

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 2, 1800.

To the FREEMEN of the Fifth District of MARY-
LAND.

[Continued from No. 2796.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE arguments which I have used in the three first numbers of my address to prove that the alien act, and the sedition act, are not warranted by the constitution, contain in my opinion, a full refutation of any thing that has been or can be advanced in favour of those acts by the advocates of administration. These arguments support the principles which were advocated by the enlightened patriots who were members of the convention who framed the constitution, and who subscribed it. They contain also the sentiments of those patriotic citizens who advocated the adoption of the constitution in the state conventions. They were the result of the collected wisdom of the continent. It is to those arguments and principles that we are indebted for the happy constitution under which we live.—They fully establish the following points.

1. Of the alien act: that it exercises a power no where delegated to the federal government. 2d. That it unites legislative and judicial powers to those of the executive. 3d. That this union of powers, subverts the general principles of free government. 4th. That it subverts the particular organization and positive provisions of the federal constitution.

2d. Of the sedition act: 1. That it exercises in like manner a power not delegated by the constitution. 2. That the power on the contrary is expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments to the constitution. 3d. That this is a power which more than any other ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

I shall nevertheless notice the observations of my worthy competitor, Mr. Chase, in his hand-bill of the 21. instant.

He contends that neither of these acts are unconstitutional, and he endeavours to justify his construction of the constitution under the first specified power granted to congress by the constitution, which follows in these words:—"Congress shall have power—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The true and fair construction of the words "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," upon consideration will appear too plain to be mistaken. They were borrowed from the old confederation by the convention when framing the constitution and remodelling the former instrument. In the confederation, as well as by the constitution, congress is authorized to provide money for the common defence and general welfare. In both is subjoined to this authority an enumeration of the cases to which their power shall extend. Money cannot be applied to the general welfare, otherwise than by application of it to some particular measure, conducive to the general welfare. Whenever therefore money has been raised by congress, and is to be applied to a particular measure, a question arises whether the particular measure be within the enumerated authorities vested in that body. If it be, the money requisite for it may be applied to it; if it be not, no such application can be made. This fair and obvious interpretation coincides with and is enforced by that clause in the constitution, which declares that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations by law." An appropriation of money to the "general welfare" would be deemed rather a mockery than an observance of this constitutional injunction. What would the people of the United States think of an act of congress appropriating five millions of dollars, to the "general welfare?" The integrity of the legislature, and the fairness of their motives and intentions, in passing such an act, would be immediately questioned. It could not fail to create universal suspicion and alarm. But an act to appropriate five millions of dollars to raise an army (for the common defence) in time of war, would be generally understood, and the propriety of the measure universally acknowledged.

An act to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes, would be an act for the general welfare; and all would admit its propriety; and as it is within the enumerated powers of congress, its constitutionality could not be questioned.

It is asked in the hand-bill,—"Would it not be an extraordinary thing, in the organization of a national government, that the legislature should not possess the power of providing for the common defence and general welfare?" It certainly would be a political phenomenon. But it would never happen under the constitution. Congress may legislate

on all the subjects submitted to their control by the enumerated powers in the constitution. Every act which congress can or ought to pass, should have for its object the "common defence" or "general welfare." An act to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, would be an act for the common defence and general welfare; and as the authority to pass such an act is within the enumerated powers of congress, its constitutionality would be clear and evident. But an act authorizing the president to appoint militia officers, would be unconstitutional, because, by the constitution, the appointment of militia officers is reserved to the states. Under the construction contended for in the hand-bill, the sovereignty of the United States would extend to all cases whatever, if it can be extended to all cases of the general welfare, of which congress are to be the judges. Of course the INDEPENDENCE and SOVEREIGNTY of the STATES, would be annihilated, and they would be consolidated into one sovereignty. This would inevitably pave the way to MONARCHY. The contrary construction leaves congress in the free and full exercise of all the powers enumerated in the constitution, and at the same time preserves the independence and sovereignty of the state governments, by reserving to them all powers not expressly granted to the general government, as it is wisely provided by the constitution.—It is needless to pursue the argument any further.

It is said in the hand-bill that "an alien has no right, interest, lot or part in our government; he has no claim to any of the immunities or privileges conferred by, or resulting from it; they belong exclusively to the citizens." This, I presume, is said in reference to alien enemies; because the hand-bill admits that "an alien friend, as long as he is permitted to remain in the territory of the United States, owes a temporary allegiance to the government; and is entitled to the protection of the laws, may acquire property in goods and chattels, and is capable of taking but not of holding real property." It is further said that "by the law of nations, every government has the power to order aliens to depart out of its territory."—The distinction between alien enemies and alien friends, is a clear and conclusive answer to the observation, alien enemies are under the law of nations, and liable to be punished for offences against it. Alien friends, except in the single case of public ministers, are under the municipal law, and not to be tried and punished according to that law only.

In the event of a declaration of war by or against the United States, all the aliens from the country with which we should be at war, would immediately become alien enemies; and there could be no doubt as to the federal authority over them; the constitution having expressly delegated to congress the power to declare war against any nation, and of course to treat it and all its members as enemies. All the aliens from countries with which we should be at peace would remain alien friends.

With respect to the power assumed over alien friends, it is denied to be constitutional. It remains to be proved that the federal legislature has the power; and if it has the power, that it has been exercised in a constitutional manner. It should be borne in mind that the political situation of the people of the United States is different from that of any other people in the world. As citizens of the state in which we reside, we are governed by the laws of the state: as citizens of the United States we are subject to the laws of the federal legislature. It is our peculiar happiness that the powers of the general, as well as the state governments are defined by constitutions. By the general government it is provided that "the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now exporting shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year 1808." Hence it is plain and evident that the states have the power over the admission of foreigners until the year 1808; but if the federal legislature can vest a power in the president to banish them at pleasure, the recited article conferring the power on the state governments is a nullity.

Independent of this article the power assumed by the federal government is not warranted. Most of the aliens in the United States fled from the oppressions of the despotic governments of Europe to seek an asylum in this land of liberty. They are invited thither by our naturalization laws, promising the rights of citizenship, after a certain term of residence and a compliance with other requisites prescribed by those laws. They come here under the plighted faith of government, acquire property, form the most enduring ties and connexions, and when they have nearly completed the probationary title to citizenship, a law is passed authorizing the president, without a trial, his will being the law, to banish them out of the country.—Reason, justice, and humanity revolt at the idea.

The pretence that they may be engaged in conspiracies and machinations against the government is

too flimsy a veil not to be seen through. Experience has proved that native citizens are as likely to be engaged in machinations and treasonable acts against the government, as foreigners; and the laws which may prevent or punish such offences in the former, will as effectually repress and guard against them in the latter.

All the arguments which have been used to prove the unconstitutionality of the alien act, appear with greater force when applied to the sedition act. If the question be asked, whether the power over the press exercised in the sedition act be found among the powers expressly vested in the congress, it must be answered in the negative. It may be added that the power over the press exercised by the sedition act is expressly forbidden by one of the amendments to the constitution.

The amendment is in these words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The declaration of rights of this state contains the following article: "That the liberty of the press ought to be INVOLUBLY PRESERVED."

Notwithstanding all these guards, the liberty of the press is insecure. The liberty of giving the truth in evidence will generally be found to be a mere delusion. I repeat it, that it must be obvious to every reflecting mind that opinions and inferences, and conjectural observations, are not only in many cases inseparable from the facts, but may often be more the objects of the prosecution than the facts themselves; or may be altogether abstracted from particular facts; and that opinions and inferences, and conjectural observations, cannot be subjects of that kind of proof which appertains to facts in a court of law.

A simple fact is capable of proof, but opinions are incapable of proof in the ordinary modes of trial. To what purpose would a man argue before a jury to prove the truth of an opinion, if the jury differed with him in sentiment on the subject? A law which one man may honestly think a good and beneficial act, another may conscientiously deem injurious to the real interest of the community. The most powerful arguments lose their force and are disregarded when advanced to convince men of their political errors. Every day's experience teaches us that men are less open to conviction on political subjects than any other, and that on certain occasions we may argue with as little effect to convince men of their errors in politics, as it would be to reason against a hurricane.

These observations shew the bad policy of the sedition act. But we are told "it is a terror to none but evil doers." It is unquestionably a terror to those who would freely and impartially examine public characters and measures; for although the truth of an opinion advanced may be as evident as the first proposition in Euclid, it may be urged in vain, for the reasons before suggested to men of different sentiments. The dread of fine and imprisonment will prevent full and free examination, however satisfied men may be of the purity and rectitude of their opinions. It is true that no man ought to encourage slander and defamation, whether against public or private character.—But why not leave the members of the federal government to a remedy for their injured reputations, under the same laws, and in the same tribunals which protect their lives, their liberties, and their properties?

Of the provisional army act, I shall observe, 1. That it transfers legislative power to the president of the United States. 2d. That as by this act, power is given to the president to appoint officers to command the volunteer companies of militia, it is repugnant to that part of the constitution which reserves to the states respectively the appointment of militia officers.

This transfer of power from the legislative to the executive,—from the whole to a part, is as dangerous to liberty, as an assumption by the whole, of more power than is given to it by the constitution.—Let us hear the remark of the truly patriotic and virtuous WASHINGTON upon the subject. "It is important likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a REAL DESPOTISM."—This subject is not touched in the hand-bill.

EXTRACTS from the addresses of the two houses of congress to Mr. Adams in 1797, soon after he had entered upon the duties of his office, are wholly irrelevant to the present examination. They were prior to all the acts of his administration which have been the subjects of complaint and discussion.

In the honourable mention made of him by Mr. Jefferson, in his speech in March, 1797, he cautiously avoids saying one word concerning Mr. Adams's poli-

tical opinions; and any inference that might be drawn from the speech favourable to Mr. Adams's re-election vanishes before the single remark that it was before any act of his administration had taken place.

The remarks which were submitted in my last number, shew that general Washington's letter, dated July 13, 1798, when impartially considered must be construed to relate wholly to those measures of administration which regarded our differences with France; and that it could not, by any fair construction, be made to include any particular act of congress. In the letter, speaking of the measures of administration, general Washington says "they ought to inspire universal confidence, and will no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis." The crisis alluded to was unquestionably the expected rupture with France. In the handbill my worthy friend has omitted the latter part of the sentence, and concluded it with the words "universal confidence."

A most important subject for your consideration, is the right of the people to choose electors of president and vice-president. I speak with deference to the opinions of others; but I consider this an ALL-IMPORTANT right. That the right is in the people, to me is plain and evident from the language of the constitution. The words are, "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, &c."—The constitution, when prescribing the manner in which the senate shall be chosen, has these words, "The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years." If it had been intended that the legislatures of the states should choose the electors, the language would have been, as in the case of senators, "the electors from each state shall be chosen by the legislature thereof." The word state means the people of the state in their highest sovereign capacity.

Any doubt which might otherwise exist must vanish when we see the remarks of the members of the convention who framed the constitution, immediately after it was projected. They had then no favourite candidate for the presidency, whose election they meant to espouse—no party purposes to answer. They were explaining the constitution, in the language of truth, for the consideration of the people. Their remarks are, "It was desirable that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen by the people for the purpose and at the particular conjuncture.—They have not made the appointment of the president to depend on any pre-existing bodies of men who might be tampered with beforehand to prostitute their votes; but they have referred it in the first instance to an immediate act of the people of America, to be exerted in the choice of persons for the temporary and sole purpose of making the appointment.—Another and no less important desideratum was, that the executive should be independent for his continuance in office of all, but the people themselves. He might otherwise be tempted to sacrifice his duty to his complaisance for those whose favour was necessary to the duration of his official consequence. This advantage will also be secured, by making his re-election to depend on a special body of representatives, deputed by the society for the single purpose of making the important choice.—All these advantages will be happily combined in the plan devised by the constitution, which is, that the people of each state shall choose a number of persons as electors, equal to the number of senators and representatives of such state in the national government, who shall assemble within the state and vote for some fit person as president."

I might here pause and ask the question,—Can any man seriously doubt after reading these remarks of two among the most enlightened members of the convention? It is asked in the handbill, "in what manner shall the people exercise the right of suffrage?" I answer, in the manner pointed out in the constitution, and not otherwise. If they exercise it in a manner not warranted by that instrument, it is a violation of the constitution, which we are all bound by every tie to support. The friends of Mr. Jefferson and the constitution, will not adopt any mode not warranted by it, regardless of the consequences of the election. The friends of Mr. Adams prefer a choice by the legislature, they say, to counteract the policy of Virginia. How can this be possible when in Virginia the election is to be made by the people?

It is contended in the handbill with some plausibility that "you as fully and effectually enjoy and exercise your right of suffrage when you vote for four delegates, who will vote for J. T. Chase, who will vote for John Adams, as if you voted for J. T. Chase, who will vote for John Adams." But, my fellow-citizens, there is nothing solid in the observation; because the choice of electors will not rest with the four delegates of Anne-Arundel county: they will elect in conjunction with seventy-six other delegates from different parts of the state, and the whole jointly with the senate, consisting of fifteen members, some of whom were elected four years ago, and others have been created by that body. The result, therefore, of the election made in this manner may be very different from that of an election by the people. And as by the proposed mode of election you will lose the control over it, it is in effect a surrender of the right, which no man of reflection will ever make. When you choose the electors yourselves, you have as fully and completely a control over the election, as if you voted immediately for the president; and by this mode it must be seen, by the plainest understanding, that

you enjoy the substance of the right of suffrage. In the other you have the shadow only.

With what anxious solicitude the enlightened patriots who framed the constitution, with WASHINGTON at their head, have guarded your rights! It remains for you to determine whether you will prostrate every barrier which they have reared to preserve the freedom of election, by transferring the right of suffrage to the legislature of the state, or whether you will preserve it, by exercising it yourselves.

My worthy friend and competitor, in his handbill, has not undertaken the defence of those measures of administration which discover a partiality for military establishments,—an indifference about the militia,—measures respecting foreign intercourse,—appointments to office,—an augmentation of the public debt,—an increase of taxes,—and a diminution of our trade. These are left to recommend themselves.

The handbill contains an extract from the 95th page of the first volume of Mr. Adams's work, to prove that he is not an advocate for monarchical government. It is not from a short extract from a single page that an accurate judgment can be formed of Mr. Adams's political opinions. In my next number, I will undertake to prove, to the satisfaction of all candid men, that in Mr. Adams's opinion, A LIMITED MONARCHY IS THE BEST OF ALL POSSIBLE GOVERNMENTS.

A few observations are necessary in answer to Mr. Key's reply to my remarks on his handbill, signed "A Friend to Fair Play."

As any altercation between Mr. Key and me, cannot be interesting to the public, I shall only notice his reply, so far as it is connected with my address to you.

Whether I am a weak, a vain, or an ambitious man, will never depend upon his opinion. To be the leader of a party has ever been remote from my wishes; and if I had the inclination, a number of concurring circumstances would form an insurmountable barrier to the undertaking. It is of little consequence to me whether he writes under an assumed signature, or gives his name. The friends of Mr. Jefferson have nothing to apprehend either from the intrinsic merits of his writings, or any celebrity or magic in his name.

It is not easy to discover the intention of his reply, unless it be to keep alive and expose the errors and frailties of youth. For me they might have remained for ever buried in oblivion. When Mr. Key observes, that his former political conduct has never been publicly brought into view until this period, surely he does not mean to insinuate that it was brought into view by me. Let facts determine. At a numerous meeting of the people in the city of Annapolis, in July last, at which several persons from Baltimore and Montgomery counties attended, Mr. Key, in a public harangue, voluntarily gave a history of his conduct during the late revolutionary war. I am told that he had before given the same account of himself at a numerous meeting on Elk Ridge. At the meeting in Annapolis, he avowed himself to be the author of the handbill, signed, "A Friend to Fair Play." It was published in several different newspapers of the state—known to be his production, and was answered as such; and it was treated by a writer, who subscribed his publication "An enemy to Foul Play," with freedom and severity. All this happened before I had leisure to notice it.

In my remarks on that handbill, the allusions are couched in the most guarded and delicate language. Notwithstanding the personal attack on me by name, I had no wish to wound the feelings of Mr. Key. If he expected that I should remain altogether silent, he deceived himself. He volunteered an opposition to me as a candidate for the trust of elector, although he was not a candidate, and although my friend Mr. Chase was present, and capable of supporting the cause he had undertaken as ably, and with much greater probability of success, than any of his coadjutors.

The author of the handbill, with a view, I presume, to depreciate my opinion, had contrasted it with that of general WASHINGTON. I replied, by shewing that we substantially agreed; reminding Mr. Key at the same time, that general WASHINGTON and he had differed in the most essential points. I might appeal to his friends, nay, to himself in his cooler moments, if there would not have been a difficulty in doing it in a less exceptionable manner. No person who did not previously know that he had been in the British army, could conjecture that the allusion was meant to convey that idea. Mr. Key says, he has lived to see his error, and for many years has most seriously repented of it. I hope and believe he has: And all true Americans, millions in number, might have repented in vain, if the event of the war had been reversed.

It was truly said in my remarks, that it had been my study to avoid personalities; but the personal attack made on me by the author of the handbill, compelled me to be, in some degree, personal. The observations which I made were in self-defence; and, without being silent, I could not well have said less. It is not said in my remarks, that Mr. Key was for passive obedience and non-resistance. It is admitted that it was contended that the paragraph alluded to inculcated that doctrine. I cannot now discover any substantial difference. In the handbill it is intimated, that to contend that an act of congress is unconstitutional, is to claim more constitutional knowledge than is to be found in the three branches of government; and in the reply it is insinuated, that to contend that a law is unconstitutional, is to charge the president and two houses of congress, with ignorance or corruption. Is it possible that these are Mr. Key's sentiments? Does he believe that if a member of congress is not ignorant or corrupt, he must be infallible?

When allusions are general, and when they are made expressly to numbers, an individual cannot with propriety consider himself included, unless he feels the force of the observations. When I mentioned the declaration of Mr. Pitt in the house of commons, and gave my opinion that many of our opponents coincided with him in opinion, I evidently alluded to the opponents of Mr. Jefferson throughout the Union. That among his opponents there are men who coincide with Mr. Pitt—men of monarchical principles—men who are for a hereditary chief magistrate, and an hereditary senate, no man can doubt who has read the Gazette of the United States, the pamphlet lately published at New-York by Mr. Fenno, and other authentic documents. These men are the QUOTAS of the present era; and all true Americans will concur in the sentiment that they would be more suitably employed in building castles in the air, than in the public service of a republican government.

Mr. Key is deceived when he supposes that I am offended at his calling my arguments visionary; but I should feel for the liberties of America if it was within the scale of his talents to prove them so. They are the arguments of those enlightened patriots who framed the constitution, and of those who advocated its adoption in the state conventions. It is to this constitution contended for by me, and the principles inculcated by it, that we owe the Federal compact. As long as they are enforced and maintained, they will preserve our republican form of government in the true character in which it issued from the sovereign authority of the

people. A contrary construction cannot fail to destroy the independence of the states,—to consolidate the state into one, and to pave the way to monarchy.—And then, farewell to the liberties of America. If there are any disorganizers among us, they should be sought for among those who are for monarchy,—and those who are for a hereditary chief magistrate, and a hereditary senate,—and the existence of such a party when he is informed that "a formal and regular report was made, in the year 1791, by the lords of the British privy council, to the king of Great-Britain, on the American politics, government and trade; in which those lords expressly declare "that a party in favour of Great-Britain was formed in America." The pulse of that man must beat to madness who could entertain the opinion that enlightened republicans would wish to disorganize a republican government, which they themselves have established.

Mr. Key infits in his reply that the alien act was approved by general Washington, and to prove it has published a broken sentence of his letter. It has been shewn that by a reference to the whole letter, no such conclusion can be drawn. To prove that it met his approbation it is necessary to prove not only that he had seen, but that he had deliberately read, considered and approved. No man can deny that by that act, legislative and judicial powers are not united to those of the executive;—and the sentiment of general Washington that he hoped this country would for ever remain an asylum for the persecuted of all nations, and moreover his opinion above recited, taken from his farewell address contain incontestable evidence to the contrary.

Mr. Key may justly believe that I am really in earnest when I say "as an individual I claim only the right to judge for myself;" but when I was publicly called on to assign reasons for preferring Mr. Jefferson as president of the United States, it became necessary to detail them; to disseminate those reasons, and to enforce them at public meetings; and I am yet to learn that there is even the shadow of an impropriety or inconsistency in any part of my conduct. In this my official character had no share. It is entirely out of the question.—It may not be improper to add that I shall never be deterred by the peevish sneers of any man or body of men, from pursuing a line of conduct which carries with it no other evidence of criminality than an honest disinterested effort to render a service to my fellow-citizens.

It was said in my remarks on the handbill that Mr. Key had made a charge of irreligion against Mr. Jefferson. In his reply he supposes me to have charged him with saying that Mr. Jefferson is a deist, and denies the charge; but proceeds to say "it is not the man but his writings that I attack;" tendency of his expression to demoralize the world." To know what the attack really was it is necessary to consult the handbill. If the rant which is to be found in the handbill does not amount to a charge of irreligion, I know not the meaning of the word. Extracts from Mr. Jefferson's writings are produced against him; when they are read and understood, they prove him to be a man of pure morality and religion. We are then told that if he wrote the law to establish religious freedom in Virginia, it contains no proof of his individual sentiments. It is presumable that a man's writings contain proof of his opinions; but if they contain no proof of his opinions, why are they produced as evidence against him?

Even the sentences selected in the handbill contain a self-evident proposition. It is irrefutable. But when mangled and misinterpreted by weak or prejudiced commentators, it is perverted into nonsense. Mr. Jefferson does not say "that such doctrines when advocated and enforced by your neighbours will do us no injury."

Abler and more influential men than Mr. Key have in vain endeavoured to depreciate the character of Mr. Jefferson. The people of the United States will not apply to Mr. Key, or to a disappointed foreign minister who felt the force of his superior talents, for a character of that virtuous patriot. They will read it in the ever memorable DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, which emancipated the American people from the tyranny of Great-Britain and ranked them among the free nations of the earth;—in his eminent services as minister in foreign countries;—in his able and masterly diplomatic correspondence, maintained at the same time with the ministers of France and Great-Britain, vindicating the rights and maintaining the honour of the United States with that superior ability and intelligence which has drawn forth equally the praise and admiration of friends and foes.—They will read it in the history of his public life which has been employed in great, laborious and successful efforts to promote the general liberty and happiness of the human race.

September 29, 1800.

G. DUVALL.

BOSTON, September 19. THE COMMISSIONERS.

A letter from a gentleman at Paris, dated July 17, received in this town, observes, that the envoys are very secret as to the progress of the negotiation they are conducting; that whatever reports may be current relative to the business they can have no better basis than conjecture; that he should write again by Mr. Tudor, who was to take passage with the envoys in the Portsmouth sloop of war.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, S.C. to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

"I have just recovered from a severe attack of the yellow fever. It has been very fatal among the northern people. The principal part of those who have taken it have fallen victims."

"The negroes have rose in arms against the whites in this country, and have killed several. All the troops of light horse are ordered out by the governor, to suppress the insurrection under the penalty of 15 pounds sterling, for every private, and in proportion for the officers. It is expected there will be serious work before they are subdued."

In addition to the above, we learn by a gentleman from Charleston, that this insurrection had caused a very serious alarm in that city. Some reports stated the number of insurgents who were embodied about 30 miles from the city, to be four or five thousand strong, and others decreased their numbers to 7 or 8 hundred. However this may be, the citizens were unfortunately backward in turning out, owing to the sickly state of the surrounding country. Many chose rather to pay the penalty, than run the risk of falling a prey to the fever which generally attacks the in-

habitants of Charleston the autumnal months.
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Extra of a letter from Cape-Francois, August 29th, to a gentleman in this city.
"I have just time to tell you that peace is now established throughout the whole island—that Rigaud is gone with his family, that he was seen at St. Thomas six days ago, and that he has failed from thence for St. Martin's—That gen. Toussaint is in possession of all the south part, and that in consequence peace has been proclaimed, *Te Drum lung*, and the town illuminated."
Government, we hear, have ordered a troop of federal horse, from Harper's ferry, to be stationed near Richmond.

BALTIMORE, September 25.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

A letter received in London from Paris, of date August 7, states, that the American envoys make no progress in their explanations, and the two republics are not likely for the present to be better reconciled. In addition to this, a gentleman who came passenger in the Hazard, informs, that he was in Paris about the first of August, and that at that time our envoys had made every preparation, and were on the eve of departure from Paris, to take passage home in the United States frigate Portsmouth, when the first consul requested that they would stop a day or two longer, as he had something further to communicate.
[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

A method to preserve the roofs of houses from injury by the weather and by the falling of flakes of fire—recommended by William Patterson, Esquire, an Englishman:

Take three parts, by measure, of air-slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one fine sand, sift them through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring the mixture to the consistence of paint, so as to be laid on with a brush; great care must be used to mix the ingredients perfectly, grinding them as paint in oils would be an improvement: two coats are necessary, the first rather thin, the second as thick as can be worked; it will improve in hardness by time; it is much cheaper than paint and more durable.

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his store in Corn-Hill-street, cheap for CASH,

A few remnants of CLOTHES and CASSIMERS.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at a plantation adjoining Mr. Ridout's on the north side of Severn,

ALL the STOCK belonging to JAMES WHARFE, consisting of work horses, a full blood stud bull, three capital mules, a large bull of the English breed, work oxen and young cattle, milch cows, sheep, hogs, breeding sows and pigs, a quantity of corn, and sundry household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
September 30, 1800.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase, for his own use, two young NEGROES, male or female, about fourteen or twenty years old, for which a generous price, in cash, will be given, if application is made at Mr. ROYSTON'S tavern, near this city, on or before Saturday evening.
Annapolis, September 30, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN, Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neatest manner, without drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on the most reasonable terms—Cleans and restores teeth to their native whiteness, or dresses and plumbs defective teeth so as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required. He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and a scurvy elixir for the scurvy on the gums.

As the time of his residence in this city will depend on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who wish for his assistance are requested to call in season, where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.

Any person wishing to be waited on at their place of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at Mr. PRACO'S, Fleet-Street.

N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.
September 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Pleataway, September 29, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *sevi facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON'S tavern,

NEGRO woman, who calls herself CRIST BUTLER, for her prison fees and other expenses. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE partnership of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are, tambooured muslins, stamped muslin shawls, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, muslinets, ribbons, superfine clothes, cassimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS LINTHICUM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800.

ASAHEL LINTHICUM, Executor of THOMAS LINTHICUM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

To be LET,

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, opposite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of sowing land about 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any person inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE creditors of THOMAS WOODWARD, deceased, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requested to meet at SAMUEL TYLER'S, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the assets in hand, and those indebted to the deceased's estate are requested to make payment, on or before the third day of October, to

MARGARET WOODWARD, Adm.

September 6, 1800.

Positively will be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and two small children, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may be excluded by law, as the assets will be paid away, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorized to settle said estate.

September 15, 1800.

RAN away from the subscriber, on or about the 31st of August last, a negro woman named SALL, who is a petitioner for freedom, and calls herself SAVOY, she is of a dark complexion, about five feet and an inch high, stout made, and when spoken to is rather pert; it is likely she is in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of South river Neck. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, paid by

JAMES IGLEHEART, On the Head of South river.

September 16, 1800.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis, September 4th, 1800.

ORDERED, That 200 copies of the by-law to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand-bills, and distributed, and that the same be inserted in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A BY LAW to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city.

BE it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That no person or persons who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall, after the passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that such permit shall specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the passage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid shall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforesaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That instead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by presentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a summary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corporation.

September 4, 1800: Read the first and second time and assented to.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLEY, Sheriff.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemen's chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, files, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of household furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals and contract with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the ensuing year, to be delivered at the house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those articles are requested to attend in person, or lodge their terms, under seal, with either of the trustees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the trustees will consider themselves bound to prefer the lowest terms.

September 10, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of said county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliza Brown, deputy-surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and late aforeaid, by virtue of a warrant of relurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforeaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said James Wilson is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the said James Wilson, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act: it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Wilson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said James Wilson's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cus. Can.

WE are authorized and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorized to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All matters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 7, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.
Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colchester, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLDEN HUGGON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 33, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff

Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

IN conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their ensuing session, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to freighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapisco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and other, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calfskins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for sale by the last of September next.

W. W. N.

Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS.

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEA

MA

PETERS
ON the news being decided to maintain a Jacobin Austria, in the part of France should peace be made, and fair. Should peace not unlikely we may find our ambassador at Vienna has frequent conference

V I E N
Every thing announced between our cabinet and of 60,000 Russians are the command of general Paul has consented that since in Poland shall trian troops even should

The reports with consistent since the arm who brings, it is said nations and assurance nation.

L O N D

State of

BETWEEN F

The conferences of the United States are little hope of their some time. It appears envoys are too limited treaty which shall give public as those granted made with Mr. Jay. one treating with the the privileges which

The question in following particulars: The United States de of their treaty, m into their respective to the privateers an tries, and the prizes they engage never to same favour to any n contracting parties. France and the Unit by the latter, and no any conceive that vileges to France w England. The Fre posed to ratify, to h of the English, her is unexpected on t whom the recently those very enemies, which France herf if liberty and inde

It is unfortunate tely annulled the selves, now repen dep, as it deprives France or any o which they have c diplomatic agents n or very partial to t envoys must give a structions, and the that France, renou the priority of the without demanding enjoyed by the En cited during the must come with a if they are not ver conditions.

The negotiatio French commissio ty of 1778 was st to suppose, that t a state of war-wi have been annulle tries: and in this commissioners off rians, by admit illegal captures. They even pro ing from the of the French which was most agreed to the ful as appears to be preceding ambaf published by c were not authori retrenching the

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 9, 1800.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

ON the news being received here of the event of the fatal battle of Maringo, our sovereign again decided to maintain the balance of Europe, and to favour Austria, in case the propositions for peace on the part of France should not be thought satisfactory and fair. Should peace not be determined upon, it is not unlikely we may soon hear of fresh armies marching towards Germany. M. De Kalitcheff, formerly our ambassador at Vienna, remains at Carlsbad, where he has frequent conferences with count Cobenzel.

VIENNA, July 25.

Every thing announces the restoration of harmony between our cabinet and that of Petersburg. A corps of 60,000 Russians are certainly on their march under the command of generals Soltikoff and Rehbender. Paul has consented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland shall be incorporated with the Austrian troops even should peace be concluded.

August 3.

The reports with respect to peace seem to be more confident since the arrival of a courier from London, who brings, it is said, on the part of his court, propositions and assurances favourable to a general negotiation.

LONDON, August 11.

State of the Negotiation

BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Paris, August 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed for some time. It appears that the powers vested in the envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantages to the republic as those granted to the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars:

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ships of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom the recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States so precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themselves, now repent that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interests of England—or their envoys must give a wrong interpretation to their instructions, and the treaty alluded to: since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war—and the ambassadors must come with a very bad grace to negotiate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negotiation was opened on the part of the French commissioners, on the supposition that the treaty of 1778 was still in force. It was indeed, natural to suppose, that the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries: and in this point of view it was that the French commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further: instead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee, such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors according to the copy of them published by congress. But the American envoys were not authorized to renew this treaty, even after renouncing the articles respecting the guarantee of the

French islands. France, therefore, conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensating for the captures; the Americans themselves having by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the basis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negotiation turned chiefly on three points.

I. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point, in consequence of the assurance of the American envoys that they could not renew it.

II. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications stated in the instructions given by Washington.

III. The 25th article of the treaty, between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a principle which it is still more the interest and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this system, namely, that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property.—France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the north to establish this system, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that these diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the most amicable manner, and so as to leave only an impression of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American ambassadors, during their residence at Paris, have been treated with every possible mark of respect, and enjoyed all the distinctions conferred on the ministers of our allies. As it is at present the principle and system of France to respect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which she holds, with regard to neutral states, will soon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even should the present negotiation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag shall, notwithstanding, continue to be respected, and their vessels treated as those of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are issued to the privateers to respect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the most numerous; and American vessels are daily released by the courts, with damages against the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty causes before the council of prizes respecting vessels taken in the European seas, and those of the vessels which really belong to Americans will assuredly be restored. The fate of such, however, as were furnished with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without sanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unless the restitution should result from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the most respectable authority.

The Paris papers have copied from a Bourdeaux paper, an account of the present state of the negotiation commenced between the French and American ministers at Paris. It is not true, however, that the negotiations are broken off, as the authors of that article state, nor that they have ever been interrupted. The details of that article are besides very inaccurate, even with respect to the citations and dates of treaties.

August 13.

The following appears under the Paris head of the 9th instant.

"The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States have been suspended, and are not likely to be renewed with effect. It appears that their powers are too limited to conclude a similar treaty with France as Mr. Jay negotiated with England. France prefers having no treaty with America to the alternative of sanctioning the advantages which it has given to its enemies."

August 16.

The following article is taken from the gazette of Cracow:

"Divisions of the Russian troops continue to arrive on the banks of the Vistula. Among them are the regiments which distinguished themselves in the brilliant campaign of Italy, under the command of general Suwarrow. All these troops are in every respect provided, and ready for commencing another campaign. Prince Pancrazion, whose arrival is daily expected, is to have the chief command of them. Such an army, and such formidable preparations on the frontiers of the Austrian states, have given rise to various conjectures. It is, however, remarked, that

they cause no uneasiness to the cabinet of Vienna, since it has not reinforced its garrisons in Poland."

A variety of conjectures have for some days past prevailed, respecting the Russian army assembled on the banks of the Vistula, and which every day receives considerable reinforcements. The most predominant opinions on this subject, are the following:—"There are very strong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Russians is destined to procure for the empire a solid, and by no means a disadvantageous peace.—With this view, the army will, it is supposed, with the consent of Prussia, take a position on the banks of the Danube during the negotiations."—Other speculators assert, that the status quo ante bellum will be the ground work of negotiation.—"It is, however, supposed, for the purpose of preventing Austria from being the neighbour of France, that the French governments will consent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, and that the elector of Bavaria will be invested with the government of Belgium."—It is necessary to remark, that this miracle is also to be effected by the interference of the Russians. Others again maintain an opposite opinion, and argue that "an army of 80,000 Russians will act as the auxiliaries of Austria, should it appear that the integrity of the Germanic body is not to be one of the first bases of the treaty of future peace with France." We have thought it our duty to state the speculations which are most known, but they only prove that each of them is formed according to the partial views, the particular opinions, and above all, the wishes of the respective politicians.

August 17.

The following are stated to be the outlines of the preliminaries of peace between the king of Hungary and the French republic:—1st, The house of Austria preserves the Breiscianese, as far as the Oglio, and the Mantuan as far as the Po. 2dly, the duke of Modena is to have Ferrara. 3dly, the duke of Parma is to have Bologna and Romagna. 4thly, Parma and Genoa are to be incorporated with the Cisalpine republic. 5thly, the king of Sardinia and the grand duke of Tuscany are to be reinstated. 6thly, the king of Naples is to remain as at present. [The literal text, says the French editor, "shall remain at rest."] 7thly, the pope is to renounce the three legations. 8thly, Malta is to be restored to the order. 9thly, the French are to remain in possession of the fortresses until a definitive peace.

The intelligence from Hamburg, of the 8th, however, states, "The van-guard of the Batavian army has reached Frankfurt, and has been billeted on the citizens. The preparations for war still continue with unabated vigour in all the dominions of his Imperial majesty. The offers of the court of Berlin to mediate a peace between Austria and France have been rejected at Paris, the chief consul choosing to make his own peace, without the mediation of a third party."

The Dasher, of 16 guns, on Thursday took into Plymouth another Danish vessel, laden with salt, from France for Norway; and the Attack, gun vessel, on the same day sent in these two more of nearly similar description. The sailing of the Baltic fleet from Yarmouth, on the following day, under convoy of the Lynx and Shark of 16 guns, strengthens the opinion, that our government, improving on the attempted practice of Denmark, mean with arms to support their arguments, and detaining our trade at the entrance of the Cattegat till Lord Whitworth shall obtain a decisive answer, to have back our merchant vessels, and argue with our cannon at Copenhagen, in the event of the required answer being unfavourable. We sincerely hope the reverse may be the case, but should the northern powers combine against us, the consideration which we owe to ourselves, exclusive of every idea of recrimination, demands that we adopt the most effectual means to prevent our future injury.

August 21.

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The legislative and executive authorities have been changed; a new legislative council of 43 members has been appointed, and a new executive council of seven. The grand council submitted to these alterations without a murmur; but they met with violent opposition in the senate. A commission was appointed to report upon them: but the executive government, displeased at this delay, summoned the president to convoke the senate, in order to decide immediately upon the proposition submitted to them. The senate passed to the order of the day. Twenty-one members, however, retired, and signified their acceptance of the alterations. The remainder, though not in sufficient numbers to deliberate, declared that they rejected them and separated. The proposed alterations were then carried into execution without any opposition on the part of the people.

Thomas Paine resides in an obscure lodging in the suburbs of Paris. He is in the last stage of a decline through intemperance.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals and contracts with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the ensuing year, to be delivered at the house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those articles are requested to attend in person, or lodge their terms, under seal, with either of the trustees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the trustees will consider themselves bound to prefer the lowest terms.
September 10, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of said county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make payment, to
ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.
September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick town towards Baltimore town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.
WILLIAM ALLEIN.
Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.
September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Blitha Brown, deputy surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of return that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.
RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.
RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said James Wilson is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the said James Wilson, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act: it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Wilson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said James Wilson's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cus. Cap.

WE are authorized and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duval offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duval, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire.—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorized to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, of nabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worked stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All matters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
T. G.
March 7, 1800.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

February 24, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.
Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of SARAH BOWEN, of Colchester, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, says she is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of HOLMAN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of clothing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Charles county.
Charles county, August 19, 1800.

IN conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their ensuing session, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.
Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.
BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapasco lower ferry.
September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and other wife, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.
ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.
August 26, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county, to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.
JOHN WILMOT.
Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.
EBEL BUTLER.
Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.
JOHN GROVES.
Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.
THOMAS KING.
September 6, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calfskins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.
WALTER W. NORMAN.
I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for sale by the last of September next.
W. W. N.
Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, mullin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.
JAMES HEIGHE.
Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, is Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.
JOHN CONAWAY.
Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

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

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LVith YEA

MA

PETER S
ON the news being decided to maintain the part of France and fair. Should peace not unlikely we may find our ambassador at Vienna has frequent conference

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 9, 1800.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

ON the news being received here of the event of the fatal battle of Maringo, our sovereign again decided to maintain the balance of Europe, and to succour Austria, in case the propositions for peace on the part of France should not be thought satisfactory and fair. Should peace not be determined upon, it is not unlikely we may soon hear of fresh armies marching towards Germany. M. De Kalitcheff, formerly our ambassador at Vienna, remains at Carlshad, where he has frequent conferences with count Cobentzel.

VIENNA, July 25.

Every thing announces the restoration of harmony between our cabinet and that of Petersburg. A corps of 60,000 Russians are certainly on their march under the command of generals Soltikoff and Rebbender. Paul has consented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland shall be incorporated with the Austrian troops even should peace be concluded.

August 3.

The reports with respect to peace seem to be more confident since the arrival of a courier from London, who brings, it is said, on the part of his court, propositions and assurances favourable to a general negotiation.

LONDON, August 11.

State of the Negotiation

BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Paris, August 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States are at present suspended; and there is little hope of their being successfully resumed for some time. It appears that the powers vested in the envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which shall give the same advantages to the republic as those granted to the English by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooses rather to decline treating with the United States, than to sanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy. The question in dispute will appear from the following particulars:

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually stipulate a free entrance into their respective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ships of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the same favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never existed, they conceive that they cannot give the same privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French republic does not seem disposed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the English, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding so unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom she recently made a common cause against those very enemies, directed to the same object for which France herself is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States so precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themselves, now repent that they were induced to take that step, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the same advantages which they have conferred on the English. Their diplomatic agents must have been very short sighted, or very partial to the interests of England—or their envoys must give a wrong interpretation to their instructions, and the treaty alluded to: since it appears that France, renouncing the claims she may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than those enjoyed by the English, and which they have exercised during the present war—and the ambassadors must come with a very bad grace to negotiate a peace, if they are not vested with power to accede to those conditions.

The negotiation was opened on the part of the French commissioners, on the supposition that the treaty of 1778 was still in force. It was indeed, natural to suppose, that the two nations never having been in a state of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the consent of both countries: and in this point of view it was that the French commissioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compensation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further: instead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was most disadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the substitution of a special guarantee, such as appears to be contained in the instructions of the preceding ambassadors according to the copy of them published by congress. But the American envoys were not authorized to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the articles respecting the guarantee of the

French islands. France, therefore, conceived herself exempted from the obligation of compensating for the captures; the Americans themselves having by abrogating the treaty, destroyed the basis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negotiation turned chiefly on three points.

I. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point, in consequence of the assurance of the American envoys that they could not renew it.

II. The principle of compensation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 should be renewed, with the modifications stated in the instructions given by Washington.

III. The 25th article of the treaty, between the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed vessels of that nation. France will most probably insist upon enjoying the same advantage as long as it is possessed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to establish; and on the adoption of which she has strongly insisted; a principle which it is still more the interest and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the English prevents them from acceding to this system, namely, that neutral bottoms shall constitute neutral property.—France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the north to establish this system, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that these diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the most amicable manner, and so as to leave only an impression of regret that it was impossible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American ambassadors, during their residence at Paris, have been treated with every possible mark of respect, and enjoyed all the distinctions conferred on the ministers of our allies. As it is at present the principle and system of France to respect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which she holds, with regard to neutral states, will soon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even should the present negotiation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag shall, notwithstanding, continue to be respected, and their vessels treated as those of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are issued to the privateers to respect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the most numerous; and American vessels are daily released by the courts, with damages against the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty causes before the council of prizes respecting vessels taken in the European seas, and those of the vessels which really belong to Americans will assuredly be restored. The fate of such, however, as were furnished with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without sanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unless the restitution should result from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the most respectable authority.

The Paris papers have copied from a Bourdeaux paper, an account of the present state of the negotiation commenced between the French and American ministers at Paris. It is not true, however, that the negotiations are broken off, as the authors of that article state, nor that they have ever been interrupted. The details of that article are besides very inaccurate, even with respect to the citations and dates of treaties.

August 13.

The following appears under the Paris head of the 9th instant.

"The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States have been suspended, and are not likely to be renewed with effect. It appears that their powers are too limited to conclude a similar treaty with France as Mr. Jay negotiated with England. France prefers having no treaty with America to the alternative of sanctioning the advantages which it has given to its enemies."

August 16.

The following article is taken from the gazette of Cracow:

"Divisions of the Russian troops continue to arrive on the banks of the Vistula. Among them are the regiments which distinguished themselves in the brilliant campaign of Italy, under the command of general Suwarrow. All these troops are in every respect provided, and ready for commencing another campaign. Prince Pancrazion, whose arrival is daily expected, is to have the chief command of them. Such an army, and such formidable preparations on the frontiers of the Austrian states, have given rise to various conjectures. It is, however, remarked, that

they cause no uneasiness to the cabinet of Vienna, since it has not reinforced its garrisons in Poland."

A variety of conjectures have for some days past prevailed, respecting the Russian army assembled on the banks of the Vistula, and which every day receives considerable reinforcements. The most predominant opinions on this subject, are the following:—"There are very strong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Russians is destined to procure for the empire a solid, and by no means a disadvantageous peace.—With this view, the army will, it is supposed, with the consent of Prussia, take a position on the banks of the Danube during the negotiations."—Other speculators assert, that the status quo ante bellum will be the ground work of negotiation.—"It is, however, supposed, for the purpose of preventing Austria from being the neighbour of France, that the French governments will consent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, and that the elector of Bavaria will be invested with the government of Belgium."—It is necessary to remark, that this miracle is also to be effected by the interference of the Russians. Others again maintain an opposite opinion, and argue that "an army of 80,000 Russians will act as the auxiliaries of Austria, should it appear that the integrity of the Germanic body is not to be one of the first bases of the treaty of future peace with France." We have thought it our duty to state the speculations which are most known, but they only prove that each of them is formed according to the partial views, the particular opinions, and above all, the wishes of the respective politicians.

August 17.

The following are stated to be the outlines of the preliminaries of peace between the king of Hungary and the French republic:—1st, The house of Austria preserves the Brencanese, as far as the Oglio, and the Mantuan as far as the Po. 2dly, the duke of Modena is to have Ferrara. 3dly, the duke of Parma is to have Bologna and Romagna. 4thly, Parma and Genoa are to be incorporated with the Cisalpine republic. 5thly, the king of Sardinia and the grand duke of Tuscany are to be reinstated. 6thly, the king of Naples is to remain as at present. [The literal text, says the French editor, "shall remain at rest."] 7thly, the pope is to renounce the three legations. 8thly, Malta is to be restored to the order. 9thly, the French are to remain in possession of the fortresses until a definitive peace.

The intelligence from Hamburg, of the 8th, however, states, "The van-guard of the Batavian army has reached Francfort, and has been billeted on the citizens. The preparations for war still continue with unabated vigour in all the dominions of his Imperial majesty. The offers of the court of Berlin to mediate a peace between Austria and France have been rejected at Paris, the chief consul choosing to make his own peace, without the mediation of a third party."

The Dasher, of 16 guns, on Thursday took into Plymouth another Danish vessel, laden with salt, from France for Norway; and the Attack, gun vessel, on the same day sent in these two more of nearly similar description. The sailing of the Baltic fleet from Yarmouth, on the following day, under convoy of the Lynx and Shark of 16 guns, strengthens the opinion, that our government, improving on the attempted practice of Denmark, mean with arms to support their arguments, and detaining our trade at the entrance of the Cattegat till lord Whitworth shall obtain a decisive answer, to have back our merchant vessels, and argue with our cannon at Copenhagen, in the event of the required answer being unfavourable. We sincerely hope the reverse may be the case, but should the northern powers combine against us, the consideration which we owe to ourselves, exclusive of every idea of recrimination, demands that we adopt the most effectual means to prevent our future injury.

August 21.

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The legislative and executive authorities have been changed; a new legislative council of 43 members has been appointed, and a new executive council of seven. The grand council submitted to these alterations without a murmur; but they met with violent opposition in the senate. A commission was appointed to report upon them: but the executive government, displeased at this delay, summoned the president to convoke the senate, in order to decide immediately upon the proposition submitted to them. The senate passed to the order of the day. Twenty-one members, however, retired, and signified their acceptance of the alterations. The remainder, though not in sufficient numbers to deliberate, declared that they rejected them and separated. The proposed alterations were then carried into execution without any opposition on the part of the people.

Thomas Paine resides in an obscure lodging in the suburbs of Paris. He is in the last stage of a decline through intemperance.

EDINBURG, August 16.

The restriction upon the sailing of the Baltic convoy is now taken off, and vessels intended for that trade will rendezvous in Leith roads without delay, from whence a convoy is expected to sail in the course of a few days.

A convoy for the trade bound to the Elbe, is appointed to sail from Leith roads the first fair wind after the 23d instant.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the fleet from the Baltic in Leith roads.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Postscript—Important.

Last evening came up the pilot boat Perseverance, on board of which was a pilot, who brought to the quarantine ground an English schooner in a very short passage from Martinique. The captain of the schooner informed the pilot of the taking of Curacao by the French, effected by troops embarked on board 150 transports of sloops and schooners—a chain prevented their entrance into the harbour of Curacao, but they landed on another part of the island, advanced to the city, and after a bloody conflict got possession of the place.

The captain further states, that the United States brig Pickering was in the harbour at the time, and joined with other Americans in defending the place against the French, who, when they conquered, massacred every American, including the consul, officers and crew of the Pickering.

September 29.

The information relative to the massacre of the Americans at Curacao by the French, as stated in a morning paper of Saturday, was received by the British schooner Alexander, captain Hastings. We have endeavoured to sift the business, which is stated in these words by captain Hastings:

"On the 2d of September, a French privateer sailed from Guadalupe, and captured an American vessel, on board of which she put a prize master and crew, and ordered her for that port. She was afterwards recaptured by the British ship of war Tamar, and sent for Port Royal, Martinique, where she arrived on the 6th. On board of this vessel, (then in possession of the French prize master) were found some French news-papers printed in Guadalupe, which stated that the expedition which had failed from that port against Curacao, had succeeded; and that the Americans who had assisted the Dutch, were all massacred. This the French prize master, on examination before the authority, attested to be as matter of fact."

Latest Foreign News.

This morning's Mercantile Advertiser offers another olio to the political epicure. The arrival of the ship Maria, from London, furnishes the editor with files of papers to the twenty-second of August, inclusive, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

The first article that engrosses our attention and which is in fact, the most momentous to us, is that which respects the negotiation between this country and France. We notice with regret that the conferences are suspended; and that little hope presents itself of their being for some time to come successfully resumed. The powers vested in our envoys are said to be insufficient for including such a treaty as the republic would be willing to enter into.

Preliminaries of peace between the emperor of Germany and the French republic are at length concluded. They were signed at Paris on the 29th July by the count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand. They wait only for the emperor's ratification, which, it was expected would arrive by the 20th August. There were some important circumstances attending this business, not generally known:—"The count did not sign the preliminaries until after he had made repeated and very urgent applications that Great-Britain might be included in the general peace. The ex-bishop was as pertinacious in resisting this proposition; observing "that the chief consul could not permit the French armies to remain inactive during the summer, under the absolute uncertainty of the issue of negotiations which would doubtless be protracted by admitting Great-Britain to become a party to them." It was under these circumstances that the count St. Julien signed the preliminaries, and citizen Duroc was directed to accompany him to Vienna, in order to obtain the ratification of his Imperial majesty. It was added, that any delay in the final accomplishment of this business, would be considered as a refusal. It was understood that Duroc was empowered to communicate with Moreau, who, in case of necessity, would give the stipulated notice to the Austrian general of the cessation of the armistice.

Preliminaries of peace have likewise been signed between the French republic and the dey of Algiers.

In Switzerland a new revolution has abolished the councils, and a new executive council is substituted in their stead.

An armed neutrality, which has for its object to check the ambition of the two great rival powers, France and England, should the war between them continue, is concerting, and will be organized with all possible expedition. Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Spain, are at the head of this confederacy. Meanwhile they are exerting all their influence to procure the peace of the continent at least, if not of all Europe.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris. In an address delivered by the minister Carnot, on the 15th ultimo, to the troops which compose it, he said, among other things, "Defenders of the country, the chief consul has vast projects. He hopes you will execute his orders with courage, and contribute all your energy to secure peace." This part of Carnot's

discourse has given rise to considerable political speculation both in Paris and London.

September 30.

A gentleman passenger who arrived yesterday morning from St. Bartholomews, in the schooner, Commerce, which place he left the 7th of September, and Guadalupe the 30th of August, informs, that on the evening of the 29th, the day before he left the latter place, three privateer schooners with about 500 troops on board, sailed for Curacao, for the purpose of making a descent upon the island, that it was reported the day after the troops failed, that there were two United States vessels and one English frigate laying off that place. No news was received at the time he left St. Bartholomews of the capture of the above place.

October 2.

As the season for putting up apples for winter's use, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preserving them which has been found by experiment to answer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their own perspiration, the moisture being absorbed by the sand—at the same time it preserves the flavour of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner found and fresh, till near mid summer, and how much longer they might have been kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Last evening arrived the brig Little Maria, captain Thompson, in 56 days from Lisbon. Capt. T. informs that a few days previous to his leaving Lisbon, the court of Portugal received a formal demand from Buonaparte, for the sum of eight millions of crowns, to remain neutral, and to permit the French vessels free entry in the ports of Portugal—That if this was refused, he would immediately send an army of sixty thousand men under the command of general Brune, who was waiting with an army of twenty-five thousand men at Dijon, in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and that Spain had given consent to their marching through her territory—That this information had delayed the sailing of the British packet, and that the court of Portugal, it was generally believed, were about returning a categorical answer.

October 2.

CONTRADICTION.

Captain Henry Kennedy, of the schooner Nancy, and captain A. Oakford, of the schooner Experiment lately arrived at Fort Mifflin, whose vessels were taken by the French, inform, that they failed from Guadalupe on the 31st August; that the expedition against Curacao failed from thence on the 29th, and that no account whatever was received from them, nor could be under eight or ten days; therefore, the account of the capture of Curacao being published in the Guadalupe papers in August, is unfounded. It was generally believed at Guadalupe, by many well informed persons, the expedition would not succeed—the number of troops embarked did not exceed 500, which were contained in five transports.

Extract of a letter from captain Art. of the Paragon, to his owners, dated

"St. Sebastian, August 19.

"Our ministers are still going on with the negotiation at Paris, and from letters I have received from Bordeaux as late as the 14th instant, inform that they have every reason to expect a commercial intercourse will be opened with the two countries, if not a treaty concluded, and all the owners of the French privateers have lately received a strict order from the minister of marine, not to meddle with the American vessels.

"If the Americans fire on the French, in that case the French take them in for trial. The English cruisers on this coast, do not meddle with American vessels if their papers are clear, a proof of which is, that every American vessel now in this port, the Paragon excepted, have been boarded on their passage here by frigates and Guernsey luggers, and suffered to pass."

A gentleman just arrived from St. Bartholomews, informs, that he was at that place at the time the first expedition left Guadalupe; that it consisted of four schooners and one brig, having on board from five to eight hundred troops, under the command of Genet, one of the agents at Guadalupe. That there were on board three American captains, who were at Guadalupe at the time the second expedition failed, which was about the 20th of August; it consisted of three privateer schooners, the largest not exceeding 70 tons; and it was currently reported at St. Bartholomews, that the governor of Curacao had let the vessels composing the first expedition into the harbour, and then detained them.

It is with pleasure we inform the students of medicine, who are about to attend the lectures in Philadelphia, that the medical library, in the Pennsylvania hospital, has been enriched this year with an addition of new books to the amount of two hundred pounds sterling.

NORFOLK, September 23.

Capture of the French frigate Vengeance.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Nancy and Katey, Webb, 24 days from Kingston.—The schooner Mary Ann, Dalton, arrived there 27th August. Schooner Hannah, Peck, failed for this port 4 days before captain Webb.

On the 26th of August, arrived at Port Royal, La Vengeance, French frigate, a prize to La Seine, captain Milne.

La Vengeance mounts 50 guns, besides swivel, fixed as follows, 28 twenty-four pounders, 8 fifty-brass howitzers, and 14 long nine-pounders, full of men, and many of the same families passengers on board, that were in her when she engaged the Confed. lation. The number of killed and wounded is yet uncertain. La Seine fell in with her in the Moon passage, and came up after a chase of 48 hours, during which they had slackened nearly all the water on board La Seine to lighten her—they were eight hours within gun shot, four of which within that of a pistol, when La Vengeance having every mast shot away, and the carnage on board dreadful, her colours were struck. La Seine suffered also much; her 2d or 3d lieutenant and 15 men killed, and 28 wounded. La Seine is rated 42 guns, but mounted 46, eighteen and nine-pounders; the best match La Vengeance could have met with on the Jamaica station. Captain Milne was second lieutenant of the Blanch when she took La Pique, commanded La Pique when (in company with another vessel) she took La Seine, and now in La Seine has taken La Vengeance—Where will he stop?

September 25.

On Tuesday the black general Gabriel was discovered in a small vessel, in which he came from Richmond. He was immediately apprehended and committed to gaol. He sometimes affects to have learnt more respecting the late conspiracy among the negroes, since he effected his escape to this place, than he was acquainted with before, and then again speaks confidently of the important discoveries he can make. He readily avowed himself to be the person described in the governor's proclamation.

The concourse of people who flocked to behold the now harmless and inoffensive general, was immense; and what is a little singular, the exultation of his black brethren was not less apparent than that of the whites. If they truly felt all that was expressed by the countenance and the tongue, Gabriel could not deserve a greater punishment than to be delivered into their hands. The discovery of the conspiracy in which he was concerned, had drawn down on them greater rigour than formerly, and their resentment was naturally directed to him as the cause.

The behaviour of Gabriel under his misfortunes, was such as might be expected from a mind capable of forming the daring project which he had conceived.

ALEXANDRIA, September 27.

We can assure the public, from undoubted authority, that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this town, from Mr. King, our minister resident at London, dated late in July, which mentions, that the American commissioners in France would probably complete the object of their mission in the course of a fortnight from that time; as the treaty was in forwardness.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORPHANS.

Since the introduction of the present prevailing disease, the Board of Health having discovered that there were on Fell's Point, a number of children, who in consequence thereof, were deprived of their parents, some of whom were left without relations, and all of them in a suffering condition, for want of the necessities of life, and other assistance, from sucking infants up to ten years—did on the 16th ult. take possession of the African academy, had them collected therein, and employed nurses for their accommodation, since which the number has considerably increased from different parts of the city, and which probably may continue to be the case for a time—and as most of them are in want of clothing of almost every description, particularly linen, &c. the subscribers think it proper to lay the wants of these orphans before their fellow-citizens, hoping, that the subject will so far claim their attention (particularly of those who are impressed with the tender ties of parental affection and sympathy) as to administer to their necessities.

Donations on this occasion will be received by George Matthews, on the east side of Jones's Falls, and Amos James, on Howard's Hill, or by Susanna Elliott, who acts as matron at the said academy, or by the subscribers.

ADAM FOWERDEN, } Commissioners
JOSEPH TOWNSEND, } of Health.

10th mo. 4th, 1800.

Finding that some of the inhabitants who left the city on account of the present prevailing disease, have inconsiderately returned; and being informed that some of them have already fallen a sacrifice to this imprudent conduct—the board think it their duty thus publicly to caution their fellow-citizens who are in the country, against the same, being of opinion that from the state of the disease and present contagious atmosphere of the city, it is very unsafe; and that they will be in greater danger of receiving the infection, than if they had remained therein during the season. As soon as it is thought safe for them to return, information thereof will be given.

On behalf of the board,

J. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

October 3.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

Baltimore, October 4, 1800.

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Annapolis, October

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October 8, 1800.

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NOTICE.

BEING prevented by indisposition from meeting at the last day appointed, I hereby request the creditors of **SAMUEL LLOYD CHEW** to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, on the 18th day of October, instant, with their respective claims, and there to receive their proportions of the assets in hand.

RICHARD HARRISON, Administrator.
Annapolis, October 8, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near South river ferry, a dark bay **GELDING**, about fourteen hands high, has a hanging mane and twitch tail, two near hind feet white, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

October 8, 1800.

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his store in Corn-Hill-street, cheap for CASH.

A few remnants of
CLOTHES and CASSIMERS.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation adjoining Mr. Ridout's on the north side of Severn,

ALL the STOCK belonging to **JAMES WHARFE**, consisting of work horses, a full blood stud horse, three capital mules, a large bull of the English breed, work oxen and young cattle, milch cows, sheep, hogs, breeding fowls and pigs, a quantity of corn, and sundry household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

September 30, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN,
Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neatest manner, without drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on the most reasonable terms—Cleans and rettores teeth to their native whiteness, orrifies and plombs defective teeth so as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required.

He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and antiseptic elixir for the scurvy on the gums.

As the time of his residence in this city will depend on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who wish for his assistance are requested to call in season, where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.

Any person wishing to be waited on at their place of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at Mr. PRACO's, Fleet-street.

N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.
September 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking glasses, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern,

NEGRO woman, who calls herself **CRASS BUTLER**, for her prison fees and other expenses. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

THE partnership of **RIDGELY and EVANS** having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to **JOSEPH EVANS**, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm; those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give their notes or bonds, (with security, if required) on or before the first day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are, tanned mullins, stamped muslin shawls, chintzes, calicoes, ginghams, mullinets, ribands, superfine clothes, casimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **THOMAS LINTHICUM**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800.

ASAHEL LINTHICUM, Executor of
THOMAS LINTHICUM.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of **MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.**

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner trespassing thereon, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tannery in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.

The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I shall have a quantity of upper and foal leather for sale by the last of September next.

W. W. N.

Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of **JOSHUA FRAZIER**, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

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

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

To be LET,

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, opposite to Annapolis, called **GREENBURY'S POINT**, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of sowing 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any person inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Boston.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro **JACOB**, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

T. G.

March 7, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals and contract with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the ensuing year, to be delivered at the house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those articles are requested to attend in person, or lodge their terms, under seal, with either of the trustees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the trustees will consider themselves bound to prefer the lowest terms.

September 10, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called **MINTA**, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, says she is the property of **SARAH BONE**, of Colchester, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, same colour, named **BETTY**, about 20 years of age, says she is the property of **BASIL BROOKES**, of Calvert county, Maryland. Also, on the 17th of August, 1800, two negro men, named **PHILIP** and **GEORGE**, as the property of Dr. **AUSTIN SMITH**, of Alexandria, Virginia, but since commitment state themselves to be the property of **HOLDEN HUDSON**, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middlesex, and their names **BEN BROWN**, and **LEWIS**, they are of the following description, both stout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of clothing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be sold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff

Charles county.

Charles county, August 19, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of **PERRY**, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of **ABRAHAM CLAUDE**, late of said county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

September 16, 1800.

RAN away a few days past, a negro man named **JEM**, he a luffy yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any person who will deliver him to me shall be paid **TWELVE DOLLARS.**

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwife, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

I HE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Elisha Brown, deputy surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and late aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of relurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

I N conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their ensuing session, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

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

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

**Dr. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

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

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

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

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

Dr. HAMILTON's

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE.

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

Dr. HAMILTON's celebrated

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

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

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

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

**PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,**

For the cure of

Veneral complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1800.

ROME, July 28.

BUONAPARTE is treating with the pope for the restoration of the Catholic religion to France, and the recall of the exiled bishops. The college of cardinals are debating on the application.

MARSEILLES, August 4.

The British blockade our port more closely than ever; they lately seized 16 vessels returning from Beucaire. Upwards of 150 Genoese and other vessels are detained at Ciotat and Cassis, because they dare not double the Cape of Dumaire, behind which the enemy's ships are constantly concealed. A Spanish vessel in attempting to pass, fell into their hands.

A cartel lately entered this port, having the prisoners on board that belonged to the Guillaume Tell.

VIENNA, August 6.

The 3d of this month was fixed for the ratification of the convention concluded with England, June 20. Whether it was ratified or not is a question. The British subsidy is nothing to the annual war expenses, which have amounted to above sixty millions of florins.

The count de Kelenhuber set out from Petersburg, on the 25th of last month, for this capital, entrusted, as it is said, with an important mission relative to the march of a Russian army towards the frontiers of the two Gallicias.

BERLIN, August 7.

The report for some time past in circulation, that Russia and Prussia would have recourse to an armed mediation, for the purpose of re-establishing tranquillity is destitute of foundation. Exertions are certainly made by our court in conjunction with that of Petersburg, to induce the belligerent powers to conclude a peace that will restore, as far as possible, the balance of Europe; but those exertions do not exceed the medium of negotiation.

BERN, August 10.

The new government has been installed, and has published a proclamation to the people.—Nevertheless, the members of the senate, who refused to agree to the new measures, and were prevented from assembling in the ordinary place of their sittings, shut by order of government, have assembled at an inn, held their sittings, voted aside the government, and had almost declared the members of it outlaws. If we are to credit certain whispers from this sanctuary of the laws, in spite of the profound mystery in which they wrap themselves, they are proposing to fix their place of meeting in some other town, and take every measure to overthrow the usurping government. They are endeavouring, it is said, to bring over some members of the grand council to their side, to aid the execution of this fine project.

STRASBURG, August 13.

The fire which is now raging in the vast forests near Freudenstadt and Kniebis, has lasted for 10 days. The smoke was still seen from this place yesterday. All the inhabitants of the adjacent districts are employed in digging trenches to prevent its progress. The flames have already extended over a space of between eight and ten leagues. The right bank of the Rhine has not been exempt from this misfortune, and the superb forest of Hagenau has been three times ravaged by the fire. In the department of the Upper Rhine sixty acres of wood have been consumed. Another violent fire has taken place at Kayersburg and Worth, about two leagues from this place.

FRANCFORT, August 13.

All the French troops that were here, both infantry and cavalry, marched out yesterday and proceeded to the Upper Mein. They were immediately replaced by the troops from Holland. They are well equipped and in the best possible condition. The commander in chief, Angereau, is expected this day, and there is every appearance that he will fix his head quarters at Franfort.

There is little room to hope that we shall be freed from the French soldiery during the war. They are most probably to remain till a pacification is concluded; but when that is to happen cannot easily be conjectured. It is even presumed, and not without grounds, that though the preliminaries should immediately be signed between France and Austria, the French would not abandon the line which they now occupy, and that the general retrograde movement will only take place at the conclusion of a definitive peace with the emperor and empire.

ALTONA, August 15.

The subsidies which arrived at Hamburg from London for his Imperial majesty, have been stopped by virtue of orders from England.

By private letters from Vienna, we learn that the emperor intends to decline the subsidy, and has refused to ratify the treaty: other accounts from respectable quarters assert that the emperor is far from being satisfied with the exorbitant demands made by Buonaparte, which are said to be the union of Piedmont and Genoa with the Cisalpine republic, by the name of the Italian Republic; also the union of the Brisgau, and a great part of Suabia, with the Helvetic republic. The first consul is said to have totally rejected the proposal made by Great-Britain for the French to cede Belgium and Holland, on condition of certain cessions which Britain will make of some of her colonial conquests.

It is confidently reported that the French are resolved to invade Naples, with a view of procuring means by the conquest of that kingdom to relieve Malta, and to reinforce their army in Egypt.

HAMBURG, August 15.

Every ship passing Altona is now boarded by a Danish officer. Two days ago an English ship was hailed, and returning an insolent answer, the mate and another person was taken out, and flogged so severely, that the mate's life is despaired of. The merchants at Altona have voluntarily embargoed their vessels, till the present dispute with England is adjusted.

August 20.

Trade and commerce are quite dead in this city, and the public anxiety has risen to the highest pitch, to know how the differences between Britain and Denmark will be settled.

Though most of the German prints consider the peace between the emperor and France as certain, yet there are recent advices from Vienna stating that the Imperial cabinet only wishes to temporise and suspend negotiation till the arrival of the queen of Naples in the capital of Austria, when, it is thought, the British party will be completely victorious over the partisans of France. Some Vienna letters say, that both lord Nelson and Sir William Hamilton will accompany her majesty to Vienna, whence the former will go through Germany to Cuxhaven, and the latter, others pretend, is to succeed lord Whitworth in his diplomatic mission to Petersburg.

Count Rudolf was to go as Imperial ambassador extraordinary to Petersburg. The emperor Paul has, it is said, given orders for a Russian army of 100,000 men to approach the frontiers of Galicia.

Count St. Julien is said to have brought with him to Vienna the ultimatum of the French government respecting the preliminaries of peace. Meanwhile, the common talk in the circles of the court of Vienna is, that the emperor, notwithstanding his late reverses, will only accept of such a peace as is consistent with his dignity.

PARIS, August 19.

The news from the north of Germany, and the best informed journals in that quarter state, that the Russians are approaching more and more towards the Austrian frontiers. The army which is now at Breuckow, and on the banks of the Vistula, consists of four grand divisions, each of 20,000 men, of which a third are cavalry. The first is commanded by general Lacey; the second by general Reibinder; the third by general Soltikow; and the fourth by general Borsakoff. Prince Pancration is finally appointed commander in chief of all these forces. Besides this army a second is forming in Lithuania, and on the shores of the Baltic. At the same time, it is now certain, that the best intelligence prevails between the two Imperial courts, and that Russia takes the most lively interest in the conclusion of the war, and in the future destiny of the empire—*Journal des Debats of the 29th Thermidor.*

At the opening of the campaign the effective forces of Austria amounted to 330,000 men. They are not now 300,000 in spite of the recruits they have received. Desertion is prevalent; more than 15,000 deserters have gone to Prussia to offer their services.

The extraordinary levy of horses has already produced above 42,000 though 40,000 was the number originally proposed.

General Berthier left Paris for Madrid this morning. His mission is said to be of great importance to both countries.

The greatest activity is employed in demolishing the castle of Milan, and the fortifications of Turin, Cevas, Coni and Tortona.

It is said that the blockade of Genoa will be raised for the benefit of commerce.

August 21.

Citizen Duroc arrived yesterday at half past five o'clock from Vienna. Not finding Buonaparte at the consular palace, he instantly changed horses and carriage, and set off for Malmaison. Nothing is known of the success of his mission, but his courier being interrogated by some curious persons, replied as he went along, "Good news! Good news!"

LONDON, August 25.

We have reason to think our ministers are in possession of the answer which Duroc carried from Vienna.

Well informed persons at Petersburg say, if satisfaction is given by Austria for the affair at Ancona, a reconciliation may take place between Russia, Great-Britain and Germany.

The court of Petersburg, letters from Hamburg say, is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the French in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the possession of Malta;—while Prussia is alarmed at the conquests of the French in Germany, and displeased at their treatment of the elector of Bavaria. Therefore one of two things must happen, either Buonaparte must make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induce him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next spring.

The French minister Bourgoing set out from Hamburg to Copenhagen on the 17th, in order to be present during lord Whitworth's negotiation.

An article from Copenhagen, dated August 12, says, "Lord Whitworth is arrived from Elsinour."

"Before his arrival our government sent off dispatches to Petersburg by a courier, who proceeded in the greatest haste through Sweden, and duplicates of them were also sent off by a swift-sailing schooner."

"Orders were given on the 9th, to get ready for sea the following six ships of the line: The Neptune, Waldermar, Odin, Ditmarichen, Eyhuyen, and Louisa Augusta."

Count Bernstorff, the Danish secretary of state, had a long conference with the British and Russian charge d'affaires on the morning of the 9th; and immediately after a report prevailed, that our agent, Mr. Murray, was about to return to Britain. Certain it is, that an order was issued to suspend all intercourse with Great-Britain, and the several outward bound vessels were directed to wait farther instructions.

The Portuguese government have, we understand, imposed a duty on wines the produce of that kingdom, for the purpose of paying the interest of the paper currency of the state, and for gradually liquidating this debt, which at present greatly embarrasses the mercantile operations of the country. The amount of the duty is not mentioned.

August 26.

On the return of general Duroc to Paris, the French funds fell 5 per cent. although no fact is exhibited to justify it. Some conceive the fall was not particularly owing to his return.

August 27.

This morning were received Paris papers to the 24th instant, which were obtained by a Graveend passage vessel that arrived at Dover on Monday night. A paper of the 23d mentions the intended journey of the king of Prussia into Silesia. On the subject of peace we find but one paragraph in the Ciel du Cabinet, "It is said (says this journal) that the preliminaries of peace are signed; and, among other articles, one is quoted, which states that the belligerent powers shall remain masters in Italy of their mutual conquests."

Yesterday a rumour was very prevalent in the city, of fresh overtures for peace having been made to this country by the chief consul. The funds, which had fallen in the morning, rose towards the close of the day one per cent. and considerable purchases were made. We have not learnt that any messenger has arrived directly from the chief consul, but some advices from France were, we believe, received by government on Sunday, and a flag of truce with dispatches sailed from Dover for Calais yesterday. We understand also that government received dispatches yesterday from Vienna, dated the 5th inst. containing the answer of the chief consul, to the dispatches which the Austrian government, after the receipt of the determination of the court of London, transmitted to Paris. In this answer Buonaparte has expressed a willingness to treat with Great-Britain and Austria jointly.—Upon these dispatches a cabinet council was held, and it is probable that a negotiation between the three powers may take place immediately.

According to the advices received yesterday by Mr. Basilico, the messenger, who brought dispatches from Constantinople as well as Vienna, there is reason to believe that general Kleber was murdered, as has been before reported.

An express has been received at the admiralty from Cork, which announces the sailing of ten men of war, and four armed ships, with troops on board, on Friday last, to join the rest of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is still kept a profound secret.

By accounts from the grand fleet, we find that one of the transports sailing badly, did not arrive off Ushant till all the others were gone from the fleet;

in consequence of which an order was given for the single transport to repair off Belleisle immediately; from this it is evident, that although that may not be the place of attack, it is most certainly the place of rendezvous. The result of all the reports is, that Belleisle is the object of the expedition.

Yesterday, during the sitting of the cabinet council, dispatches were received from his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Vienna. They are dated upon the 15th instant. So late as that date, no notice had been given by general Moreau, of the recommencement of hostilities; but this is not the only circumstance which confirms the belief we have lately entertained of Duroc's possessing a secret latitude of power, and of their being room for another ultimatum upon the part of Buonaparte.

On Sunday some private dispatches were received from Paris, and another express arrived yesterday morning by the way of Dover. We shall not permit ourselves to reason loosely upon a subject so important. We know that no overtures for a just, solid and permanent peace, will be refused by his majesty's council. We think under the present circumstances, the French government must perceive the absurdity of offering any other.

The menaces of the chief consul against Portugal, and the mission of general Berthier to the court of Madrid; the demand if it be true, of a passage through the papal territories for the invasion of Naples, and the new appointments of commanders in chief to new armies, both severally and collectively indicate the vast projects of Buonaparte; who, while he attempts to dictate a conqueror's peace from the Meuse to the Mincio, is disturbing the slumber of Spain, terrifying Portugal with arms or tribute, and endeavouring to sow discord at the bottom of the Baltic. What region of the earth is not full of his labours? What state does he neglect to agitate and embroil? The continent of Europe appears at last awake to its dangers, and the impolicy of declaring the "vast projects" pending the negotiations, will be as profitable, we trust, to the common cause, as it is open to the commonest apprehension.

The removal of general Massena from the command in Italy may be variously accounted for. A man who is as great in war, as infamous in character, may be dismissed or preferred, may be wanted or may be superfluous. His removal may be intended as a mercy to the Cisalpine, whom he has robbed and pillaged with the unrelenting ferocity of an Arab. His science in the art of plunder may define him to the Tagus; or finally he may lead the second army of reserve into the Tyrol, where, in the event of the renewal of hostilities, the republicans will doubtless attempt to force their way, joining on either hand the armies of the Rhine and of Italy, and advancing in a common line against every part of the hereditary states. [Times.]

GLASGOW, August 26.

Extra of a letter from Grangemouth, dated August 24. "This day arrived here, captain Hardy from Petersburg. He left the Sound by advice of the consul on the 15th instant; at which time the Danes were fitting out their navy with all possible dispatch, and pressing men for the service."

EDINBURGH, August 29.

On Tuesday last arrived in Leith Roads, the Lark armed lugger from the Sound. The merchant ships that have arrived, and which sailed under convoy of the Lark and Martin sloop, left Elsinore so late as Thursday last, at which time admiral Dickson, with the ships of war under his command, were at anchor near the castle. They had cruised for some days in the offing, and had sent up a ship to learn the state of things; when the ships of war were invited up, and orders given for their being supplied with provisions and water. A passenger who came by one of the merchant ships reports, that the opinion before he left Elsinore was, that matters would be amicably settled, admiral Dickson and several of his officers having been invited on shore to dine on the day the fleet departed.

A gentleman is arrived at Edinburgh, who left Copenhagen yesterday se'nnight. He brings intelligence, that admiral Dickson's fleet had arrived at Elsinore, near which a Danish fleet, consisting of ships of war was lying.—The British and Danish fleets saluted each other with great politeness. Admiral Dickson's fleet, by order of lord Whitworth, had passed up above the castle, and was lying on the inside of the Danish fleet.

S A L E M, September 29.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman of this town, now in London, dated August 9th, contains the following paragraph: "This day an American gentleman arrived from Paris, and informed me that the negotiations between our envoys and the French government had been broken off; that captain McNeil had left Paris to prepare his ship for their reception; and that the first consul, finding the envoys so determined, by some concessions, had prevailed on them to renew the negotiations, and that the business actually recommenced."

By captain Endicott, who arrived yesterday, in 34 days from Cadiz, we learn, that letters had been received from Paris, which announced the failure of the American envoys in the object of their mission; that they were to take their departure from France in the Portsmouth, in about a fortnight, accompanied by a commissioner from the French government: that in consequence of this event, the trials of the armed captured American vessels were suspended, and it was conjectured that they would not be tried until the

result of the French commissioner's embassy was known.

The expedition against Portugal was in great forwardness. A detachment consisting of the three regiments, marched from Cadiz, to join the invading army, a few days before capt. Endicott sailed.

Cadiz is severely afflicted with the yellow fever; from 90 to 100 persons die daily; more than a third of the inhabitants have fled from the city. The sickness however did not extend to the shipping in the roads.

B O S T O N, October 4.

Extra of a letter from doctor Lettison to doctor Waterhouse, dated August 10, 1800.

"The practice of inoculation for the Cow-pox is firmly established, as not one person has died in Europe, out of sixty thousand inoculated with it, and I imagine none will die of it, from the appearance of its mildness. It is spreading over Europe, and Germany in particular. Doctor Woodville is gone to Paris, to superintend its introduction there. We dined together just before he went, but I have not heard from him since. He had some difficulty in getting permission from our court. Two young English physicians are gone to Naples to introduce the Cow-pox there; and I believe in the space of a few months the former inoculation (of the small-pox) will be unknown."

Arrivals from Europe.

Have been numerous within these few days. The intelligence they have brought has been of a late date, but uninteresting nature.

The indications of approaching peace, and renewed war, have appeared and disappeared almost alternately. From the powerful warlike preparations making in France; from the menacing state of affairs in the North of Europe; from the announcement of the French minister of war, that the first consul contemplated "vast projects;" and from the threats of Buonaparte against Naples and Portugal; it appears probable that the war will be continued; while the daily communications between the belligerent courts, and the long continuation of the armistice, throws the probability in favour of peace.

The differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are in a train of negotiation. The issue is of importance to neutral commerce.

The British expeditions are still afloat; as yet they have effected but little.

The French are turning their attention to their navy. They admit as a fact, that the English always beat them; but they are not agreed as to the mode in which it is done.

Letters and oral accounts from London, by the Galen, make it certain, that the American envoys to France were at Paris the 12th August; and that they had renewed their conferences with the French commissioners. Intelligence from other quarters corroborate the circumstance. Procrastination we have long considered as the "order of the day" in France in regard to American affairs.—It will continue so to be until after the determination of the election in December next.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8

By captain Atkins, of the brig John, (whose disastrous situation was yesterday stated) we have learned, that, at the time he left Lisbon, on the 10th of August, no answer had been then given by the court of Portugal to the demands of Buonaparte, that great exertions were making to put the kingdom in a state of defence, that a packet sailed every day or two for England, and that a few days before he sailed a small number of cavalry (about 400) had arrived from England. Captain Atkins met with no British or French vessels of war, or privateers, from the time he left Lisbon till he met with the dreadful accident before stated.—Markets were pretty good at Lisbon when capt. A left it.

In the present state of eager and anxious suspense, with respect to the much wished for authentic biography of our illustrious Washington, it is with pleasure we hear it generally whispered, and with a very high degree of confidence, that his life, from the documents now in the hands of the honourable Buford Washington, will be written by Joseph Dennie, Esq; the reputed author of *The Lay Preacher*.

October 9.

We are happy to learn, that the fever at Providence has entirely subsided. Oct. 1, the town council reported, "that no person has deceased, nor any new case occurred since their last report; and that the town at present is entirely clear of said disorder."

WASHINGTON, October 2.

Several letters from the southward, received by gentlemen in this city, of dates subsequent to that inserted in our last, are silent respecting the insurrection of the blacks in South-Carolina, which affords ground to believe that our former advices, on this head, may not be relied on.

B A L T I M O R E, October 4.

A number of ladies of Boston and its vicinity, have formed themselves into a society, by the name of the FEMALE ASYLUM—the object of which is, to raise a fund to support and educate female orphan children, until they shall arrive at a proper age to be placed in virtuous families.—An institution so benevolent will doubtless receive the approbation and assistance, not only of the ladies, but of the gentlemen universally. [New-York paper.]

October 9.

Captain Warden, who arrived at New-York on Saturday in the ship *Ofiris*, left Paris the 7th of August. The day before, he had an interview with Mr. Vans

Murray, one of the American envoys, who told captain Warden that the negotiations hung in a state of uncertainty; and that NOTHING had then been done.

From the 23d to the 30th September, eight persons died, and eight new cases occurred, of fever, at Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, agreeably to report of the town council.

The governor of Virginia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of three hundred dollars for one J. Bowler, who has been concerned in exciting the negroes to an insurrection in that state.

Immediately upon the receipt of Buonaparte's letter the Portuguese government ordered all persons capable of bearing arms to be pressed, and the frontiers to be put in a state of defence.—The packet was detained in order to carry dispatches to England. No answer is to be returned to the chief consul till an answer has been received from the British government. Buonaparte concludes his demand by saying, "You know me well enough to be sure that I never say any thing I do not perform."

October 10.

The new Spanish ambassador to the United States the chevalier *Blas de Orozco*, took leave of the Spanish directory, the 27th of July, in order to repair to Spain, to embark for this country.

The American envoys were at Paris, on the 12th of August; and the last report in London, previous to the Galen's departure was, that the negotiation was renewed; and it was so far believed as to have effected the premiums for insurance on American vessels. [Boston Mercury.]

October 11.

A Richmond paper of October 7, says, "The noted GABRIEL received his trial yesterday. He will be executed at the gallows in this city, this day."

Annapolis, October 16.

New York, October 9.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD,

And all charges and expenses paid,

For apprehending and bringing to the city of New-York, NATHANIEL OLCOTT, late of the said city, broker, who is charged on oath, with feloniously, fraudulently and by false pretences, taking from the bank of New-York, large sums of money. It is supposed that he has a large sum of bank notes now in his possession, which any person apprehending him is particularly desired to secure, with all his papers.

NATHANIEL OLCOTT is about five feet ten inches high, has dark hazle eyes, and dark hair, which he generally wears turned up behind, has rather a down look—is stout built and sleight—rather red about the nostrils, in consequence of taking snuff—he is from 25 to 30 years of age—had on a dark great coat and a light coat underneath.

Any information given to the cashier of the bank relative to the said Nathaniel Olcott, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

CHARLES WILKES,

Cashier N. Y. B.

The printers throughout the United States are requested to reprint the above.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, John Leigh, Raphael Neale, William Hebb and Enoch Joseph Millard, Esquires.

For Kent county, Unit Ainger, James Parker, Benjamin Chambers and Benjamin Hanson, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Edward Hall, Richard H. Harwood, John F. Mercer and William Dorsey, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Thomas Parran, Thomas Clarke, William M. Carcaud and Rezin Eslee, Esquires.

For Charles county, Philip Stuart, Henry H. Chapman, William H. M'Pherson and Samuel Jones, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, John T. Worthington, Elex-is Lemmon, Tobias E. Stansbury and Thomas Love, Esquires.

For Talbot county, Edward Lloyd, Thomas Skinner Denny, John Edmondson and William Rose, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Solomon Frazier, Isaac Steele, Richard Pattison and Richard Goldborough, Esquires.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn and John Johnson, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James Brown, Charles Frazier, Joseph Thompson and Stephen Lowrey, Esquires.

For Worcester county, John Gunby, Ephraim K. Wilson, Levin Handy and Stephen Purnell, Esquires.

For Frederick county, David Shriver, Thomas Hawkins, Roger Nelson and Henry Kemp, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Thomas Mason, Robert Orrel, Philip Clarke and Joseph Douglass, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Celler, Robert Smith, Ambrose Geoghegan and Richard Cromwell, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Robert P. Magruder, Thomas Davis, Hezekiah Veatch and Thomas Beall, of George, Esquires.

For Allegany county, Joseph Cresap, James Cresap, of Michael, John Simkins and Peter Gebhart, Esquires.

The Printing and Post-Offices are REMOVED to the NEW BUILDING, opposite Captain Well's Tavern, Church-street.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC sale, on the 14th day of November, at the house of the late Mr. FOSTER, late deceased, for the purpose of settling the estate of the deceased, at ten o'clock, and on SUSANNA

October 11, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC sale, on the 14th day of November, at the house of the late Mr. FOSTER, late deceased, for the purpose of settling the estate of the deceased, at ten o'clock, and on SUSANNA

JAMES.

October 13, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Friday, the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock, at Be credit,

A VALUABLE and cart, also Bonds with approved above property is sold estate of RICHARD B claims are once more gally attested.

MA

Beard's Point, Oct

By virtue of several writs from the general LIC SALE, at the on Monday the 3d TWELVE hundred known by the subject to some more be made known on the pery is taken as the family debts due R Daniel Dulany. T o'clock.

October 14, 1800.

By virtue of a writ from the general house of Martha on Saturday the ready CASH, ONE negro man horse; the a party of MARTHA LAM ALEXANDER o'clock.

October 14, 1800.

THIS is to give obtained from del county, letters estate of CHARL deceased; all per the deceased are those who are in we are desired to

WILL N. B. I take the have books belonging immediately return will oblige their bu

Annapolis, Oct

I DO hereby g general assembly, for an act to in St. Mary's cou stands, or so much to be taken for th thereof ascertained leading thereto th

August 8, 1800.

NOTICE is tion the to obtain the ben me from debts wi and a series of r this measure.

Prince-George

Fou

WAS Rolen George's small dark ba hands high, five ever will secure that I get him a or TWENTY in such manne ment.

October 9, 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the land of THOMAS NORRIS, on West river, for CASH,
ALL the personal estate of NATHANIEL FOSTER, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.
SUSANNA FOSTER, Administratrix.
October 11, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 6th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of DANIEL ATWELL, formerly belonging to John Simmons, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH,
ALL the personal estate of ELIAS NUTWELL, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, stock, and furniture, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.
JAMES NUTWELL, Administrator.
October 13, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock, at Beard's Point, on four months credit,
A VALUABLE stock of cattle, one yoke of oxen and cart, also horses and plantation utensils. Bonds with approved security will be required. The above property is sold to discharge debts due from the estate of RICHARD BEARD, deceased. Those having claims are once more requested to bring them in, legally attested.
MARY BEARD, Administratrix.
Beard's Point, October 13, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *fiat facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of major Richard Chew, on Monday the 3d day of November next,
TWELVE hundred and eight acres of LAND, known by the names of *Wells, West, Wells and Holland's Island*. The above property will be sold, subject to some mortgages, the amount of which will be made known on the day of sale; the aforesaid property is taken as the property of RICHARD CHEW, to satisfy debts due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
October 14, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at the house of Martha Hall, on the H-nd of South river, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, for ready CASH,
ONE negro man, one cart, two oxen, and one horse; the above property is taken as the property of MARTHA HALL, to satisfy a debt due WILLIAM ALEXANDER. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
October 14, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment, to
WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.
N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant,
W. F.
Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.
MICHAEL FENWICK.
August 8, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.
WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.
Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

Four Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 5th instant, at night, a small dark bay STUD HORSE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a natural trotter. Whoever will secure said horse, and give information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for detecting the thief, in such manner that he may be brought to punishment.
ARNOLD WATERS.
October 9, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq;

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlbrough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346½ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.
GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.
October 13, 1800.

October 13, 1800.

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

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.
October 9, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of October next, on the premises,
A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEANS AND BACON, containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to satisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the use of JOHN DAWSON. The sale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only.
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
September 10, 1800.

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and agreeable to a schedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling house of the said William French, on the 18th day of October next,
A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or less, and one negro man named BRISTER, for ready CASH. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
JOHN WELCH, Trustee, agreeable to the aforesaid act of assembly.
September 10, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.
JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.
September 10, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *fiat facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tuesday in October next, for ready CASH,
A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; also a variety of doctor's medicine. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of sale ready CASH.
JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.
NOTICE.
IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.
JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.
Baltimore, October 4, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.
JOHN WAYMAN.
Anne Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.
I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.
BENONI H. WADE.
Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 22d day of October next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the plantation adjoining Mr. Ridout's on the north side of Severn,

ALL the STOCK belonging to JAMES WHARFE, consisting of work horses, a full blood stud horse, three capital mules, a large bull of the English breed, work oxen and young cattle, milch cows, sheep, hogs, breeding sows and pigs, a quantity of corn, and sundry household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
September 30, 1800.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.
WALTER W. HARWOOD.
Upper-Marlbrough, September 15, 1800.

Mr. H Y D E N,
Dentist,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neatest manner, without drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on the most reasonable terms.—Cleans and restores teeth to their native whiteness, orrifies and plombs defective teeth so as to prevent their further decay.—Removes the blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required.
He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and antiscorbutic elixir for the scurvy on the gums.

As the time of his residence in this city will depend on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who wish for his assistance are requested to call in season, where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.

Any person wishing to be waited on at their place of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at Mr. PRACO's, Fleet-street.
N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.
September 24, 1800.

NOTICE.
BEING prevented by indisposition from meeting at the last day appointed, I hereby request the creditors of SAMUEL LLOYD CHEW to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, on the 18th day of October, instant, with their respective claims, and there to receive their proportions of the assets in hand.
RICHARD HARRISON, Administrator.

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Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

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

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

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

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

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

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Dec. 30, 1799.

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

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T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 23, 1890

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(LVith YE)

MA

LOND

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A new, and at least children, has recently physician in Hanover, easily remediable; and moreover, it exists on medical practitioners. Interesting, helpless of theory may warrant the

GLAS

Any improvement decay to remove or nature, ought to be With this view we Medical and Physic

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B A letter from lowing: "We Georgia, it is ject the votes fr

(LVith YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2806.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1800.

LONDON, August 24.

THE Dutch were greatly alarmed by the sailing of the expedition from Yarmouth; they supposed it to be destined against Zealand.—They have constructed several large gun-boats at Rotterdam, for the defence of the coast, and which carry guns of immense calibre.

Most of the treatises upon the Cow-pock, written by English authors, have been transmitted, and are in vogue in Germany; where, as in Cork, and most parts of Ireland, inoculation with vacunal matter has been introduced with the happiest effect.

Phosphorus, administered internally, proves to be an antidote to the celebrated Italian poison, called Aqua Toffano, for which a remedy was not before discovered. Phosphorus taken internally has likewise proved efficacious in curing the gout, epilepsies and fevers, and has recovered persons poisoned with lead or arsenic.

A new, and at least specious treatise on dentition in children, has recently been published by an eminent physician in Hanover, who declares the disease to be easily remediable; and "that, as a pathological phenomenon, it exists only in the fancy and ignorance of medical practitioners."—We trust, for the sake of the interesting, helpless objects it implicates, that this new theory may warrant the confidence of its author.

GLASGOW, August 28.

Any improvement or discovery which has a tendency to remove or alleviate the distresses of human nature, ought to be rendered as public as possible. With this view we have extracted from the London Medical and Physical Journal, the following account of a machine for curing distorted limbs, invented by Mr. Robert Watt, surgeon, Paisley: "There is one malady to which the human race is not unfrequently subjected, and for which, surgery, as far as I know, has made little or no provision, namely, distorted limbs of infants. What I chiefly refer to are those two species of distortion, known by the terms VARUS and VALGUS; in some cases the disorder lies in the ankle joint, while the leg and knee are perfectly natural; in others, and perhaps the greatest number, it is occasioned by a binding of the bones of the leg, by which the toes are turned either out or in, according as the bones are bent to the one side or the other. A case of the first kind, where the disorder lay principally in the ankle joint, occurred to me lately. J. Wardrop, a child about seven weeks old, had her feet so distorted, that the toes of the one pointed directly to the ankle of the other. Upon the external ankle of the left, and down the back of the foot, there was a considerable rising with a corresponding hollow in the other side, which shewed that the bones of the ankle joint were shifted completely out of their place. The right foot had more of the natural shape, but with regard to the direction of the toes, it was as much distorted as the other. The soles of both were considerably turned upwards, so that, when walking, she would have gone directly upon the outsoles of her feet. From her birth until application was made to me, various attempts had been made to correct the deformity; braces, boots, and bandages of all kinds had been tried, but without success, some of them it was found impossible to retain for any length of time, or if retained, they hurt the feet so much, that they were under the necessity of removing them; others, and that the greatest number, if they did not harm, they did as little good. When she was first put under my care, as I had never seen a case of the same kind treated before, I began to turn over every volume upon surgery I could lay my hands on; but finding nothing to my purpose, save in general terms, I began to think for myself, when I fell upon the following contrivance, which, I am happy to say, has answered the purpose extremely well." For an account of the machine, with the manner of using it, we refer our readers to the eighteenth number of the above Journal, where it is given at length and accompanied with a very good engraving. In a postscript, Mr. Watt gives an account of a second case of the same nature, but considerably worse than the one above described. He treated her in the same manner and with equal success. In the course of two months she was completely cured, and her feet are now as natural and well shaped as any other child's of the same age. He concludes, "from his success in treating these two cases, that there is no kind of distorted limbs, however formidable they may appear, if taken in time, but may be cured by the same means." We understand that the same gentleman has invented a machine for curing distortions of the back, shoulders and neck, which promises to be of very considerable utility in those complaints.

BOSTON, October 6.

A letter from Charleston, S. C. contains the following: "We have (unexpectedly) good news from Georgia. It is pretty certain Mr. Jefferson will not get the votes from that State; this is not light rumour,

but solid information—in this state I am sanguine we shall do justice to the federal cause."

PROVIDENCE, October 6.

Captain Young, in the ship Susan, arrived here on Thursday, from St. Ubes. On the 27th ult. in lat. 42. 30. long. 63, a hawk alighted on the ship's fore-top-gallant mast head, with a label affixed to one of his legs, which Captain Young took off—on it was written, without date, "Ship Ulysses, William Magford, master, from Bengal, bound to Salem."—The "feathered mercury" was hospitably refreshed by the seamen, and then dismissed. The Ulysses has arrived at Salem.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Extract from Dr. Redd's Essay on Pulmonary Consumption.

"HAPPILY, the successive endeavours of English physicians promise a brilliant era for humanity. An effectual remedy for consumption seems to have been nearly ascertained; and on referring to the history of the most brilliant discovery in physiology, and this, the most useful discovery in medicine, it will appear singular that they should have been approached by the same gradual steps. The predecessors of Harvey were acquainted with such proofs of the circulation of the blood that it is astonishing they did not combine them so as to leave no doubt in their own minds or in the minds of others. In like manner there existed, before the two physicians who have taught its safe, easy, and effectual employment, such proofs of the antipthysical powers of the Foxglove that one must wonder its use had not, a number of years ago, become general.

"The facts published by Dr. Darwin and others about the same period, (1785) so far overcome the apprehension of a large portion of the faculty, as to induce them to prescribe Foxglove in dropsy. As the period necessary for its exhibition in dropsy is but short, its violent effects appeared less intolerable. But there could be no hope of healing ulcers of the lungs in so short a time, and the use of so formidable a remedy in consumption seemed either to be rejected by the common feelings of a patient and physician, or else it was administered with a degree of timidity, which could not fail to deprive it of its efficacy.

"In this situation the use of Foxglove in consumption remained, and the sick were left without relief, and without hope, till Dr. Drake, and Dr. Fowler, led by an enlightened view of cause and effect, seemed to have discovered what long had been the universal wish, but hardly, perhaps, the expectation. Doctor Drake proposed to himself two objects—He hoped that the Foxglove, by promoting absorption would prevent that hurtful change in the ulcerous discharge, which he, in common with Dr. Darwin, supposes to be produced by contract of air. At the same time by powerfully retarding the action of the arterial system, the secretion of matter might be diminished or suspended. He doubted indeed whether by the cautious and continued use of Foxglove, he should be able to render these consequences sufficiently permanent to promote a cure. He had the satisfaction, however, to find in two instances, that the pulse could be lowered to forty strokes in a minute, and the depression continued till a complete and permanent cure was effected."

"Dr. Fowler's attention was directed to the Foxglove, as a remedy likewise to be useful in phthisis, by its almost uniform effect in rendering the action of the arteries more slow than natural, at the same time it seems to excite the absorbents. Deceased parts of the body may be removed by depriving them of all supply of blood, and even by diminishing, to a certain degree, the natural supply, while the absorbent vessels are left to act in full force. My friend hoped that all this might be effected by the operation of Foxglove on the tubercles in the substance of the lungs; and, proceeding upon this idea, he has been successful in many cases of confirmed consumption, in some of which the patient seemed to have not many days to live."

"In his letter to the author many months ago, he exposed the fullest confidence that this treatment would generally succeed. Both these physicians thought and acted independently of one another. In cases of pulmonary disease, where the existence of tubercles was indicated by every symptom, and where they seemed ready to break out in open ulcers, I have fully verified their observations; and I daily see many patients in pulmonary consumption, advancing towards recovery with so firm a pace that I hope consumption will henceforward, as regularly be cured by the foxglove, as ague by Peruvian bark. It is evident that no new cases need be offered to advance beyond the first stage, and few into it."

"I mean not to conceal that the Foxglove is a dangerous, which means only that it is a powerful medicine—I say nothing of the manner in which it should be administered, because no person unqualified in

physic should attempt to administer it. I hope, however, that every reader of this treatise, will insist that it shall cautiously and perseveringly be administered to his consumptive friends. All other methods are comparatively frivolous,—methods absolutely so. And I know from experience, that the Foxglove may be given with safety, to hectic and probably consumptive infants, a few months old."

S. J.

October 11.

A gentleman is now in town, who has seen at Jeremie, a proclamation issued by Toussaint, inviting all French persons who have emigrated from St. Domingo, to return thither, and stating that their persons and properties shall be secure. In consequence of which we understand that a great many French people now in this town mean to embrace the opportunity of returning to that island.

Few events have excited greater consternation among the mercantile part of our citizens, than the late elopement of Nathaniel Olett. This young man, by habits of assiduity and *frugality*, had acquired enough to procure a credit of between two and three hundred thousand dollars, with which he has finally absconded.

When we trace his conduct in its various consequences and probable results, we can with difficulty believe that such infamy could exist in the breast of a human being. Had he preyed only on the property of those who could not have been materially affected by it the public sympathy would be less exquisite and extensive. But, he has done more—he has betrayed the confidence of his warmest friends, and reduced to misery those previously distressed. The event, however, which excites the greatest horror, and fills the measure of his crimes, is the untimely end of the amiable and unfortunate Mr. R———! Although it is impossible to suppress our indignation for Olett, and his deeds, it is with extreme reluctance we do it, when we reflect on the wounded feelings of the truly respectable family with which he is connected. Nothing but a sense of public justice could induce the measure.

A reward of 2000 dollars is offered for the swindler by the bank of New-York, and we have reason to expect that he will be apprehended and secured, as many have gone in pursuit of him—some for the sake of the reward, but more from nobler views—those of saving their families from threatened ruin.

It is now time that a fatal blow should be given to the spirit of fraudulent speculation, which has, in many instances, been crowned with success amongst us, that Europeans have imagined we have reduced it to a science.—In order to accomplish this desirable end, our laws relative to bankruptcy and swindling should undergo further revision and correction; that we may the better distinguish the unhappy debtor from the designing speculator.—And those who reflect on the duties of society, and who are zealous for national respectability, should rather sacrifice their lives, than place in the legislative councils, characters of blasted reputation, however eminent their talents may be for political intrigue.

October 13.

Letters from London by the Galen, say, that insurance on American vessels had again fallen to five guineas.

The agitation which took place at the theatre of Vienna, was on the 10th of July; the play performed was "The Peace of the Pruth." The subject of it is this.—It may be recollected, that after the battle of Pullawa, and whilst Peter the Great was occupied in the city of Petersburg, the foundations of which he had just laid, the Turks, less excited by CHARLES XII. than by their own interest, suddenly broke the truce they had made with the Czar. Peter the great had the misfortune of suffering himself to be shut up in the year 1711 by their army on the banks of the river of Pruth, in a position where he was left without resource. In the midst of the general consternation of his army, the Czarina CATHERINE, who had followed him alone, thought of an expedient—she negotiated with the grand vizier BALLACI MAHOMET—she offered him advantageous propositions of peace; he suffered himself to be tempted, and the prudence of the Czar finished the rest. Without examining what relation the reigning empress of Germany could have with the empress of the history, they represented that event under the title of the Peace on the Pruth; and as the words peace, power, were often repeated, those passages were applauded in the most marked manner.—The guards endeavoured to impose silence; the cries became louder. The emperor and the empress, who were present, knew not how to act. The word peace was repeated, and accompanied with injurious expressions against the emperor. Their majesties abruptly quitted the theatre, and the curtain was dropped, notwithstanding the public desired the play might be finished.

The crowd on leaving the house, exclaimed— "Down with the council of war!" In the midst

of the tumult, the people hastened to the house of M. De Thugut, and that of Sauran, and of all those attached to Thugut's party.—The house of the minister was assailed with stones and dirt. Detachments of cavalry were obliged to be sent to quell the riot: order was soon restored. [Lon. pap.]

A most violent attack has been made in the Monitor, by citizen Vaume, on the practice of Vaccine Inoculation, and what he terms the empiricism of the English physicians. His grand argument is, that the disease of the cows, which is to secure all the human race from the malady of the small-pox, is only to be found in a small province of England, called Gloucestershire, and that if Providence meant it as a universal remedy, the means would have been more generally diffused. The citizen V. might just as well have argued that Peruvian bark, growing only in South-America, could not be regarded as a fit medicine for the cure of European fevers or agues! Besides he ought to have been better informed, the disease has been long known in different places in Germany, and there, as in England, the peasants who have had it were never known to be afterwards susceptible of the variolous infection. [Lon. pap.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

The friends of humanity must be pleased to learn, that several ladies of this city have undertaken to institute a female society for relieving the distresses of indigent "widows with small children," upon the plan of the one established in New-York. The promoters of useful, particularly charitable, institutions, should be intelligent, active and persevering characters; and we are happy to state, that the ladies engaged in this work which "Angels might envy them," possess every necessary requisite. We doubt not of their success in procuring a sufficiency of members. The female heart is ever alive to the calls of benevolence.

October 13.

Messrs Brown & Relf,

A reference having been made by Tench Coxe to me in a publication in the Aurora of the 9th instant, upon the subject of Mr. Adams's political opinions, I conceive it my duty to publish the following occasion of it:

During an evening Mr. Coxe spent with me a few weeks ago, in the course of conversation he spoke of the monarchical principles held by some people in this country. I replied by saying, "were I to mention all the opinions and wishes upon that subject which I had heard, I should be persecuted out of our country." These opinions and wishes came chiefly from private citizens. As they were uttered in private conversation, the authors of them were not mentioned, and shall never be known. None of them came from Mr. Adams. I declare I never heard him express any other opinions upon government than those contained in his Defence of the American Constitution, and that I never heard him express a wish for a monarchy in the United States. On the contrary, I have uniformly heard him say, what he has published in his works, that our present government was best calculated for our country.

BENJ. RUSH.

October 11.

A report is in circulation, that the United States frigate Portsmouth, captain M'Neil, with the American commissioners and a French envoy on board, has been spoken off the coast. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report. It is, however, a very probable circumstance.

We understand that Messrs. Wignell and Reinsgle have paid into the hands of John Inskeep, Esq; one hundred dollars to be applied to the relief of the indigent sufferers by the present calamity at Baltimore.

October 15.

OLCOTT,

The swindler, has been caught near Carlisle in this state. Of the immense sum with which he absconded, only eight thousand dollars were found upon him.

October 16.

Arrived ship Voltaire, captain Bowen, 45 days from Hamburg. Captain Bowen brings no verbal intelligence. His papers are to the 1st September; but do not, as we understand, contain any news of consequence. Captain B. is of opinion, that a general peace will not very soon take place in Europe. At Hamburg, it was little expected.

Captain B. is also of opinion that the dispute between England and Denmark will be amicably adjusted.

Arrived, brig Louisa, from South-America, sailed from thence on the 19th September, in company with the brig Maria, under convoy of the United States brig Norfolk. Off Point Morant, Jamaica, fell in with the British frigate Lowestoffe, whose commander informed captain Calvert, of the capture of Curacao by the English, and that general Rigaud was at Jamaica.

NORFOLK, October 9.

Arrived the schooner Eliza, captain Fryer, 19 days from St. Thomas's—Rum and fruit.—John Cox.

Captain Fryer informs, that the day before he arrived at St. Kitts, a vessel came up from Curacao, having two gentlemen on board, with a petition to commodore Decatur, of the Philadelphia frigate; the purport of which was to claim assistance and protection for American property in that island; not finding the commodore there, they consulted the agent and captains of United States ships of war there; and two frigates sailed from Old Roads, on the 15th September for that purpose; and the vessel that brought the petition sailed in search of the commodore. The gentleman from Curacao, informed that 15 or 16 sail

of privateers, with between 800 and 1000 soldiers had gone down from Guadaloupe, that the troops had been landed on the south side of Curacao, and obtained possession of a small fort.

BALTIMORE, October 14.

From late London papers.

The young king of Sweden is about 5 feet 11 inches high. He is well limbed, and muscular. His forehead arched and prominent: his eyes penetrating. He in general walks quick, but on parade is stately and warlike; his aspect is open and his manners frank. The most favoured among the authors he usually reads is Livy, of whose relations of battles and speeches he has been known to express a romantic admiration; but it was the remark of his private tutor that always after reading the life of his ancestor Charles the XII, he roamed about several days in search of some grand adventure. "But," observes a German Journalist, "this young king possesses little of the enthusiasm of the rival of Peter the Great."

Belle-Isle, (to which it is supposed the expedition is directed) is an island of France, 115 miles off the coast of the department of Morbihan. It is 15 miles long, 5 broad, and diversified with craggy mountains, salt works and fertile plains. It was taken by us during the 7 years war in 1761, and restored at the peace of 1763.

The following singular occurrence was lately communicated by the Prefect of the department of the Var (country of Nice) to the French minister of the interior:—The mountain of Fondudes forms part of the chain of the Lower Alps, which runs along the right bank of the Var. It is about 300 metres above the level of the Mediterranean; its southern base is washed by the Var. In the course of last June, there was observed that on the southern declivity of this mountain some paths had sunk. The ground opened in the clefts and sensibly fell in. The upper part soon felt the effects of this, and by the parallel sinking of the ground the mountain appeared like an amphitheatre. At last the weather calm and the sky serene, the top of the mountain suddenly gave way, with a noise like thunder. The ground shaken to pieces by the shock rolled down the declivity like a torrent of lava, and stopped only by a hillock at the foot of the mountain. The quantity of ground displaced is estimated at twenty millions of cubical metres. It filled up a whole valley, buried several country houses, and covered the tops of the highest trees over the surface of a quarter of a square league. Notwithstanding this enormous shock, the ground still continues to sink, and we dread a second perhaps as disastrous as the first.

October 16.

The honourable H. G. Otis, of Massachusetts, has declined being considered a candidate for a seat in the next congress.

A disorder has lately prevailed in the vicinity of Dartmouth college, which has proved particularly fatal to children. By a statement published in the Dartmouth gazette, it appears that sixty-one persons, under 10 years of age and 6 adults fell victims to it. We are happy, however, to hear that it has now disappeared.

The Manhattan company of New-York has erected a handsome bridge over the Cayuga lake. It is a mile and a quarter in length, is supported by about 200 bents, and is wide enough for three waggons to run abreast. It cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is subject to a toll.

October 18.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Havana, to his friend here, dated the 23d ultimo.

"I am sorry to inform you, that upwards of 10,000 barrels of flour have arrived here in one week, in consequence of which, and the expectation of a great many cargoes, both from the United States and New-Orleans, which are known to have failed for this place, that article is now entirely at a stand; sales could not be effected even at 12 dollars, and there is no doubt of its falling in the course of a few days to 10 dollars as last year; sugars are now at 7 dollars brown—and 9 dollars white per 100lb. and dry goods are not saleable at a loss of 25 per cent. so that there is not the least encouragement to adventure this way.

"New-Orleans flour is sold from 7 to 8 dollars per bbl."

Annapolis, October 23.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For Somerset county, Tubman Lowes, Lambert Hyland, Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell and Samuel Holbrook, Esquires.

For Cecil county, John Gilpin, Daniel Sheredine, William Miller and Thomas M. Forman, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, James Somerville, Thomas G. Addison, Richard Cramphin and William Marbury, Esquires.

For Harford county, John Street, Elijah Davis, Thomas Scott and John Montgomery, Esquires.

Thomas Blake, Esquire, is elected for Calvert county, and not Thomas Clarke as mentioned in our last.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Address to the Evening Star, written just before the time of its disappearing.

ONCE more beneath thy trembling ray,
O Hesper! o'er the field I rove,
Pleas'd as my steps neglected stray
To mark thee and thy train above.

Now fading in the western sky
I gaze on many a mingled hue;
I hear the kilder's plaintive cry
That bids the dying day adieu.

Now sunk is every solar beam,
And darkness reigns o'er plain and grove,
Save where awhile yon insect gleam,
And where thy mild light burns above.

But loon, delightful star of even!
Thine twilight scenes thy loss shall mourn;
Thou leavest now the western Heaven
To glitter in the beams of morn.

I view thee with regretful eye
As thus I bid thee this adieu,
Nor find in all the spangled sky
A star so pleasing to the view.

Oh! have I hail'd thy dim seen light
When over western woods thy sheen
Appear'd, first in the train of night,
And smil'd upon the plain serene.

Oh! have I hail'd thy dim seen light
When, with Eugenius by my side,
I rovd where summer pleas'd the fight
And evening's mellow beauties eyed.

Then pleasure was my constant guest,
And friendship cheer'd the close of day,
And, nascent in the purple west,
More lovely seem'd thy gleaming ray.

But memory seeks those times in vain,
For borne to distant fields is he;
And thou departed, and the plain
Is left "to darkness and to me."

What then shall glad my weary eyes
When thy soft beams I seek in vain,
Though Jove ascends the eastern skies,
And red Mars holds meridian reign.

With listless gaze each orb I see
That pours its twinkling stream of day,
The thought unwelcome turns to thee,
And mourns that thou art fled away.

But weak these sorrows, weak to those
That sadly on the mind attend,
When, with the past while memory glows,
I seek in vain the absent friend.

None here his hallow'd place supply;
All meet me with unmeaning smiles,
A distant coldness in each eye
At which my inmost soul recoils.

Then let me stun the thoughtless train
And melancholic muse along,
For better far this lonely plain
Than where gay lifeless ideots throng.

Here mid the evening twilight gray
Let me my pausing walk pursue,
And haunt those scenes where swift away
My former days of pleasure flew.

Amusing fancy here shall come
And paint the past in colours strong,
And hope shall point my future doom
And cheer the lingering hours along.

The thought shall still my soul to peace,
When sad remembrance gives a wound,
That this ungrateful fate shall cease
And time shall run his lated round.

Eugenius shall again be given
With me to view the close of day,
And thou, O Hesper! gild the Heaven
Rejoicing in thy new born ray.

Anne-Arundel county.

"The Fire-Fly."

TAKE notice, that that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the twelfth day of November next, for the purpose of settling the accounts with the several supervisors of the public roads, and to appoint constables for said county.

By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Ct. A. A. C.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from LONDON,

A handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid LEATHERS, of various colours, a quantity of seal kins, boot-laps, hen soles, and a variety of ladies kid slippers, assorted.

Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

NOTICE

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

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New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE, by PUBLIC VENDOR, for READY MONEY.

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, four men and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting-room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING. }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.

Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

In CHANCERY, October 20, 1800.

JAMES MEWBURN, of Prince-George's county, an insolvent debtor, heretofore applied to the chancellor for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, to which he is entitled, in the manner by the said act prescribed; he applied as a merchant or trader, and the chancellor thereupon passed an order appointing a day for the meeting of the said Mewburn's creditors, and for giving them notice, if they should think proper, to give their dissent within a limited time for his obtaining the benefit of the said act; but the said Mewburn having since obtained and filed in this court the assent, in writing, of more than two thirds in value of his said creditors, and the declaration, in writing, of others of his creditors that they will not dissent to his obtaining the benefit of the said act; and more than three fourths in value of his creditors, exclusive of foreigners not residing within the United States, and not having agents or attorneys empowered to act in their behalf, having so assented or declared; it is adjudged and ordered, that the said Mewburn, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the next Maryland Gazette, shall give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at 11 o'clock, on the 29th instant, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Mewburn's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, &c.

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

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, or absconded, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Saturday the 13th of September last, a negro man who calls himself EPHRAIM SAVOY, or SAVERY, his complexion is intermixed between the black and yellow, his face full of pimples, has lost one of his fore teeth in his upper jaw, has a small tuft of wool on the top of his head that stands more upright or stiffer than any other part of the wool on his head, he is very round shinned, and large thick feet, fully made, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 28 years of age, had on when he went away, an osenabrig or ticklinburg shirt and trousers, and a felt hat; he has other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe; this fellow petitioned Anne Arundel county court some years past for his freedom, and the determination of the court went against him on the 18th instant, and I suppose will get a forged pass and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and delivers the above negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid, if brought home, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

October 22, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of October next, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEANS and BACON, containing five hundred and seventy-five acres, more or less; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMILTON, late tenant of JOHN HARRISON, to satisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the use of JOHN DAWSON. The sale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th instant, a negro man named CESAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and has a very wild look when spoken to, he has a large scar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut across the last joint of the fore finger of the right hand, a slope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large scar, and caused the finger to be stiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will secure said negro in any goal in the state of Maryland, shall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforesaid state, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and other persons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq.

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouses and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346½ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the arm of MACRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

August 8, 1800.

MICHAEL FENWICK.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the land of THOMAS NORRIS, on West river, for CASH.

ALL the personal estate of NATHANIEL FOSTER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

SUSANNA FOSTER, Administratrix.

October 11, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 6th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of DANIEL ATWELL, formerly belonging to John Simmons, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH.

ALL the personal estate of ELIAS NUTWELL, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, stock, and furniture, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

JAMES NUTWELL, Administrator.

October 13, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock, at Beard's Point, on four months credit.

A VALUABLE stock of cattle, one yoke of oxen and cart, also horses and plantation utensils. Bonds with approved security will be required. The above property is sold to discharge debts due from the estate of RICHARD BEARD, deceased. Those having claims are once more requested to bring them in, legally attested.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.

Beard's Point, October 13, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of *habeas corpus*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of major Richard Chew, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

TWELVE hundred and eight acres of LAND, known by the names of Wells, West, Wells and Holland's Island. The above property will be sold, subject to some mortgages, the amount of which will be made known on the day of sale; the aforesaid property is taken as the property of RICHARD CHAW, to satisfy debts due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 14, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at the house of Martha Hall, on the Head of South river, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, for ready CASH.

ONE negro man, one cart, two oxen, and one horse; the above property is taken as the property of MARTHA HALL, to satisfy a debt due WILLIAM ALEXANDER. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 14, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.

N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant,

W. F.

Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

Baltimore, October 4, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zechia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLBIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliza Brown, deputy surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of survey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

I N conformity to the custom and usages of the legislature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legislature of Maryland, at their ensuing session, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

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

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

**DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REEFE.

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

**DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 30, 1800.

NEW-YORK, October 20. LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Two Friends, captain Gardener. She left London the 6th and the Downs the 10th ult. London dates to the 9th furnish us with but little of importance. The papers are crowded with vague conjectures relative to pending negotiations, and the recommencement of hostilities.

The differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are amicably terminated. The Danes are to pay Great-Britain two millions for the expenses incurred in fitting out the naval armament—and the English were to restore the frigate which they had taken, together with the convoy. The Danes have consented to have their convoys examined, excepting those in the Mediterranean.

We find nothing in the papers concerning our envoys. But a passenger in the Friends informs, that just before they sailed, news from Paris had been received that they were about departing for America.

The duke of Kent had arrived at London from Halifax, and received with great affection.

The English mail for America was made up on the 3d ult. for the Mary Packet.

General Kleber, it appears, was assassinated by an Egyptian in disguise. The grand vizier is determined to decide the fate of Egypt sword in hand—he was reinforcing his army to 100,000 men. Every thing threatened an immediate war with the French.

Duroc is said to have left Paris again for Vienna, accompanied by senator Berthelemy.

Moreau and Lecourbe had arrived at Paris from the army.—General Brune is to command the army of Italy, and McDonald the army of reserve.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

LETTERS from Vienna, which may be considered as authentic, contain the following details:

1. The English ambassador, lord Minto, moves Heaven and Earth to prevent the emperor from concluding a separate peace with France, an event which is considered here as certain and immediate. This ambassador has just made some new offers to our court, which would have been very advantageous three months ago, but which are not so now. They are as follow:

1. The English minister engages, if the emperor will continue the war, to keep up in Italy an army of 55,000 chosen English troops, under the command of general Abercrombie, who shall continue there till a general peace.

2. To make an attack on the islands of Zealand with a powerful force, to proclaim the Stadtholder, and after the conquest of them, to keep up a force there to menace Holland and Belgium, thus compelling the French government to maintain a considerable force in these countries.

3. To pay to the house of Austria a new and very considerable subsidy, under the title of a loan, and upon very favourable terms. In a word, besides this, England should have an army of 50,000 Austrians, to be maintained and paid by her during a year.

The same letters which furnish us these details, state that a Russian general had arrived here as a courier, with dispatches from his court, which are said to be of the highest importance, and it is now certain that the best understanding prevails between the two courts.

AUGSBURG, August 18.

General Desfollies yesterday made it no secret, that his assistant-general Duroc, was carrying back to Paris the preliminaries of peace, signed by the emperor. The modifications which the court of Vienna has suggested to be made in the propositions of the chief consul, are of that kind, that a definitive treaty may soon be expected to take place. Duroc did not go to Vienna; but count Dietrichstein, who was appointed to meet him at Alt-Obtingen, conducted the negotiations with him. The principal head quarters are still here, but are expected to be removed.

A congress for peace will probably soon be opened, which will not be of long duration.

PARIS, August 29.

The chief consul has appointed citizen Lescallier, counsellor of state, maritime prefect of L'Orient.

By a decree of the 7th Fructidor, August 25, a former decree of the directory, establishing a duty of 5 per cent. on the produce of all captures by privateers or national vessels, for the maintenance of French prisoners of war, is continued in force.

The duties on plays, balls, shows, &c. &c. are to be levied as last year.

Letters from Hamburg of the 18th August, state that the magistrates of that city have fined the printers

of the Cenfor, the one 100 crowns the other 200. The editors M. M. Berlin and Mermont, have been condemned to 3 months close imprisonment, after which they are to take an oath not to re-appear within the jurisdiction of Hamburg.

M. de Kopp, the minister from Cassel intrusted, it is said, with a particular mission to the first consul, is arrived at Paris.

LONDON, August 31.

Government yesterday received accounts of increased exertions to prepare the Brest fleet for sea; that considerable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior, and that Buonaparte was about to repair to Brest, to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprise.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his vessels in such a manner, that while the season will admit of his retaining his situation, it is impossible that a vessel of any description can either leave or enter Brest.—Our tars were in high spirits at the prospect of more active service.

The public funds yesterday experienced a further rise of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion, that France had expressed a desire to treat with the allies collectively for a general peace.—We are wholly unacquainted with the circumstances which have induced this impression. We are assured, that citizen Otto, the agent for French prisoners in this country, who had been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual composing the French executive, any communication which in the slightest degree involved the subject of negotiation.

The flag of truce which sailed from Dover on Tuesday for Calais, returned on Thursday, and was again sent off for France on Friday. She was charged with dispatches, slated to be from the transport office, but which were not directed to captain Cotes, our agent for prisoners, in France, or to citizen Forsait, the republican minister of marine, as the ordinary communications of that board are wont to be addressed;—but from this nothing can be collected.

We can, however, with decision say, that the court of Vienna, on signing the treaty with this country on the 12th inst. issued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his Imperial majesty not to treat with France, except in conjunction with England and his other allies. This instrument is dated the 12th of August, we have seen an abstract of it; the Hamburg mail due this day will most probably put us in possession of the detail.

September 1.

Extra from a letter from Sir Sidney Smith to general Menou, commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, dated Jappa, June 22d, 1800.

"General,

"I received this evening the letter dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honour to write me.—At the moment at which I expected to see general Kleber under the most fortunate and favourable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death."

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Maffena and Brune are about to repair to Paris, where it appears that the commanders in chief of all the armies of the republic have assembled, a circumstance which is of itself sufficient to remove all idea of the resumption of hostilities. If there were not other less ostensible reasons for this, it is erroneously supposed by some that the trifling fall in the French funds was an anti-pacific symptom. It is the natural consequence of the delay which the new turn that the negotiations have taken, has produced in their expected issue. We shall in a few days see the hopes of the public rise more rapidly than they have fallen.

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It was immediately conjectured, and the conjecture quickly ripened into a report, that these gentlemen had come to this country with a proposal that the Dutch should join the French republic in any discussions for peace with this country.

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"COPENHAGEN, August 30, 1800.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that I yesterday signed a convention with the Danish minister, on terms satisfactory to his majesty, and such as will, I think, strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two countries.

(Signed)

"WHITWORTH."

The following are the principal articles of the convention:—

"The Danish frigate and convoy, carried into Deal, shall be repaired at the expence of Great-Britain, and then released.

"The discussion respecting the asserted right of the English to visit convoys shall be adjourned to a further negotiation in London.

"Until this point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean seas, to protect them from the Algerine cruisers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore.

"The convention shall be ratified by the two courts within three weeks.

INUNDATION IN CHINA.

The overland dispatch brought recent accounts from Canton, stating that an uncommon succession of rain had laid entire districts in China under water. The great river Hoambo, had been swoln to such excess, as totally to wash from its banks many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country. Such of the inhabitants as escaped this awful visitation, had fled with the remains of their property to the hills.

The beautiful and level plains, which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation, were at the date of these accounts, covered with boats em-

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapsco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zechia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to grant him an act of insolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 9, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLBIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliza Brown, deputy surveyor to Barnum Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of relurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Barnum Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, Sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

I N conformity to the custom and usage of the legislature of Maryland, by advertisement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honorable the legislature of Maryland, at their ensuing session, to obtain an act of assembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legislature of Maryland for an act of insolvency, at the meeting of the next general assembly.

BARTON WATHEM, of Charles county.

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

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

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

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

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

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

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

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

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

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

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

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

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

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

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

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

Sir,

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

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

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

Sir,

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

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REELS.

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

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

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

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

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

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

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

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

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

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

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

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

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A foreign, speedy and effectual remedy in

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

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

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

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every description.

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

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

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

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

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MA

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 30, 1800.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Yesterday arrived at this port the *Two Friends*, captain Gardener. She left London the 6th and the Downs the 10th ult. London dates to the 9th furnish us with but little of importance. The papers are crowded with vague conjectures relative to pending negotiations, and the recommencement of hostilities.

The differences between Great-Britain and Denmark are amicably terminated. The Danes are to pay Great-Britain two millions for the expenses incurred in fitting out the naval armament—and the English were to restore the frigate which they had taken, together with the convoy. The Danes have consented to have their convoys examined, excepting those in the Mediterranean.

We find nothing in the papers concerning our envoys. But a passenger in the *Friends* informs, that just before they sailed, news from Paris had been received that they were about departing for America.

The duke of Kent had arrived at London from Halifax, and received with great affection. The English mail for America was made up on the 3d ult. for the *Mary Packet*.

General Kleber, it appears, was assassinated by an Egyptian in disguise. The grand vizier is determined to decide the fate of Egypt sword in hand—he was reinforcing his army to 100,000 men. Every thing threatened an immediate war with the French.

Duroc is said to have left Paris again for Vienna, accompanied by senator Berthelemy.

Moreau and Lecourbe had arrived at Paris from the army.—General Brune is to command the army of Italy, and McDonald the army of reserve.

FRANCFORT, August 15.

LETTERS from Vienna, which may be considered as authentic, contain the following details:

"The English ambassador, lord Minto, moves Havel and Barth to prevent the emperor from concluding a separate peace with France, an event which is considered here as certain and immediate. This ambassador has just made some new offers to our court, which would have been very advantageous three months ago, but which are not so now. They are as follow:

1. The English minister engages, if the emperor will continue the war, to keep up in Italy an army of 35,000 chosen English troops, under the command of general Abercrombie, who shall continue there till a general peace.

2. To make an attack on the islands of Zealand with a powerful force, to proclaim the Stadtholder, and after the conquest of them, to keep up a force there to menace Holland and Belgium, thus compelling the French government to maintain a considerable force in these countries.

3. To pay to the house of Austria a new and very considerable subsidy, under the title of a loan, and upon very favourable terms. In a word, besides this, England should have an army of 50,000 Austrians, to be maintained and paid by her during a year.

The same letters which furnish us these details, state that a Russian general had arrived here as a courier, with dispatches from his court, which are said to be of the highest importance, and it is now certain that the best understanding prevails between the two courts.

AUGSBURG, August 18.

General Dessoles yesterday made it no secret, that adjutant-general Duroc, was carrying back to Paris the preliminaries of peace, signed by the emperor. The modifications which the court of Vienna has suggested to be made in the propositions of the chief consul, are of that kind, that a definitive treaty may soon be expected to take place. Duroc did not go to Vienna; but count Dietrichstein, who was appointed to meet him at Alt-Obtingen, conducted the negotiations with him. The principal head quarters are still here, but are expected to be removed.

A congress for peace will probably soon be opened, which will not be of long duration.

PARIS, August 29.

The chief consul has appointed citizen Lescallier, councillor of state, maritime prefect of L'Orient.

By a decree of the 7th Fructidor, August 25, a former decree of the directory, establishing a duty of 5 per cent. on the produce of all captures by privateers or national vessels, for the maintenance of French prisoners of war, is continued in force.

The duties on plays, balls, shows, &c. &c. are to be levied as last year.

Letters from Hamburg of the 18th August, state that the magistrates of that city have fined the printers

of the *Censor*, the one 100 crowns the other 200. The editors M. M. Berlin and Mermont, have been condemned to 3 months close imprisonment, after which they are to take an oath not to re-appear within the jurisdiction of Hamburg.

M. de Kopp, the minister from Cassel intrusted, it is said, with a particular mission to the first consul, is arrived at Paris.

LONDON, August 31.

Government yesterday received accounts of increased exertions to prepare the Brest fleet for sea; that considerable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior, and that Buonaparte was about to repair to Brest, to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprise.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his vessels in such a manner, that while the season will admit of his retaining his situation, it is impossible that a vessel of any description can either leave or enter Brest.—Our tars were in high spirits at the prospect of more active service.

The public funds yesterday experienced a further rise of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion, that *France had expressed a desire to treat with the allies collectively for a general peace.*—We are wholly unacquainted with the circumstances which have induced this impression. We are assured, that citizen Otto, the agent for French prisoners in this country, who had been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual composing the French executive, any communication which in the slightest degree involved the subject of negotiation.

The flag of truce which sailed from Dover on Tuesday for Calais, returned on Thursday, and was again sent off for France on Friday. She was charged with dispatches, stated to be from the transport office, but which were not directed to captain Cotes, our agent for prisoners, in France, or to citizen Forfait, the republican minister of marine, as the ordinary communications of that board are wont to be addressed;—but from this nothing can be collected.

We can, however, with decision say, that the court of Vienna, on signing the treaty with this country on the 12th inst. issued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his Imperial majesty not to treat with France, except in conjunction with England and his other allies. This instrument is dated the 12th of August, we have seen an abstract of it; the Hamburg mail due this day will most probably put us in possession of the detail.

September 1.

Extract from a letter from Sir Sidney Smith to general Menou, commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, dated Jaffa, June 22d, 1800.

"General,

"I received this evening the letter dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honour to write me.—At the moment at which I expected to see general Kleber under the most fortunate and favourable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death."

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"The discussion respecting the asserted right of the English to visit convoys shall be adjourned to a further negotiation in London.

"Until this point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean sea, to protect them from the Algerine cruizers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore.

"The convention shall be ratified by the two courts within three weeks.

INUNDATION IN CHINA.

The overland dispatch brought recent accounts from Canton, stating that an uncommon succession of rain had laid entire districts in China under water. The great river Hoangbo, had been swoln to such excess, as totally to wash from its banks many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country. Such of the inhabitants as escaped this awful visitation, had fled with the remains of their property to the hills.

The beautiful and level plains, which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation, were at the date of these accounts, covered with boats em-

played in collecting the wreck of the country floating on the waters.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, July 28.

"A few days ago fresh intelligence reached us from Egypt.

"General Kleber has been murdered, and general Menou has succeeded him in his command. It is reported that a janissary, under the pretence of delivering a petition to Kleber, stabbed him. General Menou in a letter which he wrote to Sir Sidney Smith, says, that the assassin had been purposely sent from Gaza to commit the murder. But there are sufficient reasons to believe to the contrary; and Menou himself is accused of having bribed the murderer, an Egyptian in disguise who was cut in pieces immediately after the assassination.

"Other reports say, that the murderer was probably actuated by private revenge, as the French had committed unheard of cruelties, especially at Boulac, a suburb of Cairo, where they spared neither women nor children.

"What occasions the suspicions against general Menou are his Jacobinical principles and his having been at the head of that French party in Egypt, which was always against the evacuation of that country.

"General Kleber, who was as much beloved by the other party as they hate his successor, is generally regretted here; and his death is the more unwelcome to the Porte, as he was on the eve of adopting the capitulation of El Arifch for the evacuation of Egypt. Menou immediately broke off these negotiations, declaring that he first required the consent of his government.

"The Porte will now take up arms again, and the grand vizier and captain pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt with the sword. The former is said to have completed his army, and will have a reinforcement of 45,000 fresh troops, under the pacha of Maden. The captain pacha has likewise a strong corps of Albanese on board his fleet, and the attack will be made in various points—When the last letters left Gaza, the captain pacha had sailed thence with his fleet.

"Tichelebi Effendi, lately paymaster of the army of Egypt, has been appointed minister for foreign affairs. He is a man of great talents and influence, and highly esteemed by the grand signior."

September 9.

General Menou, if report may be trusted, has actually contributed to the death of Kleber, whose fate he affects to deplore; but as Menou is now a Muffelman, he perhaps considered it a religious duty to destroy a Christian, though, from the conduct of the French in Egypt, he had no reason to believe that any of them could be so much as an appellant.

Among the prizes given by Buonaparte for the encouragement of the navy, there is no one so likely to be attended with beneficial effects to the French, as that which holds out encouragement to the men who can stop a hole under water. The rogues who aim at the hull will find employment for them.

FALMOUTH, September 5.

Arrived the Speedwell cutter, Hopkins, with dispatches from the expedition under the command of Sir James Pulteney. It is reported that the troops have failed in an attack made on Ferrol.

PLYMOUTH, September 6.

Sailed from Cawland bay, to join the channel fleet off Brest, the Royal Sovereign of 110 guns, vice-admiral Harvey; Princeps Royal, of 98 guns, captain Ruffel; Bellona of 74 guns, capt. Sir J. B. Thompson; Prince George, of 98 guns, rear-admiral Cotton; Eurydice, of 24 guns, capt. Talbot.

It is reported that the Brest fleet are in the outer road, and that all the ships have been ordered away from this port in consequence: the only ship that remains here now is the Montague, of 74 guns, which arrived yesterday.

Came in the Danish vessel Hukamsnibe, of and for Altona, captain P. Groot, from Bourdeaux, laden with wine and brandy, detained by the Excellent, of 74 guns, captain Stopford, off Ushant, last Monday.

NORWICH, (Con.) October 8.

One Samuel Martin, of Woodstock, indicted for blasphemy, had his trial before the honourable superior court, at their last session in Windham, was found guilty, and sentenced to receive twenty lashes on the naked back, and stand in the pillory one hour, which was executed on Tuesday the 23d ultimo.

LANCASTER, (Penn.) October 18.

Nathaniel Olcott, a person charged with (swindling the bank of New-York, and several merchants of that city, out of two hundred thousand dollars, was apprehended a few days ago by Mr. Ferree, of this place, and two other persons. He was in company with a Mr. Aborn—was taken within a few miles of Carlisle, and is now with his companion in goal at Lancaster. The reward offered for securing him is two thousand dollars. He had in his possession about 13,000 dollars. Mr. Row, the teller of the New-York bank, was so much affected on finding that he had been the dupe of Olcott's artifices, that he has put an end to his existence.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

FEMALE ELECTORS.

Single females in the state of New-Jersey, possessed of a certain property, and having paid taxes, are entitled to vote at elections. We understand that at the

late election, there were many exercised their privilege.

October 20.

On Saturday last at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the corner stone of the permanent bridge on Schuylkill was laid with the usual formalities, in the presence of the president and directors of the bridge company, the mayor, aldermen and members of the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia, and a number of other citizens: after which the company partook of a cold collation which had been prepared for the occasion. On the foundation stone the initials of the following words are inscribed:

"The first stone of the Schuylkill permanent bridge was laid October 18, 1800, by John Lewis, mason."

October 21.

From our correspondent we have received the *Morning Chronicle*, the leading paper of the English Jacobins, of September 4.

This paper mentions a report that the dey of Algiers had declared war against England—and adds, that "this would not be very surprising, as the French papers state that he has concluded a peace with the French government."

The same paper says, that "from an examination of the dates of the letters of general Menou and Sir Sidney Smith, it appears to be obvious that these letters are apocryphal, and the account of Kleber's assassination is a forgery."

OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondents in New York, received by the Two Friends, captain Gardner.

LONDON, September 4.

"Advices from Germany and France, indicate a renewal of the war on the continent, and which is to be decided by the 11th instant. The emperor's submission to the terms of France, can alone prevent it. We have also advices of the 29th ultimo, from Paris, that your commission is renewed, and that the negotiation is again proceeding. We hope in consequence of fuller instructions from your executive."

For several days past strong easterly winds have prevailed, attended with heavy and almost incessant rains. Owing to these two causes, the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware have risen to a great height; all the bridges in the Schuylkill have been carried away by the fresh, and the tide in the Delaware extended up to the doors of the store-houses. Yesterday morning the wind shifted to the northwest, and began to blow with great violence. It blew with such force as to create a perfect tornado, tearing up trees by the roots, in every direction, and in almost every street, especially where the Lombardy poplar were situated. One large three story brick house in Chestnut-street, between Eighth and Ninth-streets, owned by Mr. John Brown, was almost demolished by the fury of this tornado. The walls were just finished and some few rafters of the roof were up. The gable end of the house which was exposed to the west wind was blown in entirely, and in its fall forced out the wall opposite, carrying with it all the joices and intermediate walls. Nothing now remains of this once large and elegant building but the front and back walls. Four very large Lombardy poplars at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets were also torn up by the roots. We have not learnt that any material damage was done to the shipping along shore.

October 22.

The British expedition under the command of Sir James Pulteney, made an unsuccessful attempt upon Ferrol, on the 25th of August last. The fleet afterwards sailed on its "further destination."

William Cobbett has issued proposals for continuing in London the publication of Porcupine's Gazette.

The Board of Health of this city, on Monday last, passed resolutions annulling the restrictions lately laid on the intercourse between this city and those of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Providence, R. I.

Federalism of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, October 21.

The late election for members of our next legislature, which is to appoint the electors of president and vice-president of the United States, has exhibited the strongest proofs of the prevalence of federalism which have ever been displayed on a like occasion. From information, highly respectable, we can with confidence assure our readers, that out of 13 counties 12 will return members favourable to the re-election of John Adams, as president of the United States, and Richard Howell, as governor, viz. Bergen, Middlesex, Somerset, Monmouth, Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May.

Direct from France.

Yesterday arrived the cartel ship Benjamin Franklin, in 47 days from Bourdeaux. Verbal accounts by this vessel state, that the negotiations with our envoys had been suspended ten days during the absence of Buonaparte in Italy, but that on his arrival they were resumed, and at the time of the Benjamin Franklin's sailing were uninterrupted. Our envoys maintained the strictest secrecy and silence on the subject. It was, however, generally believed by the best informed persons in Paris, that a treaty would not be agreed upon, but that certain commercial arrangements would be entered into, which would put an end to the present warfare, and open the trade between the two countries.

October 23.

Yesterday arrived at Fort Mifflin, the three masted schooner La Diana, Mr. Caldwell, (prize matter) prize to the United States schooner Experiment, capt. Stewart, taken the 1st October, laden with sugar, coffee and cotton, and carried into St. Kitts, which place she left the 5th instant. General Rigaud was on board at the time of capture—he was lodged in charge of commodore Truxton, at St. Kitts.

For Merchants.

Bourdeaux, August 28, 1800.

You will please to observe, that in future all bills of exchange drawn on this country, will lose nearly ten per cent. if specified in livres tournois—they must be drawn in francs, instead of livres.

At the late election in New-Jersey, a young lady of Burlington county, actually postponed her nuptials in order that she might exercise the privilege of voting in favour of the religion and government of her country.

CHARLESTON, October 7.

By information from the southern parts of this state and the state of Georgia, it is melancholy truth, that the crops of cotton, owing to the rust, and a bog, by which the pods have been caused to drop very considerably, and those that remain are much diminished in their size, that the crops will at the least be a third less, and in some instances not more than the half of what they were last year.

BALTIMORE, October 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, received by the ship Two Friends, arrived at New-York, dated September 2d, 1800.

"Negotiations are certainly going forward for a treaty between this country and France—little doubt is entertained but that it will eventually take place."

October 24.

The governor of Pennsylvania has summoned the legislature of that state to assemble at the court house in Lancaster, on Wednesday the 5th day of November next, for the purpose of devising some method for choosing electors for president and vice-president of the United States.

The United States frigate President, capt. Truxton, has recaptured an English merchantman, with a valuable cargo, and sent her into St. Kitts.

October 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Wilkinson on the Oconee, Georgia, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated September 27, 1800.

"All appearances of hostilities with the Indians are at an end. The Indians are coming in as usual to trade with us. I asked some of them what had become of Bowles, they answered, 'he is gone off; the Indians all fall out with him—he tell them big lies—they find him out; but col. Hawkins tell them true—they like him.'"

"The Indians have lately committed some depredations on the Spaniards; two persons of that nation have been killed."

Annapolis, October 30.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the FREEMEN of the FIFTH DISTRICT of MARYLAND.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

DEEMING it important to communicate to you every information, relative to the ensuing election of president and vice-president, I submit to your serious consideration the contents of a letter from the rev. Mr. Steele to Mr. Coxe, accompanied with affidavits, which has lately appeared in the public prints.

[Copy of the letter from the rev. Mr. And. Steele to Mr. Coxe.]

SIR,

The following statement is submitted to you, as having a tendency to confirm some of the observations contained in "an Address to the Republican Citizens of the state of Pennsylvania."

It was currently reported at New-Haven, after president Adams had passed through that place, about the 30th of June last, that in conversation with several gentlemen there, he had delivered sentiments to the following effect: "That there is a strong party in our government devoted to the interest of Britain, and wishing to establish monarchy here. That he had long been opposing that party—that he believed the Federalists would now be the first to oppose the laws of their country; for, that since the appointment of the envoys to France, they had been the most seditious men in the union; and, that we shall never have liberty or happiness in this country, until our first magistrate is hereditary." Mr. Pierrepoint Edwards, Mr. Grainger, and the rev. Dr. Dana, were said to have heard the president avow these sentiments. The last of them, I heard Dr. Dana repeatedly declare to have been uttered by Mr. Adams, in his hearing, viz. "We shall never have liberty or happiness in this country, until our first magistrate is hereditary."

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant.

AND. STEELE.

Received by the hands of

Mr. Robert Dickson,

this 23d day, Sept. 1800.

TENCH COXE, Esq;

This is the original letter of ——— referred to in the depositions of William Barton, Robert Dickson, Tench Coxe, and William Dickson.

TENCH COXE,

WM. DICKSON,

WM. BARTON,

ROBERT DICKSON.

Signed before me,

WILLIAM BAUSMAN.

Depositions of William Barton, Robert Dickson, and Tench Coxe.

LANCASTER COUNTY, ff.

On the 29th day of September, 1800, personally appeared before me, William Bausman, Esq; one of the justices of the peace for the said county, the undersigned William Barton, Robert Dickson, and Tench

Coxe, who being sworn, they were in company of the parish of the said county, that he stated to a number of things in manner, stated under his private conversation of Dr. Dana, of New-Jersey, the declarations of the United States; that he would reduce his faith in that form, that he was preferred some citizens of H. to inquire and really made the declaration, viz. "I pinels in this country, reditory," and the desire the messenger, that Mr. Adams, him the said Dr. William Barton, the name of the writer required papers, and they a said, to make the to his country. M. is the father of M. congress, and that

Sworn and subscribed

19th day of Sept.

By William

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Coxe, who being first duly sworn, did declare and say, that in the evening of the 22d September, 1800; they were in company with the rev. Mr. And. Steele, of the parish of St. Pauls, in South-Carolina, and minister of the Presbyterian Church in that district, that he stated to and before them various matters and things in manner, form and substance, as is by him stated under his proper signature, in the letter directed, "Tench Coxe, Esq;" hereto annexed, relative to the conversation of the said Mr. Steele, with the rev. Dr. Dana, of New-Haven, Connecticut; concerning the declarations of Mr. Adams, now president of the United States; that the rev. Mr. Steele, did say, that he would reduce his information to writing, and furnish it in that form the next day; that he also said that he was present when a messenger arrived from some citizens of Hartford, (Connecticut) to Dr. Dana, to inquire and ascertain whether Mr. Adams had really made the declaration stated in the last lines of the letter, viz. "We shall never have liberty or happiness in this country, until our first magistrate is hereditary," and that Doctor Dana in his hearing, did desire the messenger to assure the gentlemen at Hartford, that Mr. Adams did make that declaration to him the said Dr. Dana. Two of the deponents, William Barton and Tench Coxe, further say, that the name of the writer of the annexed letter was by the said writer requested to be kept out of the newspapers, and they all declare that he appeared by all he said, to make the communication from a sense of duty to his country. Mr. Steele, also said that Dr. Dana is the father of Mr. Dana, a Connecticut member of congress, and that the doctor is a Federalist.

Sworn and subscribed this 29th day of Sept. 1800.
By William Barton, and Tench Coxe.
Coran,
WILLIAM BAUSMAN.
TENCH COXE,
ROBT. DICKSON.

Affirmed by Robert Dickfon, this 29th day Sept. 1800.
WILLIAM BAUSMAN.
Also personally appeared before me, William Bausman, Esq; one of the justices, &c. the undersigned William Dickfon, of Lancaster, printer, who did on his affirmation declare, that the original letter of the rev. Mr. Steele; hereto annexed, was delivered to him by the said Mr. Steele in the morning of the twenty-third of September, instant, and that he preached lately in the Presbyterian Church in Lancaster, in consequence of an introduction of him to some of the elders by Dr. Perkins of Connecticut, that the said Mr. Steele, had mentioned to him, before the delivery of the letter, the declarations therein ascribed to Mr. Adams, and that he desired the letter, which was unsealed to be delivered to Mr. Coxe. Affirmed and subscribed this 29th day of Sept. 1800.

WILLIAM DICKSON,
WILLIAM BAUSMAN.
Mr. Barton is prothonotary of Lancaster county; Mr. Dickfon is one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church in the borough of Lancaster; and Mr. Coxe, secretary of the land office of Pennsylvania; all respectable characters.
That Mr. Adams uttered the sentiment that "we shall never have liberty or happiness in this country until our first magistrate is hereditary;" no man can doubt who will freely exercise his reason.—This is no electioneering manoeuvre. The information is from a source so respectable that it must be believed by every candid man.—
It may be material to remark that Mr. Adams, several years ago, uttered a similar sentiment in the chamber of the senate in Philadelphia. He there declared, in the presence of two of the senators from New-England and Virginia, that "he hoped, or expected, in the time when one of these senators, and his friend, would be convinced, that the people of America could not be happy without an hereditary chief magistrate, and a senate that should be hereditary, or for life."—Mr. Taylor, the senator from Virginia, alluded to, gave me this information at Richmond in the year 1796; and I have lately obtained authority from Mr. Langdon, the other senator alluded to, through a friend, to use his name. He writes, that Mr. Adams did make the declaration in the senate chamber in the presence of Mr. Taylor and himself.—
If then it be true, that a formal and regular report was made in the year 1791, by the lords of the British privy council, to the king of Great-Britain, on the American politics, government and trade; in which those lords expressly declare, "that a party in favour of Great Britain was formed in America;" which no man can doubt:—If there is a strong party in our government devoted to the interest of Britain, and wishing to establish monarchy here; which every well informed man believes;—and if the chief magistrate of the union has declared, that "we shall never have liberty or happiness in this country until our first magistrate is hereditary," of which we have the most unequivocal testimony:—every true American must concur in the opinion, that it is necessary that the republican energy of America should be exerted to counteract and annihilate the influence of these parties, and to prevent the re-election of a man who is an advocate for hereditary government, or every thing valuable acquired by the revolution may be lost for ever.

G. DUVALL.
Annapolis, Oct. 28, 1800.
N. E. W.
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

This is to give notice, that on Saturday the 29th of November next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling plantation of THOMAS LANE, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, TEN NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, also a variety of household furniture. The said property will be sold on a credit of nine months, but bonds, with approved security, will be required for the payment thereof.
BARBARA LANE,
OSBORN S. HARWOOD, } Executors.

THE subscriber hath just received his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are, fairs and fein twine, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, or on his usual credit to those who have been punctual in their former dealings.
JAMES MACKUBIN.
October 28, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he shall petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour, to release him from debts he is unable to pay.
JOHN HEPBURN.
October 3, 1800.

WHEREAS I became security for Matthew Beard in a bond of upwards of eight hundred pounds due to David Williamson, and as the said Matthew Beard has left the state, suit hath been brought against me, and I expect judgment obtained at this general court now sitting, which puts me to the disagreeable necessity of applying to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.
THOMAS BEARD.
October 30, 1800.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of January next.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, Annapolis.
James Blake (2), Mr. Bernard, Wm. Beale, jun. Betty Barclie, Thomas Bruer, Samuel Buley, Annapolis.
The Clerk of the General Court (2), The honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, William Caton (2), John Claude, William N. Conner, care of Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Richard Chew, Herring Bay.
Patrick Dunn, Annapolis; Bennet Darnall, Richard Darnall, Portland Manor; Elizabeth Dorsey, Francis Darnall, Anne-Arundel county.
William Foxcroft, Annapolis.
John Gwinn (12), Francis Gibbons, Saml. Godman, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis; John Groves, Anne-Arundel county.
Samuel H. Howard (2), Thomas Harris, William Hammond, H. C. Von Harten, care of Lewis Neth, Nichols. Harwood, Christopher Horbrin, Annapolis; Eliza Hopkins, South river; Able Hill, near Pig Point; Dr. Walter Harriston, Herring Bay.
John Jennings, jun. Annapolis; Ezekiel Jones, Anne-Arundel county.
Edward Knowles, Annapolis.
Thom. Lufby (2), John Lamme, Annapolis; Samuel Lewis, near Annapolis.
Capt. M'Clure, John P. M'Knight, care of Lewis Neth, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis.
Monf. Perier, Annapolis.
William Rawlings, rope maker, (2), Mary Ross, Annapolis.
Samuel Shepard, Peggy Shepard, Benedict Stewart Henry Sample (2), Annapolis.
Henry Thomas (2), Annapolis.
Gideon White (4), John Welch, R. Welch, Annapolis; Nicholas G. Watkins (4), South river; John Woodard, Hammond's ferry; Rebecca Waters (2), Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.
None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.
October 1, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the gaol in Annapolis, the 23d instant, a negro man named JACK, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, dark complexion, has a high forehead; had on a brown cloth coat, and old overalls, has been a petitioner for freedom, when the property of JOHN WATKINS, who I purchased him of the day before he broke gaol. Whoever takes up said negro, and gives notice or brings him to EDWARD ROBERTS, in Annapolis, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences, paid by me.
SAMUEL HUNTER.
N. B. I have since heard that he has lost part of one of his ears.
October 24, 1800.

Five Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 22d inst. a dark mulatto woman named SALL, about 19 years of age, short and stout made, she has a pleasant countenance when spoken to; had on an osabrig petticoat and dyed jacket, and took with her a striped country cloth cotton and yarn petticoat. It is supposed she is in or about Annapolis, as her mother has lived there for some years past. She is one of the family who petitioned for freedom in Anne-Arundel county court. Whoever will bring her home shall receive the above reward, from
MARTHA HOWARD, Living near the Head of South river.
October 29, 1800.

TAKE notice, that that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the twelfth day of November next, for the purpose of settling the accounts with the several supervisors of the public roads, and to appoint constables for said county.
By order,
NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. Ct. A. A. C.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,
Has just received from LONDON,
A N handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid LEATHER, of various colours, a quantity of seal skins, boot-legs, ben soles, and a variety of ladies kid slippers, assorted.
Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

Mr. H Y D E N,
Dentist,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the newest manner, without drawing the old stumps or giving pain; and on the most reasonable terms—Cleans and restores teeth to their native whiteness, orifies and plombs defective teeth so as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackness if ever so long contracted, and the tartar so injurious to teeth; and performs every necessary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give satisfaction or no pay will be required.
He also makes and sells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preserving the teeth; and antiscorbutic elixir for the scurvy on the gums.
As the time of his residence in this city will depend on the prevailing sickness in Baltimore, those who wish for his assistance are requested to call in season, where operations on the teeth and gums shall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderness.
Any person wishing to be waited on at their place of abode, will please to send a note to his lodgings at Mr. PRACO's, Fleet-street.
N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.
September 24, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th instant, a negro man named CESAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and has a very wild look when spoken to, he has a large scar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut across the last joint of the fore finger of the right hand, a slope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large scar, and caused the finger to be stiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will secure said negro in any gaol in the state of Maryland, shall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforesaid state, and if brought home all reasonable charges.
w 6
ARNOLD WATERS.
N. B. All matters of vessels, and other persons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said negro at their peril.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment, to
WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.
N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant,
W. F.
Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to the tannery in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning business in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who please to favour him with their custom, and tan the same on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen shillings each, kip-skins at eleven shillings and three-pence each, calf-skins at five shillings and seven-pence half-penny.
The subscriber, from a long experience in the business, flatters himself that his work will be rendered pleasing to his customers.
WALTER W. NORMAN.
I shall have a quantity of upper and seal leather for sale by the last of September next.
W. W. N.
Annapolis, August 14, 1800.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced business in the store-house lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for sale a variety of GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, amongst which are, tambooured mullins, stamped muslin shawls, chinties, calicoes, ginghams, muslinets, ribands, superfine clothes, casimers, &c. &c. all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.
September 15, 1800. JOSEPH EVANS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near South river ferry, a dark bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, two near hind feet white, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
October 8, 1800.

New Troy, Charles county, October 20, 1800.
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of said county, on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at this place, will be OFFERED for SALE, by PUBLIC VENDOR, for READY MONEY.

UPWARDS of thirty likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children, stout lads and girls, one of the men is a carpenter, a large proportion of the rest are male labourers, very handy in the planting and farming business, and the women and girls are used to house work; also draught horses, a few hogheads of cider, and some brandy, and about one hundred barrels of corn, for the purpose of paying debts due by NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, deceased. And to be let on reasonable terms, a convenient store house, with a counting room, at this place, being an exceeding good country stand for doing business in the mercantile line, within four miles of tide water. It is most earnestly requested that all those indebted to the estate of said deceased will pay off their respective accounts without delay, and those having claims against the same are likewise requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the first of December. The creditors of said deceased are informed, that Tuesday the 15th of December is appointed for them to attend at Troy, for the purpose of receiving their respective proportions of the money that may be raised from said sale, and otherwise, by

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN SPALDING, }

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.
Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

By order of the High Court of Chancery will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property, part of the estate of RICHARD A. CONTEE, Esq:

ON Tuesday the eleventh day of November next, at eleven o'clock, at Sparrow's tavern, in the town of Queen-Anne, one lot adjoining the town, on which is a well constructed tan-yard, now in complete order, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Wednesday the twelfth, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Greenwell's tavern, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, several lots, beautifully situated between the tobacco warehouse and court-house of the town, on which are two small dwelling houses, the house now occupied by Messrs. John and Charles Hodges, as a store, well calculated for the purpose, and situated on an eligible part of the town, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Friday the fourteenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at Richard A. Contee's dwelling plantation, where John Clarke lives, several horses and colts, among which are two handsome saddle horses, also a few fat steers, for ready cash.

On Monday the seventeenth day, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock, at P. Daugherty's tavern, in the town of Bladensburg, one lot, including a dwelling house in tolerable repair, situated on the main street near said tavern, under rent to Mr. Scott, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money.

On Tuesday the second day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day, will be sold, on the premises on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm, lying in Montgomery county, being part of Snowden's Manor, Enlarged, containing 346½ acres, adjoining the land of Mr. Richard Thomas, and distant 14 or 16 miles from the city of Washington, with a dwelling house, negro quarter, two tobacco houses, corn house, with a stable under it, and other out houses;—this land is well calculated for planting or farming, and not inferior to any in that settlement, near one half of it standing in timber, and has several fine streams of water running through it, the purchaser to give bond, on interest, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the purchase money, on payment of which the trustee is empowered to give proper conveyances.—On the same day and place will be offered for sale, and continue from day to day till all is sold, all the negroes on said plantation, consisting of men, women and children, with all the crop of Indian corn and fodder, likewise the stock of horses, cattle, and plantation utensils, for ready cash.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS,
Trustee of Richard A. Contee.

October 13, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the land of THOMAS NORRIS, on West river, for CASH,

ALL the personal estate of NATHANIEL FOSTER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

SUSANNA FOSTER, Administratrix.

October 11, 1800.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 6th of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the house of DANIEL ATWELL, formerly belonging to John Simmons, in Anne-Arundel county, for CASH,

ALL the personal estate of ELIAS NUTWELL, late of said county, deceased, consisting of negroes, stock, and furniture, for the purpose of making a distribution among the relatives of the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

JAMES NUTWELL, Administrator.
October 13, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock, at Beard's Point, on four months credit,

A VALUABLE stock of cattle, one yoke of oxen and cart, also horses and plantation utensils. Bonds with approved security will be required. The above property is sold to discharge debts due from the estate of RICHARD BEARD, deceased. Those having claims are once more requested to bring them in, legally attested.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix.

Beard's Point, October 13, 1800.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the house of major Richard Chew, on Monday the 3d day of November next,

TWELVE hundred and eight acres of LAND, known by the names of Wells, West, Wells and Holland's Island. The above property will be sold, subject to some mortgages, the amount of which will be made known on the day of sale; the aforesaid property is taken as the property of RICHARD CHEW, to satisfy debts due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 14, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at the house of Martha Hall, on the Head of South river, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, for ready CASH,

ONE negro man, one cart, two oxen, and one horse; the above property is taken as the property of MARTHA HALL, to satisfy a debt due WILLIAM ALEXANDER. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 14, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorizing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be released from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I DO hereby give notice, that I shall petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to have the tobacco warehouse at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it stands, or so much as will be necessary for public uses, to be taken for the use of the public, and the value thereof ascertained, with the disadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

August 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a series of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this measure.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for a release from debts I am unable to pay.
JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.
September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends, though painful and disagreeable, to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to release him from debts which he cannot at present pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piscataway, September 29, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying for a law to authorize and appoint certain commissioners to straighten, amend, and establish the road leading from the north side of Severn ferry to Patapiscus lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwise, the subscriber is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to release him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

August 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorize the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALBIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorizing a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Elifha Brown, deputy surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of relevancy that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his store in Corn-Hill-street, cheap for CASH,

A few remnants of

CLOTHES and CASSIMERS.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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