the nation should take before the eyes of Europe and of the Universe, the noble and strong acts of a people worthily and legally constituted; desirous that this great work should be performed which the circumstances command, and the heroic sacrifices of the people require, anxious that it should approach to that degree of perfection which men are allowed to obtain when they proceed with good faith, and with a desire of doing right, has decreed as follows:

1st. All wise Spaniards who have meditated on projects of reform with respect to the constitution of the kingdom in general, as well as on the particular branches of public administration, are invited by the junta to communicate their ideas with full liberty, and as they may judge may answer best for the good of their country.

2d. Those writings shall be sent to the junta through the secretary's office, within the term of two months from the date of this decree, and authors will subscribe their names, or a mark by which they may be known in proper time.

3d. These writings, after being examined in a summary way, the writers of those which are found to be really useful by the observations, or by the knowledge they contain, shall be called upon, in order to take a part in the commissions of reform, which shall be immediately created.

4th. These commissions shall be presided each by a member of the junta, and in them will be examined and prepared the works which are to be presented for approbation.

5th. The projects approved of by the junta shall be presented to the national function, and from it will receive the character, the authority and the force of law.

6th. The junta does not anticipate its judgment to prepossess the public opinion with respect to these projects; it only believes that it ought to announce from this moment certain principles, upon which the wish and desire of the nation has irrevocably resolved, and from which nothing that can be written or discussed on the subject of Reform can alter. Those principles are reduced to the following:—

The Catholic Apostolic, Roman Religion, is the only religion of the state.—The Constitution of Spain is to be a monarchy, hereditary to Ferdinand the VIIth, his descendants, and those called by the law to succeed them. The nation is to be governed henceforward by the laws, freely deliberated and administered—there shall be a national Cortes, in the manner and form which may be established, taking into consideration the difference and alterations which have taken place since the time when they were lawfully held.—Our Americas and other colonies shall be the same as the metropolis in all rights and constitutional prerogatives. The reform which our legal codes, administration, and recovery of public rents, and every thing belonging to the direction of commerce, agriculture, arts, education, as well national, marine, and warlike, are to undergo, shall be only and exclusively directed to obtain the greatest ease, and the better illustration of the Spanish people, so horribly teased until now.

7th. The nation shall be legally and solemnly constituted from ——. On that day, the general Cortes of the Spanish monarchy, after being so long neglected, shall meet together for the first time.

### RECEIPT FOR PICKLING.

AFTER cleansing your cask, first put a layer of whitewash leaves, and then a layer of cucumbers, or whatever your pickles consist of, and so on to fill your cask, intersperse between each layer dill seed, mustard seed, horse radish, &c. and to every twenty cucumbers one bell of pepper. Form a composition of clear salt and water, not hardly sufficiently strong to bear an egg, to a gallon add one quart of good vinegar; scald and skim this pickle, after cool to a degree of blood warmth, add it to your cask, and cover it tight.

If rightly performed, this method will preserve pickles the year round, and forms a very agreeable sauce.



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

## Foreign.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 27.

**T**O-DAY we have received intelligence that the three small islands of Egholm, Oggerroe and Orns, to the south of Cottoer, have been attacked by the English, who were forced to abandon their enterprise through the courageous resistance of our gun-boats and the bravery of capt. Goldberg, and his detachment.

The English have taken in the Cattagat 6 American vessels. [Moniteur, June 10.]

MEMINGEN, JUNE 1.

Persons who have this moment arrived from Lindau by the circuitous way of Ravensburg and Bivorach, bring the unpleasant news that gen. Casteller, at the head of 8000 Austrians and Vorarlbergers, marched the day before yesterday, early in the morning, by Breuniz against Lindau, and drove the French and Wirtembergers who occupied that place back to Wangen. Some days before 2000 armed peasants had committed many murders in Dermlin. The garrison of Lindau, consisting of some hundred men, was determined to make the most vigorous resistance, and one moiety of the bridge which connects the town with the Continent, was also broken down yesterday morning.

AUGSBURG, JUNE 1.

Two Tyrolese priests arrived here a few days ago as prisoners, and were sent to Munich to wait his majesty's decision of their fate.

Our hospitals at present contain upwards of 3000 sick and wounded.

Intelligence from the Pertesdall, states, that the inhabitants there continue in a state of insurrection.

MUNICH, JUNE 2.

The traitorous Tyrolese, (among whom the former order of things were already in a great measure although not completely restored,) will not yet keep peace; on the contrary, the insurrection has broken out anew, and nearly spreads over the whole country. The Bavarian general Duay has judged it prudent to retreat from Inspruck to Kuffstein.

On the 29th of May, the Tyrolese attacked the safeguards appointed for their own safety, but were afterwards driven back into the mountains by count Arco.

FROM SWABIA, JUNE 3.

The division of the French army, which is under the orders of the duke of Dantzic, had no sooner left the Tyrol, than that ill-fated country became again the seat of war-like operations, where on one side general Deroy, who was in Inspruck, has been compelled to retreat to Kuffstein, and the Bavarian col. Arco sustained a severe conflict near Scarnitz and Loftach on the other side. Gen. Casteller is marching at the head of an Austrian corps, joined by a numerous body of armed peasants through the Vorarlberg, against Lindau. All the neighbouring country is in the utmost consternation.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

Reports have been in circulation of a conspiracy against the king of Prussia, which was happily frustrated. It is said, that it was the intention of the conspirators to declare this sovereign incapable of reigning.—It is confidently asserted, that several inhabitants of the Mark and Silesia have been engaged in this plot. It is certain that a great many persons have been arrested in both these provinces, particularly in Silesia.

HAMBURG, JUNE 9.

Letters from Silesia of the 3d inst. state, that another action had taken place in Poland, the official account of which has not yet been received.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 26.

The Austrians entered Leipstick on the 22d, but made no stay there. We expect every moment to hear of a battle.

Prince Gagarin, who passed through here, two days ago, is general-aid-de-camp to his majesty the emperor of Russia. He is going to the head-quarters of his majesty the emperor of the French.

CASSEL, JUNE 24.

The king arrived at Artern with his guard, the regiment of Berg and the Dutch division. Gen. d'Albignac, with his division, has this day joined the Saxons who are on the Saale at Weissenfels. The enemy is said to be at Leipstick; if so, gen. d'Albignac will attack them to-morrow, and it is probable the enemy will not remain there long.

ROME, JUNE 10, 1809.

## Annihilation of the Pope's Temporal Power.

This morning at 10 o'clock, has been published, in the principal places, at the sound of the artillery of Fort Saint-Ango, a decree of his majesty the emperor and king, which unites the states of the Pope to the French empire. This happy change has taken place with the greatest tranquillity, and the inhabitants of Rome have manifested great joy and a lively acknowledgement of an event which puts an end to all the uncertainties of their political existence.—This decree, dated from the imperial camp at Vienna, 17th May, 1809, is conceived as follows:—

Napoleon, &amp;c.

Considering that when Charlemagne, emperor of the French, and our august predecessor, presented the bishops of Rome with divers tracts of land (contrees,) they were granted to them as feudal tenure, to secure the repose of his subjects, without Rome having ceased on that account to make a part of his empire:

Considering that since that period the union of the two powers, spiritual and temporal, having been, as it still is, at this present day, the source of continual discords; that the Popes having but too often made use of the influence of the one to support the pretensions of the other; and that in consequence of it, the spiritual affairs, which by their nature are immutable, are confounded with the temporal, which change according to circumstances and the policy of the times:

Considering, lastly, that every thing we have proposed to conciliate, the safety of our armies, the tranquillity and welfare of our people, the dignity and integrity of our empire, with the temporal pretensions of the Popes, have been proposed in vain:

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

1. The States of the Pope are reunited to the French empire.
2. The city of Rome, the first Christian See, and so celebrated by recollections which she enforces on the mind, and the monuments she preserves, is declared an imperial and free city. Its government and administration shall be regulated by a special decree.
3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be preserved and kept up at the expense of our treasury.
4. The public debt is declared a debt of the empire.
5. The present income of the Pope shall be extended to two millions of francs, free from all charges and tenure.
6. The properties and palace of the Pope shall be subjected to no impost, jurisdiction, or visit, and shall besides enjoy special immunities.
7. An extraordinary consultum shall on the 1st of June next, take possession, in our name, of the States of the Pope, and make the necessary arrangements, so that the constitutional government be in vigor on the first of January, 1810.

Signed

NAPOLÉON.

By the emperor,

The minister Secretary of State,

Signed,

H. B. MARET.

By another decree of the same day, 17th May, the extraordinary consultum instituted by the preceding decree, will be composed of the following members: the general of division Miollis, governor general, president; Salicetti, minister of the king of Naples; De-gerando, Jannet, and del Pozo, masters of requests; de Balde, auditor of the state council, secretary.—The consultum is charged with taking possession of the states of the pope in the name of the emperor, &c. It will correspond with the minister of finances of the French empire. The extraordinary consultum as soon as established and formed, addressed the following proclamation to the city and Roman states:

ROMANS,

The will of the greatest hero unites you to the empire. It was just that the first people on earth should share the advantage of its laws and the honour of its name, with those who in former times preceded it in glory. When your ancestors conquered the world, such were the counsels of their generosity, and the results of their glory.

The love of your prosperity has alone dictated the decree of your union. The moment chosen for its accomplishment, unfolds to you the motives that inspire it.—You become a part of the French empire at a time when every sacrifice required for establishing it is perfected; you are called to the triumph, without having partaken in the dangers.

Throw a glance over the annals of your history; for a long time they contain nothing but a recital of your misfortunes.

Your natural weakness rendered you the easy prey of any warrior intent to cross the Alps.

United to France, her strength becomes yours. All the evils which result from your weakness have ceased.

Unhappy as a nation you are not left so as citizens. The wretchedness and unwholeness which existed in your cities and country have for a long time back proved to Europe and yourselves, that your sovereigns, divided

between cares too opposite found themselves unable to procure you that felicity which you are about to obtain.

Romans! not conquered but united; fellow-citizens and not enslaved, not only our strength becomes yours, but our laws will insure you repose as they have insured ours.

Whilst by this union you reap every blessing you were in need of, you lose none of those you possessed.

Rome continues to be the see of the visible head of the church; and the vatican richly endowed, and secure from every foreign influence, as well as above all vain terrestrial considerations, will exhibit religion to the universe more pure and surrounded with more splendour.

Other cares, will preserve in your monuments, the inheritance of your ancient glory; and the arts, the offspring of genius, encouraged by a great man, enriched with all the examples and models, shall no longer be constrained to seek elsewhere either the opportunity or the reward of their divine inspirator.

Such, Romans, is the future prospect that opens before you, and of which the extraordinary consultum is charged to prepare the foundation.

To guarantee your national debt, enliven your agriculture and arts, improve in every respect your present destiny; in short to prevent and dispel the tears which the reform of abuses has so many times caused to be shed; such are the orders, such is the intention of our august sovereign.

Romans! by seconding our efforts, you may render to yourselves more prompt, and to us more easy, the salutary effects of the task we are charged with for your welfare, which we have much at heart.

Rome, June 10, 1809.

(Signed)

SALICETTI JANET.

The Count MIOLLIS, Gov. Gen. President.  
For the Consultum, D. DE BALDE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The weather has been uncommonly variable during the last fortnight, particularly in the north of England. Sunday forenoon was as warm as midsummer; on the Monday following, it was as cold as at Christmas; on the Tuesday there was a heavy fall of snow, so much so, that last Thursday it was 18 inches deep on the open road, on Shap Fells, in Cumberland; and, to complete the winter weather, the wind was several days in the east. A coach, in only passing over Shap Fells, on Thursday last, the snow was between three and four inches thick on the roof.

JUNE 19.

Orders have been issued by the lords of admiralty for the immediate recall of the lieutenant of the frigate who impressed the American seamen at Cadiz.

## American.

BOSTON, AUGUST 5.

WE have some late Lisbon papers. The English and Portuguese were marching into Spain, to assist, it was said, the Spaniards in an attempt upon Madrid. Reinforcements were continually arriving in Portugal from England, and *Ca ira* was the song of the Spanish and Portuguese patriots.

The following is the only article of local news they contain:

LISBON, JUNE 19.

Yesterday arrived here a number of transports with two regiments of English troops from Gibraltar. At the same time two other regiments arrived from England. We daily expect further reinforcements.

AUGUST 7.

Letters by the Mentor state, that no decision had been had on American affairs. It was supposed the result would depend on the success of the Austrian war, in which the French had been, for the last month, so unsuccessful, that the commands of the emperor were already received for a negotiation to be opened with the American minister; and it was expected something would be decided in the course of 15 days, when another vessel would probably be dispatched to this country. In the mean time seizures of American property were made in various parts of the continent: two vessels were seized in the Texel, though loaded with tobacco, oil, &c. in conformity to the last decree of king Louis.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

Letters from Paris, of the date of the 4th July, state, that negotiations commenced on the 2d between Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, and Mons. Hauteville, appointed by the emperor to negotiate in the absence of count Champagny, the minister of foreign affairs—and, it was said, with a prospect of success.

Letters are also received from Amsterdam, dated the 21st June, which mention the arrival, at Amsterdam, of the Urania, and ship Susan, Delano, from New-York, and brig Hannah, from Newburyport. The articles of

the above cargoes, permitted to be imported by a decree of the king of Holland, were delivered to the consignees; and the goods were stored in the king's warehouse to remain till a peace takes place. The commercial intercourse between Holland and France had been opened; which caused a rise in colonial produce of 20 per cent.

We have received from a passenger in the Mentor, a list of fifty-six American captives and seamen detained in the prisons of France. Among the number is George F. Smith, Philadelphia, who was nine years in chains at Algiers.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 9.

[Private correspondence of the United States Gazette.]

A friend has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman, who came passenger from France to New-York in the Mentor.

From the Syren's departure to the 9th of July, the day that the Mentor sailed, nothing remarkable took place relative to our relations with France, though letters from well-informed bankers of Paris stated that the government of that country appeared to be more inclined to come to an arrangement with the United States, and that some interviews had in consequence taken place between the French minister and general Armstrong. This conciliatory spirit (if sincere) was rather on the part of the ministers, who are opposed to the measures latterly pursued than on that of the emperor.

In the event of an arrangement taking place, it was thought that our vessels would at first be only allowed to import to France and the countries under her controul, the products of our own soil; but should an arrangement take place (which I much doubt) it is likely things would be placed on their former footing.

The news carried out by the Syren of an accommodation with England, which was to have occasioned a great sensation, did not produce any, because information of the refusal of the English to ratify the proceedings of their minister reached France at the same time. An English armament was thought to have arrived in the Weser, and landed a body of troops. The emperor Napoleon was still at Vienna, and did not advance. It was said that the Austrians had been greatly reinforced from the other side of the Danube, and advantageously posted, and that he feared to attack them. He received reinforcements, though his army was still immense, notwithstanding the losses he had sustained.

Russia had not yet taken any active part in the war—he appeared to have three armies ready to take the part of the strongest, and in the mean time contented herself with fighting against Sweden and Turkey. The circumstances, and the raising the prohibitions, which excited to the importation of colonial produce from Holland into France, naturally produced a great stagnation in the markets of the latter country.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) JULY 15.

## SURRENDER OF ST. DOMINGO.

We learn by the Tweed that the English general landed on the 28th ult. with 5000 men, about 50 miles to leeward of the city.

On the 6th inst. the British troops had advanced within 300 yards of the city, when a message was sent by the enemy to the commander in chief, signifying his intention to submit to an unconditional surrender, which was of course accepted. On the following morning the terms of capitulation were agreed upon and signed, which we understand are merely that the garrison should lay down their arms as prisoners of war, to be sent to France at the expense of the British government, for the purpose of being exchanged, although we have no doubt they will meet with the same reception on their arrival as the garrison of Martinique has already experienced, and will consequently remain in England until the conclusion of peace. Private property of every description to be respected.

The whole of the French force in St. Domingo, at the time of its surrender, consisted of about 600 regulars, belonging to the 33rd Legere, and about 300 militia, under the command of gen. Dubarquier and colonel Auffenac. There were upwards of 200 soldiers sick in the hospitals, and the place exhibited the most distressing picture of famine, the inhabitants not being able to obtain sufficiency of the most loathsome food.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 11.

On the 29th of May, died at Calhoun (Wellphalia,) the celebrated Swiss historian Johannes Von Muller. In his great history of his native country, he asserted with spirit and talent, republican principles, which he however found incompatible with obedience to arbitrary monarchs. He had entered successively into the service of the elector of Mentz and the emperor of Germany, as historiographer; and lately of king Jerome, of Wellphalia, first as secretary of state, and afterwards as minister of public instruction.

BY THE

President of the United States

## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS in consequence of a declaration from his Britannic majesty's extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary that the British orders in council, bearing date the 11th of January, and November, 1807, and withdrawn on the 10th day of January, by virtue of authority given by the 11th section of the act, entitled, 'An act to interfere with the commercial intercourse between Great-Britain and France, and for other purposes,' and the President of the United States, in his proclamation bearing date the 10th of April last, declaring the said orders in council to be null and void, and the trade suspended by the said orders might be renewed; and as it is now officially made known to the President of the United States, that the communication of the said orders in council have not been renewed; and consequently that the said orders are null and void, and the trade is to be considered as being in its former state, and the President of the United States, in his proclamation bearing date the 10th of April last, declaring the said orders in council to be null and void, and the trade suspended by the said orders might be renewed; and as it is now officially made known to the President of the United States, that the communication of the said orders in council have not been renewed; and consequently that the said orders are null and void, and the trade is to be considered as being in its former state, and the President of the United States, in his proclamation bearing date the 10th of April last, declaring the said orders in council to be null and void, and the trade suspended by the said orders might be renewed; and as it is now officially made known to the President of the United States, that the communication of the said orders in council have not been renewed; and consequently that the said orders are null and void, and the trade is to be considered as being in its former state, and the President of the United States, in his proclamation bearing date the 10th of April last, declaring the said orders in council to be null and void, and the trade suspended by the said orders might be renewed; and as it is now officially made known to the President of the United States, that the communication of the said orders in council have not been renewed; 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## Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1809.

BY THE

President of the United States of America,  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, declaring that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress, entitled, 'An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,' I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby my proclamation bearing date on the 10th of April last, declaring that the orders in council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said tenth day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me, that the orders in council have not been withdrawn; and that the communication and declaration aforesaid; I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewed on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade is suspended.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States at the City of Washington the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the said United States the thirty-fourth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective collectors, in consequence of the above proclamation:]

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
August 9th, 1809.

SIR,

You will herewith receive the copy of a proclamation of the President of the United States, announcing that certain British orders in council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewed, on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act, entitled, 'An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,'" passed on the 28th day of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to France and her dependencies; as well as to Great-Britain and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of the 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you will in every instance, except as hereinafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above mentioned.

As many British vessels have or may come to the ports of the United States in consequence of the president's proclamation of the 10th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast, or with the cargo on board, when notified of the enclosed proclamation: it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having failed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The president also directs that, until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either of the above mentioned acts, or of the non-intercourse act of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 10th of April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases,

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having failed from the same, before information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchandise at the United States subsequent to the 10th

of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having failed from the United States, before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the United States from British ports or with British merchandise.

3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the United States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom, and return without delay to the United States; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the United States from British ports, or with British merchandise.

In the abovementioned cases of vessels arriving in the United States, and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry. The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Application may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the abovementioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expenses and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of —

BOSTON, AUGUST 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the schooner *Enterprise*, captain Vinal, arrived here in a short passage from Belfast, in Ireland. We have been favoured with a file of Belfast papers to the 2d July, which contain London intelligence to the 28th June, 7 days the latest.

The news articles from Germany have been anticipated in the French papers, excepting a few particulars which they had remembered to forget.

The duke of Brunswick continued to carry on an active predatory war in Saxony, and the Archduke Charles had detached some 8 or 10,000 men of his army into Saxony, under Gen. Amende, who had captured Dresden, Wurtzburg and Leipzig. Three thousand Saxons had been surrounded by them and taken prisoners.

Sixty thousand men of the Hungarian insurrection were on the march to reinforce the Archduke Charles.

After marshal Lefebvre left the Tyrol, to reinforce the French grand army, the Tyrolese rose and massacred the French detachments.

The French conscription in Holland was violently opposed.

Prussia is to remain neutral.

A great number of French privateers had been laid up; the crews sent to the Danube.

Some hundreds of the French who had escaped the massacre of the Spaniards in the capture of St. Andero, by flying on board the British ships, had arrived in England.

A great expedition was fitting out in England. From 35,000 to 40,000 men were to be employed, and commanded by the Earl of Chatham, gen. Hope, &c. Sir Home Popham was to command the naval force.

Lord Grenville Liverpool Gower, is appointed British secretary of war, vice Lord Murray.

Letters from Holland stated, that several English and American vessels had been condemned in Riga.

The English stocks continued rising. June 26th Three per cent. at 69 1-2.

Capt. Vinal informs, that much anxiety existed in the minds of Americans in Ireland for the fate of the numerous vessels bound to the North of Europe; that the Danes were capturing every thing in the Baltic they could find; and that insurance on American vessels from England and Ireland, was at 49 guineas, to return 19, in case of sailing with British convoy.

The English papers contain many reports which time has contradicted, and which we have no room to particularize.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Taylor, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, in 45 days, mentions, that the French army, of about 25,000 men, was about 150 miles from Cadiz, (in Estremadura no doubt,) but that the inhabitants entertained no fears of their nearer approach. Barcelona still remained in possession of the French. Capt. T. brot' no papers.

FROM CADIZ, JUNE 23, 1809.

"Our political situation is growing better every day. The French army is retiring from Estremadura. The English and Spanish armies are advancing in pursuit, and we now daily expect an engagement, the result of which we doubt not will be favorable to the arms of Spain."

## NOTICE.

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

At an election held at Easton, on the 7th instant, for Directors of the Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

For Easton and Talbot county—L. W. Spencer, William Meluy, Joseph Haskins, John Bennett, Jacob Gibson and Owen Kennard.

Queen Anne's county—William Carmichael.

Kent county—Thomas Worrell.

Cecil county—John Groome.

Dorchester county—James Chaplin.

Caroline county—Solomon Brown.

Somerset county—Thomas Williams.

Worcester county—E. K. Wilfon.

John Quincy Adams, lady and suite, failed from Grant's wharf, Charlestown, (Mass.) on his mission to Russia, in the ship *Horace*, on the 1st instant. The *Essex* frigate has gone round to Boston with intent to carry him out, but she will have arrived too late. Mr. John Smith, son of general Smith, of this city, was to have went out passenger in the ship with Mr. Adams. It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Smith was attached to the legation. He is not in any public capacity, but is commencing his travels. [Balt. Am.]

The President of the United States left Washington on Thursday last for Montpelier. The Secretary of the Navy has also left the city for Charleston.

A Boston paper of the 8th inst. states, that the new British Ambassador was not to leave London till the 25th of June.

Departed this life, on Monday, the 7th inst. at his seat at Lebanon, in the 70th year of his age, his Excellency JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq. Governor of the State of Connecticut.

— at his seat in Hanover county, in the 75th year of his age, the Hon. PETER LYONS, President of the Court of Appeals of the commonwealth of Virginia.

## 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.

ROB. M'GILL, Adm'r.

August 12, 1809.

## TO BE RENTED,

And possession given on the 15th December next,

THE FARM now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM EVRICKSON, 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.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having commenced a firm, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they mean to carry on the SADDLING BUSINESS, in its various branches, with accuracy and dispatch, at their shop in Church-street, Annapolis, where they hope to merit their patronage.

They also have on hand, at their store, in the house of Mr. William Caton, a few GROCERIES, which they will dispose of on moderate terms, for cash or country produce.

WATERS & WILLIAMSON.

August 14, 1809.

## NOTICE.

A BATTEAU was found the 4th of August, sixteen feet long, and five feet wide, marked on the stern *Sary Din*. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Hackett's Point, Aug. 12, 1809.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the honourable the Justices of Prince-George's County Court, to be held at Upper-Marlbrow, on the first Monday in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land of which he is seized, lying in said county, and known by the name of *Wheeler's Paddy*, whereof all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

July 1, 1809.

Positively the last Week.

MR. CROMWELL.  
PORTRAIT, MINIATURE AND  
PROFILE PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has taken Painting Rooms of Mr. William Brewer, and offers his services in the line of his profession at the most reduced prices. Those persons who are not perfectly satisfied with their likenesses will be taken again gratis. PROFILE LIKENESSES—4 for 25 cents. Half a minute's sitting only is required. Elegant Profile Frames of various patterns. Annapolis, August 15, 1809.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 5th of September, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Zebedee Wood, near Lyon's Creek Church,

THREE Negro Women, and some Children, consisting of Boys and Girls, on a credit of six months, with two approved securities, with legal interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

JERNINGHAM DRURY,

Administrator, W. A.

August 7, 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.

## CALVERT COUNTY COURT,

MAY TERM, 1809.

WHEREAS upon the application of William Spencer, and wife, two of the representatives of a certain John M'Dowell, deceased, certain commissioners were appointed, to ascertain whether the estate of the said John M'Dowell would admit of division, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, 'An act to direct descents, which said commissioners have made a return to Calvert county court: And whereas it has been stated, that some of the representatives of the said John M'Dowell, to wit: Anne Blackburn, James Ellis, and Dolly his wife, and Alice Blackburn, living out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that notice be given, by publication of this order in the Maryland Gazette and National Intelligencer at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, to the absent representatives to appear in Calvert county court on the second Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the return of the said commissioners should not be ratified.

Signed, by order of the court,

WILLIAM S. MORSELL, clk.

County Court.

## 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.



## Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Translation of the 108th Sonnet of Camöens.

THOU stream of Tajo, who with regal sway,  
O'er these green meadows hold'st thy easy way,  
Here herbs, & flow'rs, & flocks, all hail thy tide,  
And Nymphs and Shepherds finger on thy side;  
Thy streams below'd! in vain I wish to tell,  
On thy banks I shall return to dwell—  
Perhaps, for ever from thy shores I roam  
Endless exile from my native home—  
Grief swells my eyes, and scarce the scene I view,  
To bid a long, perhaps, a last Adieu!

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Messrs. Green.

The following, I believe, has never appeared in print.

## THE OUTCAST.

BY A LADY.

AH! wherefore dost thou shiver here,  
In Ocean's spectre haunted cave,  
Whilst round the cold expiring year,  
The Spirits of the Tempest rave.

Hark, how the troubled waters sound,  
Beneath the Chariot of the Storm!  
Ah, me! the wild wind's whistling round,  
Will freeze to death thy fragile form.

Dim in that hollow closing eye  
Gleams the faint light of transient fires,  
While thy cold heart scarce yields the sigh  
That on thy frozen lip expires.

Oh, hear me, Sorrow's lovely Child!  
Far from the scene of terror fly;  
Ah! can that face of beauty mild,  
Brave the loud blasts that shake the sky!

Yes, the mock charities of home  
Again shall warm thy troubled soul,  
Lone tenant of the rocky dome,  
And bid the Tear of Transport roll.

"Ah! many a fierce o'erwhelming blast,  
"That awes the Spirit of the Sea,  
"Hath o'er yon surging billows past,  
"Since this dim cavern shelter'd me.

"Tis mine to watch and tremble here,  
"Mid cliffs that stem the mountain wave,  
"Whilst midnight's robe of darkness drear,  
"Hangs dreadful o'er my echoing cave.

"And here on Nature's awful form  
"I fix my Soul, enraptur'd gaze,  
"Whilst thro' the curtain of the storm  
"On her wild brow the meteors blaze.

"When twilight's shadowy gloom is spread,  
"And Winter lights his Northern Star,  
"Tis here I shroud my Orphan head,  
"To mark the elemental war.

"For me no anxious Parent weeps,  
"Nor e'er my homeless wand'ring mourns,  
"Deep in my surge my Father sleeps,  
"Whose white foam to the night star burns.

"These hoary cliffs that prop the skies,  
"And mock the tempest raging wild,  
"That echo to his dying groans,  
"Receive his wretched outcast Child!"

## SELECTED.

### TO THE ÆOLIAN HARP.

HAIL to thee! minstrel of the viewless air!  
Whose trembling chords responsively attune'd,  
With sweetest music rises on the ear,  
And lulls the soul in luxury of bliss!  
Oft, when my mind oppress'd by heavy cares,  
Has sicken'd at the world and all its charms,  
I've sat and listen'd to thy swelling tones  
And sigh'd responsive to their breathing sadness!  
Oh! it has sooth'd me in the bitterest hours,  
When in the stillness of the middle night,  
Which I have pass'd in solitude and pain,  
Thy notes have breath'd upon the list'ning ear:  
For I have given to thy melancholy air,  
When busy fancy work'd without control,  
Angelic form and voice; and lov'd to think  
That hov'ring through the dark and midnight air,  
You tun'd your harps to Heaven's eternal King!  
How have I sat and listen'd, till my mind  
Soar'd on the wings of wrapt enthusiasm,  
And quitted for a time this earthly scene,  
And mingled with celestial essences.  
Then I forgot all bitter ranking cares,  
But soon to fall again, and soon to feel  
With double force, the woes, the pains, that haunt  
And chase me thro' this weary hated life!  
Oh breathe again thy strains divine,  
Thou airy minstrel, and while I listen  
To thy dying falls, let me once more forget,  
That Fate has mark'd me for Misfortune's Child.

### 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 Bk. S. M. Annapolis, August 1, 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.

## TO BE SOLD.

On the 29th day of August next, at twelve o'clock, on the premises, in George-town, LL that LOT, and Improvements, on High-street, late the property of General John Davidson, being lot numbered 11. This lot contains fifty-nine feet on High-street, and is 202 feet 11.2 inches deep. That valuable three story brick house, now occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Wright, and one of the best commercial stands in George-town, is on a part of said lot. The terms of sale will be, one thousand dollars to be paid in three months from the day of sale, and for which a negotiable note, with a good endorser, must be given, and for the balance of the purchase money, a credit of one, two and three years. Possession will be delivered in three months from the day of sale. As this property is well known, a further description is thought unnecessary. Those who wish to see the house and improvements, or to be informed as to the title, will please to apply to Mr. Thomas C. Wright.

July 20. 3 A. M. DAVIDSON.

## 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. Griev'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 aforeaid 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.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that a certain Thomas Burk, who has lately been sentenced by the Judges of Washington County Court to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of Catharine Maria Brawner, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county gaol on the evening of the fourth of July, instant: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors 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 THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth 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.

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 six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagar's-town, Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, and in the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

IN justice to those impressions which a continued experience of generous support will naturally excite, the subscriber takes this opportunity of expressing to his friends and a generous public his sincere acknowledgments of the numerous favours conferred on him since his commencing business in this city, and begs leave to inform them, that the most prompt attention shall be devoted to every part of his profession, that satisfaction may be secured to all those who may honour him with their commands. He regrets that business will not permit his waiting personally on all those who are indebted to him, therefore takes this opportunity of informing those persons that an immediate settlement is become indispensable to enable him to discharge the just claims he owes the Public.—He earnestly solicits a proper attention to this, as he has experienced great loss in time and money in the settlement of his accounts, which, from their number, and contemptibility of the sums, prove them to be of minor importance in public estimation, but to a Mechanic in business they are of serious importance, and, as his claims in general come under the term of TRIVLING, inability cannot be supposed to operate so as to prevent an immediate compliance. Those debts which will not be attended to on or before the first day of July next will be deposited in the hands of an officer for collection, and those who will oblige him by an amicable settlement will merit the sincere thanks of their ob't. serv't.

WILLIAM M'FARLAN.

Annapolis, May 22, 1809.

## TO RENT,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Rhode river neck, about three miles from the subscriber's, containing 341½ 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 BE LEASED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT elegant situation opposite to the city of Annapolis, generally known by BEAMAN'S FORT.—It contains about 330 acres of land, well adapted for farming—the houses and improvements in good repair.—Three Negro MEN to be leased with the farm.—It has the advantage of Severn ferry, plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their different seasons, and convenient to the best market for the seller in the state. I will give a lease for three or five years to a good farmer. Any person inclinable to rent it may know the terms by applying to FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS, Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, June 29, 1809.

## PUBLIC SALE.

In virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, the following property, (formerly owned by William Hammond, deceased,) to wit—

PARTNERSHIP, containing in the whole 934 acres of land. This tract is situate on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Major Philip Hammond's mill, and will be divided into two lots. Lot No. 1 will contain 366 acres. Lot No. 2 will contain 568 acres.

The whole of the above land is in timber and about four miles from navigable water. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will examine and judge for themselves. On application the land will be shown by Mr. Valentine Brown, living near the premises.

The sale will be made at Major Hammond's mill, on the 25th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will commence at 12 o'clock.

The terms are, one fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the chancellor, the residue in four equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

BASIL BROWN, Trustee.

July 26, 1809.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and the American, at Baltimore, Fredericktown Herald, the National Intelligencer, and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton, are requested to insert the above in their papers once a week three times, and send their accounts to the Postmaster at Annapolis.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 20, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the papers in the city of Washington.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of December next, they may oblige the subscriber, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1809.

ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, Ex'trx.

## STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 4th, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, executor of the last will and testament of LANCELOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

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

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of LANCELOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourth day of January, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of July, 1809.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex't.

## NOTICE.

A BATTEAU was found adrift about the last of March, by the subscriber, between Hawkins's Point and Rock Creek. She is about 16½ feet long, and was out of pair.—Her fast was a chain, with a ring in the middle. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Lloyd HANSHAW.

Rock Point, May 1, 1809.

## ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

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