

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1811.

[No. 3371.]

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
You wish to adventure in the ONLY LOT-
tery now drawing in this city,
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
You wish to take your chance in the
Lottery that will positively finish its
drawing first.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE
A good remedy for many of the mis-
eries of human life—take advice therefore
before it is too late. ONE TICKET in the
Vaccine Institution Lottery, may gain the
whole of any one or more of the following
Capital Prizes, all of which are yet to be
drawn, viz.

Prize of 10,000	\$ 10,000	First
5,000	5,000	Class.
1,000	15,000	Class.
400	20,000	Class.
20,000	80,000	2d
5,000	15,000	Class.
1,000	10,000	Class.

Present price of Tickets only \$ 4, but
not soon advance to five. If then, you
wish to be in the way of good luck, with-
out risking too much of your cash,

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
You wish for a Ticket in the only Lot-
tery in which the first 6,000 blanks will
each be entitled to four dollars,

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
If you have already drawn a small sum
do not forget that fortune may still, per-
haps, have reserved her greatest favours
for you (all the capital prizes being yet in
the wheel)—and remember that we can
give you a better chance if you wish to
exchange your prizes for an undrawn

Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
But if you do not feel disposed either
from motives of humanity or interest, to
encourage this most invaluable institution,
we would prefer a ticket in any other
lottery, we will be happy to accommodate
you on the most reasonable terms with

HALVES or QUARTERS in the
Washington Monument or Susquehanna
Lotteries; in all of which we have
the greatest variety of numbers for sale.
We keep accurate check books always o-

pen and free for the inspection of any per-
son who may please to call at our office,
and give any information respecting the a-
bove or any other lottery impartially, and
with the most strict regard to truth and
dealing.

Cash or undrawn tickets given for pri-
zes as soon as drawn.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL.
Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1811.

Tickets in the above Lottery for
sale by Childs & Shaw, and Geo. Shaw &
Annapolis, who receive weekly the
Lottery Gazette, containing a list of all
the numbers drawn in this Lottery.

DRAWING OF
St. Anne's Church Lottery.
THE Managers have determined to
commence the Drawing of this Lottery on
Monday the 26th August next—Agents
are requested to make their returns on or
before the 20th of August.

Annapolis, July 24, 1811.

All Hallows Parish.
THE Parish of All Hallows, on South Ri-
ver, being vacant, the vestry are desirous
to engage a clergyman to supply such vacan-
cies. Applications made to Mr. William
Hewart, near London-town, will meet with
attention.

There is a glebe-house and land appendant
to the parish.
June 10, 1811.

To be Leased
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
THAT elegant situation opposite to the city
of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison,
contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent
land, with oyster shell banks of manure in
rich field, with three negro men; and good
improvements, the advantage of keeping a
very boat, having hands used to it, and the
convenience to one of the best markets, (for
the seller), in the state, is very great. Any
person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr.
Clements in Annapolis, or to the subscriber
at Easton. I observe that some person has
been several cedar posts on the banks of the
river and creek, hereby forewarn all persons
from bringing boats or canoes into any of
the creeks, or taking away any fort of wood,
to their peril. To save trouble no person
may apply without they can give good se-
curity is required.

DAVID KERR.
May 5, 1811.

Leased
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
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of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison,
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DAVID KERR.
May 5, 1811.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable
the chancellor of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to Public Sale, on
Monday the fourteenth day of October
next, at Mr. McCoy's Tavern on Elk
Ridge.

PART of two tracts of land called Cham-
pion's Forest, The Support, and a tract
of land called Pinkstone's Delight, late
the property of William Hammond, de-
ceased. These lands will be divided into
four lots, viz.

Lot No. 1 contains one hundred and
eighty nine acres, about fifty acres of
which is in wood.

Lot No. 2 contains two hundred acres,
about fifty-five acres in wood.

Lot No. 3 contains three hundred seven-
ty-six and a quarter acres, about eighty a-
cres in wood. The improvements are a
comfortable dwelling-house, a kitchen, barn
& stables, and all the necessary out houses;
a large orchard, and a good spring of wa-
ter near the house.

Lot No. 4 contains about one hundred
twenty-eight and a quarter acres. This
lot is all woodland except about twenty-
three acres. The improvements a dwell-
ing-house and other out houses.

The above lands are situate within twelve
miles of the city of Baltimore, about four
miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and two
miles from McCoy's (late Spurrier's) Ta-
vern. The subscriber deems it unneces-
sary to give more particular descriptions,
presuming that persons inclined to pur-
chase will view the premises previous to
the day of sale. Mr. Thomas Jeffries,
who resides on lot No. 3, will shew the
premises to any person inclined to pur-
chase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to give
bond to the subscriber, with approved se-
curity, for the payment of the purchase
money with interest thereon, within twelve
months from the day of sale, and on pay-
ment of the purchase money, with interest,
the subscriber is authorised to execute
deeds of conveyances of the premises to
the several purchasers.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.
August 14, 1811.

A valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the Farm
whereon he now lives, on the Head of
South River, containing between four and
five hundred acres. The above Farm is
well adapted to the culture of Indian corn,
tobacco and wheat, and remarkably well
adapted to the culture of clover with the
use of plaster. Any person wishing to
purchase may view the land by applying
to the subscriber, living on the pre-
mises.

JOHN COWMAN.
P. S. The terms will be accommodating
to the purchaser.
A. A. County, July 31, 1811.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the trust re-
posed in him by an act of the legislature
of Maryland, passed at November session last,
and by virtue of a decree of the chancellor,
dated July 24th, will expose to public sale,
to the highest bidder, on Thursday 5th of
September next, on the premises, a tract of
land, late the residence of Joshua Hall, de-
ceased, being part of a tract called ABING-
TON; there is a comfortable dwelling-house
and kitchen, and other out houses. This
tract contains fifty-two and a half acres, more
or less; is well adapted to all kind of pro-
duce, and has a great sufficiency of timber
and fire-wood; a very thriving young apple
orchard, and other fruit trees. The subscri-
ber thinks it unnecessary to say any more of
this valuable place, as those inclined to pur-
chase will no doubt first view the land. Any
one wishing to view the same, will please to
call on Capt. Henry Woodward, who lives
adjoining the said land. This land will be
sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser to
give bond, with two approved securities, with
interest from the day of sale; and upon the
payment of the whole of the purchase money,
and not before, the subscriber is autho-
rized to convey to the purchaser all the right,
title and interest, of the said Joshua Hall,
and his heirs.

THOS. WOODFIELD, Trustee.
August 7, 1811.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at New-York.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

On Monday a deputation of merchants
from all the principal towns connected with
West-India produce, waited on Mr. Percival
and presented a representation of the la-
mentable state of the trade, and of the inevi-
table consequences of the total want of a
market. They were with Mr. Percival about
two hours.

A gentleman who had just visited the prin-
cipal manufacturing towns in Yorkshire and
Lancashire, describes the distress of the lower
classes of people, from want of employment,
as extreme beyond all conception or example.

Mr. Smith, the American charge d'affaires,
waited upon the Marquis Wellesley at two
o'clock, and had an interview of some con-
tinuance. The question of the orders in coun-
cil formed the subject of the conference, but
the result has not transpired.

JUNE 20.

Art of Flying.

The art of rising and moving in the air,
by means of wings, continues to engage
the attention of a number of persons
in Germany. At Vienna, the watchmaker
Degen, aided by a liberal subscrip-
tion, is occupied in perfecting his discovery.
He has recently taken several public flights
in the Preter. At Berlin, Claudius, a weal-
thy manufacturer of oil cloth, is engaged in
like pursuits; he rises in the air without dif-
ficulty, and can move in a direct line, at the
rate of four miles an hour; but his wings
are unwieldy, and he cannot turn round in
them. At Ulm, a tailor, named Berblinger,
announced, on the 24th of April, that he
had after great sacrifice of money, labour and
time, invented a machine, in which he would
on the 12th of May rise in the air and fly 12
miles.

JUNE 24.

The following bulletin of the state of his
majesty's health was yesterday exhibited at
St. James:

"Windsor Castle, June 23.

"His majesty continues as well as he was
last week."

[Signed as usual.]

The Moniteur of the 19th has the follow-
ing note on the assertion of Mr. Percival, in
parliament, that for six months the French
army in Portugal has received no pay:

"The English believe that France is un-
able to pay her armies because it has been said
the army in Portugal received no pay for six
months."

"This has been the case, because it was
not thought proper to send the money intend-
ed for this purpose through Portugal; and
besides it could have answered no end. But
10,000,000 were reserved at Valladolid for
this object."

"Such, however, are the elements of the
calculations of the English government."

A vessel arrived on Saturday from the coast
of Holland. The passengers state, that the
prohibitory system continues to be rigorously
enforced, and that fresh failures are daily
taking place among the most respectable com-
mercial firms.

Paris, June 18.

His majesty the king of Spain has set out
on his return to his dominions.

June 8.

Their majesties arrived at the Thuilleries
this evening, as well as the king of Rome.
At 6 P. M. the cannon fired to announce to-
morrow's fête.

To-morrow is a rejoicing day to all France,
and all the towns of the empire will vie with
each other in celebrating the baptism of the
king of Rome. Edifices and monuments are
every where building to perpetuate the re-
membrance of this great day. The bishops
have published circular letters to invite the
people to pray to God for blessings on the in-
fant. Every where young girls receive mar-
riage portions with soldiers distinguished for
their bravery. Games will take place, horse
races, foot races, &c. The shipping will be
decorated, and bells and cannon will be heard
all day.

Heligoland, July 21.

Latterly we have had two or three arrivals
from the adjacent rivers, by which Hamburg
papers to the 11th inst. have been received.
These mention that all the Danish troops have
been called out, and ordered to hold themselves
in readiness to march at the shortest notice.
From this it would appear that the Danes in-
tend to take an active part in the expected
change of parties in the north of Europe,
but whether, in case of a rupture between

France and Russia, they may join the former
or the latter power, is not certainly known;
conjecture, however, and the opinion of per-
sons who have been in Holstein, give reason
to think they will become the ally of the lat-
ter.

His Majesty's ship Horatio, Lord George
Stuart, commander, sailed two days ago, with
the greater part of the Squadron stationed
here, again to attempt an attack, if possible,
on the enemy's flotilla, consisting of nine sail
of sloops of war and gun-boats, which are sta-
tioned in the coasts between the islands, and
the main land, near the mouth of the river
Ems. A number of vessels of this descrip-
tion are also lying in the Elbe, Weser, and
Jade; principally, it would appear, for the
purpose of preventing all communication with
this island. Almost all the Danish gun-boats
stationed in the Eyde, Elbe, &c. have been
sent to the Baltic through the Holstein canal.

Numbers of persons suspected of having
had correspondence with a British port con-
tinue to be arrested on the opposite coasts, and
are generally marched off to Hamburg, to be
tried by Davoust, the gov. gen. of the Han-
seatic towns. Several have been sentenced
to be shot.

His majesty Gustavus Adolphus, still re-
mains in the island, in private lodgings.

Hamburg, June 11.

The baptism of the king of Rome was
celebrated here with so lively and universal
joy, that it was difficult to suppose it more
profoundly felt by any other town of the
grand empire. No accident interrupted the
pleasure of the day, and thanks to the wife
measures of the authorities, order prevailed e-
very where.

Vienna, June 7.

As the introduction of cotton into France,
from the Levant is to cease on the 1st of Ju-
ly, the transports through this city have re-
ceived. They write from Turkey, that it appears
the harvest of cotton will be extremely productive
this year. This intelligence has caused the
price of cotton to fall.

Banks of the Danube, June 9.

The greatest activity prevails at this mo-
ment at Trieste. The merchants feel the im-
mense advantages ensured to them by the im-
perial decrees relative to cotton and other
merchandise from the Levant. Dispositions
have already been taken by the French con-
suls and commissioners, to prevent the con-
veyance of goods by Macedonia and Bosnia
from receiving any damage or delay. The
merchandise is conveyed upon horses and by
caravans. Many French and Italian mer-
chants have established counting houses at
Trieste; several Greek houses have also been
established there, where, for the future, they
will find more favourable opportunities for
continuing their commerce; because these
houses speculate exclusively in goods from
the Levant. It is even probable, that those
who hitherto have conducted the interests of
the French, Italian and German houses in
their bargains for cotton, will successively re-
move to Trieste, where they may probably
employ themselves in that branch of com-
merce which they have chosen.

[Moniteur, June 19.]

Constantinople, May 10.

According to intelligence from Schumla
dated 28th April, the grand vizier had some
days before hoisted the horses tails, which is
the signal of the order given for the troops
to march from their winter-quarters, and join
the camp. The army immediately under his
command will daily receive reinforcements
from the Romania and Narrois. His prin-
cipal force will nevertheless consist in troops
from Romania whose constancy can be de-
pendent upon with some security.

The detachments of Russian troops, which
were posted upon the right bank of the Dan-
ube, continue to pass by degrees to the left
side. They destroyed Nicopolis previous to
quitting it. There is still in Silliria, a Rus-
sian garrison of 1260 men. Those which
remain at Rudschuck for the defence of that
fortress, and maintain the communication
with Ouligewo on the opposite bank are esti-
mated at about 5000 men. Gen. Sals has
his head-quarters at Crajova. It appears that
the environs of Widden are free, and in gene-
ral we now observe the greatest silence rela-
tive to the Servians.

The fleet destined for the Black-Sea has
begun to go out of the bay of Bujukdere, and
it is believed that the captain Pacha will
shortly sail with the other ships of war which
are to form a part of it.

DOMESTIC.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 4.

We have seen a letter from Governor Harrison to a public officer of this territory, informing him of the movements of the Indians. He says that the Pottowatomies who murdered Captain Cole's party have claimed the protection of Main-poc, that they will not give them up, nor is there the least probability of obtaining redress, as the whole nation have joined the Prophet, who is preparing to attack the settlements shortly. These murderers left that part of the Indian country bordering on Governor Harrison's jurisdiction, feeling apprehensions, as the governor had taken measures to secure them. They now reside at the Florias; it rests with governor Edwards to exert his power in bringing them to condign punishment.

From travellers, from spies, and from every other source of information direct from the hostile Indian country, we have every reason to expect a general attack as soon as the corn is ripe enough for food. We are happy to learn, that the people are placing themselves in a posture of defence, by building block-houses and moving into compact societies. We regret the want of arms among the people; scarcely a fourth house in Illinois can furnish a rifle.

JULY 11.

His Excellency Gov. Howard arrived here on Thursday last, he set out yesterday for the district of St. Charles, and intends (we are informed) visiting the northern frontier of this Territory.

A Pottowatomie accompanied by several Indians, who are in the habit of strolling about the settlements, called to see General Clark; says that being up to the Florias and having on his return, been informed that he would be killed if he kept roving through the neighbourhood where some of his nation had lately killed the Americans, he came to claim protection. He knows that his people has done wrong, that he is neither a war or village chief, but has lived amongst the whites and red people, and has never been charged with staining the earth with white man's blood, says that several parties pass through their village to go to war with the Osages, that in returning they generally kill such white men as they meet with; that they have been spoken to by those chiefs who wish to remain quiet, and have tried every means to prevent violence: Gomo their chief is exerting himself to bring down the murderers, the party that committed the late murder are Follis Avoins, and reside above Milwaukee, three days march N. W. from Chicago, and returned to their towns immediately after. He further says, "I would be glad you would not have a hard thought of all my nation, we are like other people; good and bad men, make up our nation, and it is difficult to keep the men from listening to bad council and acting wrong.—The names of the Indians who killed the young man on Shoal Creek, and took the young woman prisoner, are Na-bou-it, or man erect, Elh-kai-paga, and Mee-na-queit, or the cloud." Na-bou-it was the principal, the others are accessories, he (Na-bou-it) complains that his wife was violated by an American when left on the Mississippi, and that he was determined to be revenged. Gomo their chief is waiting to collect all the murderers and is determined to bring them in and give them up to the whites.

BOSTON, AUG. 10.

FROM PORTUGAL.

We have now tangible intelligence from Portugal to the 22d of June. Official from the seat of war to the 13th.

The siege of Badajoz was raised and converted in the blockade on 10th of June. This measure was impelled after two attempts had been made to storm Fort St. Christopher, a suburb of Badajoz, and had been repulsed, by the rapid advance of reinforcements for Soult's army. The besieging ordnance of the allies had been removed to Elvas, 12 miles distant.—Marshal Beresford continuing in the vicinity of Badajoz.

Measures were in active execution to reinforce Soult's army to more than 50,000 men. Of these 9000 under Drouet were collected in Leon and the Castiles and entered Andalusia by the Sierra Morena.—Added to these the army under Marshal Marmont (late Massena's) after throwing a strong garrison in Ciudad Rodrigo and compelling the allied corps under Gen. Spencer to retreat from the frontier into Portugal, filed off to the left, on the 7th of June, and immediately crossed the Sierra de Bonos by the pass of Bonos, in the north of Estremadura, and were to have been at Palencia the 10th of June.—The whole of the forces under Soult, Marmont and Drouet were to assemble at Merida (on the Guadiana, about forty miles east of Badajoz) on the 5th of June. The allied army had no more force in the vicinity of Badajoz capable of meeting in the new assembly of veterans; and the consequence would be the abandonment of the blockade of Badajoz by Marshal Beresford's

army, and its retreat into the Alentejo, perhaps to the strong lines which have been thrown up, and which extend from the Tagus by Palmela to St. Ubes.

That our readers may correctly understand the war events in this quarter, we mention, that marshal-general Lord Wellington commands in chief all the allied forces in Portugal, and vicinity. The division of the allies which has been fighting and operating near Badajoz is under the immediate orders of marshal Beresford; which as we have stated, at the last dates were in the vicinity of Badajoz and Elvas.—Another, and we think a stronger corps, which since the retreat of Massena out of Portugal, has been encamped on the Spanish frontier between the Coa and Agueda, (about 150 miles from Beresford's corps) was under the immediate orders of Sir B. Spencer. This corps on the 7th June was at Scioto [a place not laid down on our maps but which we are led to suppose is not far distant from Belmont between Guarda and Castel Branco,] and as Mr. Marmont was marching to form a junction with Soult, his corps it was probable would proceed across the Uaguis, and unite with the corps under Beresford; when it was probable Lord Wellington would take the immediate command of the whole. General Hill with 10,000 fresh troops, was advancing from Lisbon, to unite with Beresford's corps; which would augment his force to about 35,000 men.

The latest Lisbon papers do not mention any change of position since the date of Wellington's dispatch of the 13th. As the junction of all the French corps was not to take place until about the 16th, they would not probably advance towards Badajoz until the 20th. If their object was the relief of that city solely, they would find it attained;—If their ulterior object was the attack of the allied army, and the investment of Elvas, then it was probable the seat of war would be transferred to the Alentejo and Portuguese Estremadura, on the South of the Tagus; a tract of country in which the ravages of war have not lately been felt, but which is represented as a fertile, level country, full of fortified towns. The quidnuncs may therefore anticipate much bloody news from that quarter, as well as from various parts of Spain, in which the patriots were in motion and would have a weakened enemy to contend with.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 11.

Capt. Ingraham, of the Maria Theresa, from Lisbon, brings the following account of the capture of the Toulon fleet by adm. Cotton. As capt. Ingraham's accounts from Lisbon are not so late as before received here—(several vessels having sailed since he left there, and brought no such news) it is probably the same story which was in circulation at Madeira about the 45th of June. Besides admiral Cotton only left Cadiz about the 23d of June, the day capt. Ingraham failed.

An express had arrived from adm. Cotton to adm. Berkeley, stating that adm. Cotton had fallen in with a French fleet from Toulon, of nine sail, off Cape de Gait, full of troops, and had succeeded in taking seven sail, and in sinking the other two. This account was published in an Extra Gazette, at Lisbon, by Mr. Stewart British ambassador at that place.

We can assure the public, that the letter of capt. Bingham to adm. Sawyer, giving an account of the affair between the sloop of war Little Belt, and the U. S. frigate President, which originally appeared in this paper, is no forgery, but a genuine letter.

[Evening Post.]

NORFOLK, AUG. 12.

The sch. Norfolk, captain Seward, arrived on Saturday from CADIZ, which he left the 27th of June. The siege still continued, nothing new.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads, the schooner Lady's Delight, from Lisbon, which place she left the 1st of July.—The verbal intelligence is, that there had been no general action, that Lord Wellington was retreating to his former position before Lisbon, and that at the time the Lady's Delight failed, he had got within sixty miles of Lisbon.

We received by this vessel one paper only, of the 28th of June, which contained nothing worth translating, except the letter of Lord Wellington, which is given in this day's paper.

The letter dated at a small place about 12 or 15 miles north of Elvas, on the River Caya, a small branch of the Guadiana, and about 150 miles from Lisbon.

It will be seen that as the French army of Portugal (late under Massena) marched to the south to join Marshal Soult, the British army in the north of Portugal under Gen. Spencer, marched south to join Lord Wellington. The army of General Spencer was posted from Aronches, to the British headquarters, a distance of about fifteen miles.

Lord Wellington's letter states that the French army were to concentrate on the 21st of June, at Merida, about 50 miles from the British head-quarters.

All the accounts from Lisbon agree that Lord Wellington would not hazard an action until he should arrive near to Lisbon, consequently we cannot expect to hear of any thing decisive until we have advices to the middle of July.

Our last advices by the Sheffield, satisfied us that the French were determined to decide the fate of the Peninsula before the walls of Lisbon. They perceive that until the British are driven from Portugal, the conquest of Spain and Portugal cannot be accomplished, disregarding all minor objects, it is seen that marshal Soult, has drawn most of the French forces to one point, to give his designs the best chance of success. From the force Lord Wellington has under him, and the military positions which he can occupy, we calculate that Soult will experience the fate that Massena did. Reinforcements, particularly of cavalry continue to arrive at Lisbon. The Prince of Orange, whose departure from England, was noticed in the foreign intelligence published in our last, had just arrived at Lisbon, he is a colonel in the British army.

Although we have little doubt, that as the French army advanced, Lord Wellington has retreated; there does not however appear to be as much haste in his movements, as some of our papers represent. Our readers will discover that the last official letter from Lord Wellington, was published in the Ledger of the 2d inst. and was dated the 13th of June, we find him on the 20th not ten miles from the same place, and that not in a direction towards Lisbon. From the 17th to the 20th of June, the allied army remained in the same positions.

We have no advices from the north of Portugal, the verbal accounts say there is nothing doing in that quarter, every nerve being strained in the south.

Markets were very bad for provisions, vessels daily arriving, and no sale for their cargoes, nor places to store them. Corn was at one and a half dollar per bushel, and very dull at that. Flour was 13 dolls. and no sale.

Translated for the Public Ledger.

LISBON, JUNE 28.

Extract of an official despatch from Lord Wellington to his Excellency Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated head-quarters, Quinta de St. Joao, June 20, 1811.

The advance of the enemy, composed of 10,000 men, moved forward to Los Santos, on the morning of the 13th. In consequence of which movement, lieutenant-screenjivitz of the 21st regiment of dragoons was ordered by Sir Wm. Erskine, to reconnoitre the enemy with a small detachment of the 3d hussars, and 3d dragoon guards; this detachment distinguished itself in a charge which it made upon a superior force of the enemy from which it took some prisoners.

I had given orders, that, in case the enemy should advance, to raise the siege of Badajoz, and that the cavalry of the 2d and 4th divisions of the Anglo-Lusitanian army, and the Spanish troops under Gen. Blake should unite, and I set out that night for Albuera, to superintend the movement of the troops. I also ordered to put in motion on the night of the 13th, Gen. Hamilton's division, by withdrawing it from the blockade of Badajoz, as I had determined to give battle to the enemy, only the army of the south was advancing. On the night of the 14th lieutenant. Ayling who had been ordered to watch the enemy's motions, arrived at Albuera, with the information, that the advanced guard of the army of Portugal (late Massena's) had in its march from Castile entered the city of Trujillo, on the evening of the 13th inst. This information corroborated what I had learned on the 12th relative to the march of this army. As the enemy could form a junction with the army of the south, by the 15th, at Merida, I determined to raise the blockade of Badajoz, and accordingly ordered the combined army to retrace the Guadiana on the 17th, which was effected, without any difficulty, on the loss of any article whatever, at the same time Gen. Blake, with the Spanish army, crossed it at Jerumenha.

Since that period the allied army has been encamped in the woods, upon the river Caya near Torre de Moribo, with its right upon that river; the 3d and 7th divisions with the cavalry under brigadier general Madden at Campo Major. The troops under the command of lieutenant-general Sir B. Spencer, on the frontiers of Castile, crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha, while the enemy crossed at Almaraz, the whole body is at present posted along the Caya, between this place and Aronches.

The enemy's advanced guard appeared this day in the vicinity of Badajoz; and I am persuaded, the whole army will concentrate to-morrow at or near Merida.

The enemy has now collected all the forces that were in Castile, in Madrid, and what is called the Army of the Centre; also the whole force that was in Andalusia with the exception of what was necessary to maintain his position before Cadiz, and that with which Gen. Sebastiani occupies the eastern part of Andalusia. Thus the enemy has abandoned both the Castiles, leaving only a small garrison at Madrid, by which he has collected one grand army in Estremadura.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11.

ELECTION NOTICES.

We are requested to state, that WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT will again serve as a delegate, as a Delegate for Anne Arundel county to the next General Assembly.

We are authorised to say, Dr. ANTHONY WARFIELD will again serve the people of Anne Arundel county as a member of the legislature, if elected.

The following gentlemen were elected the 5th inst. Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, for the Branch in Baltimore: For Talbot county—Nicholas Hammon, Samuel Harrison, Lambert W. Spence, Henry Hollyday, John Bennett, Robert Goldsborough. For Caroline—William Potter. For Queen-Anne's—Edward Gougeon. For Kent—Isaac Spencer. For Cecil—George Gale. For Dorchester—Josiah Bayly. For Somerset—John C. Wilson, jun. For Worcester—William Whittington. Those in Italic are new members.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent merchant belonging to Boston, who is now in Portugal, dated,

"OPORTO, JULY 1, 1811.

"The whole of the combined army is on the right bank of the Guadiana, and the French opposite to them on the left near Badajoz, the siege of which has been relinquished by Lord Wellington, owing to the superiority of the French in point of numbers, and their own deficiency in cavalry, a very important part of an army in the level country of Alentejo. He acts with great caution, as a defeat would be ruinous, and a victory productive of no permanent advantage. Large reinforcements continue to arrive from England, but it is the opinion of most people that Lord Wellington will shortly retire behind his former lines. It is erroneous to suppose that the French have ever suffered seriously from the want of provisions as they have always been, and still are, tolerably well supplied from Spain. As for Portugal it is overrunning with every kind of provisions, the stores can with difficulty be obtained in Lisbon, for the cargoes which arrive."

Trial of General Wilkinson.

We understand that the following officers have been summoned as members of the court martial, which is to convene at Fredericktown on the 2d of September:

Brigadier gen. Gansevoort.

Colonel Barbeck,	Lt. Col. Mendenhall,
Williams,	Miller,
Boyd,	Major Porter,
Constant,	Stoddard,
Wall,	Swift,
Lt. Col. Freeman,	Ames,
	[Pollosum].

A very severe storm was experienced at John's (Antigua), on the 7th of July last. The Antigua Journal of the 10th (reproduced at Alexandria) says:—

"Considerable damages has been done to the shipping in the roads and harbour; all the small vessels and craft were driven about many of them bilged; of the larger vessels many were stranded, but we believe, none have been lost, except the St. Andrew, a Glasgow vessel, which drove upon the beach at Dr. infon's Bay, and the Guacropin, guard ship which was wrecked on the rocks at Ratland. The Glorie frigate lost all her anchors except one, and her mizen-mast. The night likewise sustained on land has been very great. Although the dwelling-houses throughout the country have not been materially damaged; not more than two or three miles, which had their vanes up, have escaped without the loss of stacks and points, and some few have been almost dismantled of their upper works. Trees have been torn up by the roots in various parts, and in the town every wooden fence has been thrown down. Amidst all this havoc no single life has been lost, either on shore or in the harbour. Yet there is reason to fear that many poor creatures have met a watery grave, from the appearance of a wreck on a reef to the north coast of this island. She is supposed from appearance, to have been a small man of war brig."

From the Western Spectator.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

We have heretofore particularly adverted to the unexampled progress of population in this state. As of the present inhabitants a considerable proportion consists of young married people, and as much good land yet remains uncultivated, we apprehend the result of our next census will exhibit a proportional increase, equal, if not superior, to that of any other state. The fertility and cheapness of our lands still invite the industrious of other States, to migrate hither. Those particularly in the eastern States who have farms scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of their families, may find themselves

advantaged by transferring their interests to this State. True it is we have not a regular market. Flour, however, is very readily disposed of to advantage. Cattle are raised with little expense compared with what is requisite beyond the mountains of the quantity of beef. Five pork, driven last year from the north, would exceed the belief of eastern farmers. We apprehend from what we have seen of the number driven by Zanesville, that the number of driven swine is much short of 70,000! In no other union is fruit more plentiful or of a quality than in this country.—and of the state are fast improving in this respect. Most of our improvements have been made within 12 or 15 years. But the most striking feature of the present time is the rapidity with which the population is increasing. In this regard, nothing could present a more striking exemplification than the following extract of a letter from Col. R. M. Smith, sen, now resident in Tennessee, dated 1810, with which we have been favoured. Speaking of the first settlement

"A few days before the arrival of the judges Parsons and others, then recently arrived; and adopted; a code of regulations was made on one sheet of paper and attached to the side of a large oak tree standing in a field near Point, and in case of infractions of the code, application was made to me. Before the adoption of the code, the Governor and Judges, but one had occurred, and in order not to be distressed, or contempt of our laws, they had not the force of law. The difference of the parties was peace. Nothing was then to be done but to let the matter pass. This year ago, there were then less persons in the state, including men, women and children. The most sanguine could not at that time have had an idea of the present state of population."

From the Albany Balance. NATIVE ELOQUENCE. The speech of Sagoy Ha, which the Keeper Awake, known by the name of Red Jacket, delivered to a speech of Mr. Richard applied to buy the Indian rights, servations lying in the territory of the Holland purchase. A council at Buffalo creek, in the month of August, 1811. Brother—We opened our ears to you lately delivered to us, at our doing important business, it is all long stories, but to come to words. We therefore shall not talk, which is fresh in our minds, will considered it and the advantages of your offers. We attention to our answer, which the speaker alone, but from all chiefs now around our council.

Brother—We know that great as great nations, having different minds, have different minds, but the same object in the same hope our answer will be agreeable to your employers.

Brother—Your application of our lands, is to our minds, it has been made in a manner; you have not walked in the path pointed out by the great council. You have no written great father the President. In our minds we have looked back, and how the Yorkers purchased our lands. They bought them for a little money paid to our nation, and not to all our planting and hunting become very small, and if we know not where to spread our Brother—You tell us your purchased of the council of York to buy our lands. We do not know this can be. The lands of the Yorkers; they are offered to us by the Great Spirit. Brother—We think it should jump over the lands of the council, to come to our council, to get our lands. When lands in the east to the west, which are as small as we can see.

Brother—You want us to look for new lands. If our lands and move off into a new land, we shall be towards the setting sun, we shall be in the country to which strangers and foreigners, and be as well as the white men, we shall be surrounded by the white men, and they will kill our game, and try to get them from us. Brother—We are determined to continue on our lands, and we are fruitful and children, and grafts be here.

advantaged by transferring their interest to the State. True it is we have not as yet a regular market. Flour, however, may all be disposed of to advantage. Horned cattle are raised with little expense compared with what is requisite beyond the mountains. The quantity of beef, cattle and five pork, driven last year from Ohio, would exceed the belief of eastern farmers. We apprehend from what we have learned of the number driven by Zanesville and this State that the number of driven swine was much short of 70,000! In no part of the Union is fruit more plentiful or of better quality than in this country—and other parts of the State are fast improving in this particular. Most of our improvements have been made within 12 or 15 years. But the progress must appear more striking still if we can revert to the very first settlement. In this regard, nothing could present a more marked exemplification than the following extract of a letter from Col. RETURN J. MASON, now resident in Tennessee, dated 1810, with which we have been politely favoured. Speaking of the first settlements he says—

"A few days before the arrival of Governor Claiborne, the judges Parsons and Vanum having then recently arrived; and no laws adopted; a code of regulations was drawn up on one sheet of paper and attached to the side of a large oak tree standing on Malletta Point, and in case of infraction of an article of the code, application was to be made to me. Before the adoption of laws by the Governor and Judges, but one case of assault occurred, and in order not to risk any disrespect, or contempt of our regulations (for they had not the force of laws) I commanded the difference of the parties—and all was peace. Nothing was then to be seen but an impenetrable forest. This was 22 years ago; there were then less than 100 persons in the State, including men, women, and children. The most sanguine imagination could not at that time have had any conception of the present state of population and improvement."

From the Albany Balance.

NATIVE ELOQUENCE.

The speech of Sagoyah Ha, which signifies *The Keeper Awake*, known by the white people by the name of Red Jacket, in answer to a speech of Mr. Richardson, who applied to buy the Indian rights to the reservations lying in the territory commonly called the Holland purchase. Delivered at a council at Buffalo creek, in May, 1811.

Brother—We opened our ears to the talk lately delivered to us, at our council fire, in doing important business, it is best not to tell long stories, but to come to it in a few words. We therefore shall not repeat your talk, which is fresh in our minds. We have well considered it and the advantages and disadvantages of your offers. We request your attention to our answer, which is not from the speaker alone, but from all the Sachems and chiefs now around our council fire.

Brother—We know that great men, as well as great nations, having different interests, have different minds, and do not see the same object in the same light—but we hope our answer will be agreeable to you and your employers.

Brother—Your application for the purchase of our lands, is to our minds very extraordinary; it has been made in a crooked manner; you have not walked in the straight path pointed out by the great council of your nation. You have no writings from your great father the President. In making up our minds we have looked back, and remembered how the Yorkers purchased our lands in former times. They bought them, piece after piece, for a little money paid to a few men in our nation, and not to all our brethren, and our planting and hunting grounds have become very small, and if we sell them we know not where to spread our blankets.

Brother—You tell us your employers have purchased of the council of Yorkers, a right to buy our lands. We do not understand how this can be. The lands do not belong to the Yorkers; they are ours, and were given to us by the Great Spirit.

Brother—We think it strange that you should jump over the lands of our brethren in the fall, to come to our council fire in the spring, to get our lands. When we sold our lands in the east to the white people, we determined never to sell those we kept, which are as small as we can live comfortably on.

Brother—You want us to travel with you, and look for new lands. If we should sell our lands and move off into a distant country towards the setting sun, we should be looked upon in the country to which we go as foreigners and strangers, and be despised by the white men, and we should be surrounded by the white people, who will there also kill our game, come upon our lands and try to get them from us.

Brother—We are determined not to sell our lands, but to continue on them—we are fruitful and produce us corn in abundance for the support of our women and children, and graze & herbs for our cattle.

Brother—At the treaties held for the purchase of our lands, the white men with sweet voices, and smiling faces, told us they loved us, and that they would not cheat us, but that the king's children on the other side the Lake would cheat us. When we go on the other side the Lake the king's children tell us your people will cheat us, but with sweet voices and smiling faces assure us of their love, and that they will not cheat us. These things puzzle our heads, and we believe that the Indians must take care of themselves, & not trust either in your people or in the king's children.

Brother—At a late council we requested our agents to tell you that we would not sell our lands, and we think you have not spoken to our agents, or they would have told you so, and we should not have met you at our council fire at this time.

Brother—The white people buy and sell false rights to our lands, and your employers have, you say, paid a great price for their rights. They must have a plenty of money, to spend it in buying false rights to lands belonging to Indians. The loss of it will not hurt them, but our lands are of great value to us, and we wish you to go back with our talk to your employers, and to tell them and the Yorkers, that they have no right to buy and sell false rights to our lands.

Brother—We hope you clearly understand the ideas we have offered. This is all we have to say.

The speech of Sagoyah Ha, which signifies *The Keeper Awake*, a chief of Seneca Nation of Indians, known by the white people by the name of Red Jacket, in answer to a speech of the Rev. Mr. Alexander, a missionary from the Missionary Society in New-York, to that Nation. Delivered at a Council held at Buffalo Creek, in May, 1811.

Brother—We listened to the talk you delivered to us from the council of Black coats in New-York. We have fully considered your talk, and the offers you have made us, which we perfectly understand, and we return our answer to them, which we wish you also to understand. In making up our minds, we have looked back, and remembered what has been done in our days, and what our fathers have told us was done in old times.

Brother—Great numbers of Black Coats have been among the Indians, and with sweet voices and smiling faces, have offered to teach them the religion of the white people. Our brethren in the East listened to them—turned from the religion of their fathers, and took up the religion of the white people. What good has it done? Are they more friendly one to another than we are? No, brother, they are a divided people; we are united—they quarrel about religion, we live in love and friendship; they drink strong waters, have learnt how to cheat, and practice all the vices of the white people, which disgrace the Indians, without imitating the virtues of the white people. Brother, if you are our well-wisher, keep away, and do not disturb us.

Brother—We do not worship the Great Spirit as the white people do, but we believe the forms of worship are indifferent to the Great Spirit; it is the homage of a sincere heart that pleases him, and we worship him in this manner.

According to your religion, we must believe in a father and son, or will not be happy hereafter. We have always believed in a father, and we worship him as we were taught by our fathers. Your book says that the son was sent on earth by the father. Did all the people who saw the son believe him? No they did not, and the consequence must be known to you, if you have read the book.

Brother—You wish us to change our religion for yours—we like our religion and do not want another. Our friends (pointing to Messrs. Granger, Parish, and Taylor) do us great good—they counsel us in our troubles, and tell us how to make us comfortable. Our friends the Quakers do more than this—they give us ploughs, and instruct us how to use them. They tell us we are accountable beings, but do not say we must change our religion. We are satisfied with what they do.

Brother—For these reasons we cannot receive your offers—we have other things to do and beg you to make your mind easy, and not trouble us, lest our heads should be too much loaded and by and by burst.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, AUG. 4.

[MORE PARTICULARS.]

About ten days ago, three men landed on the fourth part of this island, who appeared to be Spaniards, saying, that they had been cast away in a vessel on the South Shoal of Nantucket, and had left her there; that the

* The appellation given to Clergymen by the Indians.

Mr. Granger is the agent of the U. States for the Indian Affairs, he resides at Buffalo; Mr. Parish is the Indian Interpreter, and Mr. Taylor is the Agent in the Society of Friends for improving the condition of the Indians, and resides near the Allegany river.

captain and mate took one boat and fled to east, and that they took the other and fled to west, which brought them to this island. The boat they came in appeared to have been lately repaired, the timbers and knees of which appeared to be red cedar. On landing, they pretended that they could not speak English; but when they left the island, which was the western part, one of them spoke good English while conversing with one of the inhabitants. They said they were going to New-Bedford, where they have since been seen. After they left New-Bedford, a man was accidentally discovered buried under the land near the place where they landed on the island, in Duke's county, with his throat cut, had a straw hat on, lined with green silk, and duck trousers and short jacket on; a knife and sheath was also found near him. He appeared to have been buried before life had left him, as one of his legs was drawn up, and one of his arms also.

The printers throughout the United States are requested, by an inhabitant of Martha's Vineyard to insert this in their papers.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery.

WILL commence drawing on Monday next, the 26th inst. until which time Tickets may be had of the subscriber, at seven dollars fifty cents each—after which they will advance in price, but may at any time be procured, as the drawing advances, at the market price.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Aug. 21, 1811.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL ACTIVE

Handsome Negro Girls, From Nine to Fifteen Years of Age.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Aug. 21, 1811.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, The House

Lately occupied by me in West-street. It is commodious, having ten rooms, besides three porches, a kitchen and cellars, has a smoke-house, dry-well, &c. and is in a healthy and pleasant situation. The terms to a purchaser will be made easy, if application is made before it is rented. For terms apply to

JOHN BREWER.

Annapolis, August 21, 1811.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Annapolis.

1 Prize of	3,000 dols.	is	3,000 dols.
1 do.	1,500		1,500
8 do.	25 tickets each		1,000
2 do.	500 dols.		1,000
3 do.	200		600
5 do.	100		500
10 do.	50		500
20 do.	15		300
50 do.	10		500
850 do.	6		5,100

950 Prizes, 14,000 dols.

1850 Blanks—Not two to a Prize.

The Cash Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Stationary Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn blank a prize of 25 Tickets, from No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.	
1st do. on 5th day, prize	100 dols.
1st do. on 10th day,	200
1st do. on 15th day,	300
1st do. on 20th day,	500
1st do. on 22d day, prize 25 Tickets, from No. 26 to No. 50, inclusive.	
1st do. on 23th day, prize 25 do. from No. 51 to No. 75, inclusive.	
1st do. on 26th day, prize 25 do. from No. 76 to No. 100, inclusive.	
1st do. on 27th day, prize 25 do. from No. 101 to No. 125, inclusive.	
1st drawn ticket on 28th day, prize	1,500 dols.

The other Ticket Prizes, from No. 126 to No. 200, inclusive, to be marked A, B, C, &c. to be put in the Wheel as Floating Prizes.

N. B. The reserved numbers are not entitled to draw those Ticket prizes in which such numbers are respectively included.

This Lottery will positively be completed in 28 days drawing from the time of commencement. 100 Tickets to be drawn each day in every week Sundays excepted.

NICHOLAS BREWER, JAMES P. MAYNARD, LEWIS DUVAL, HENRY MAYNARDIER, SAMUEL RIDOUT, JAMES SHAW, LEWIS NETH, JUN.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers—Present price 5 dols.

NOTICE.

THAT an election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, for two electors to choose the senate of the State of Maryland for the ensuing five years.

JOHN CORD, Sheriff, A. A. County.

August 21, 1811.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of four writs of *venditioni exponas*, and one writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and interest, of Samuel Ward, in and to two tracts or parcels of land called *Anna's Desire*, and *Ward's Prospect*, containing about 330 acres, situate in Anne-Arundel county, within a short distance of Rawlings's tavern & Mount Pleasant Ferry; late the property of said Samuel Ward. Seized and taken at the suits of Samuel Hopkins, use Abraham Simmons, Lewis Duvall, use of Labes & Co, McDonald and Ridgely, assignees of Hodges and Estep, Benjamin Welch, of Robt and Ruth Naskey. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms Cash.

JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and interest, of John Merriken in and to a tract or parcel of land called *Merriken's Scotland*, containing forty acres, situated on the north side of Severn River, in the neighbourhood of Horatio Ridout, Esquire; late the property of said John Merriken. Seized and taken at the suit of Henry Howard, of John. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.—Terms cash.

JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and estate, of George C. Stewart, in and to one undivided fourth part of a tract of land called *Aberdeen*, containing upwards of three hundred acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, about three miles from Annapolis, and adjoining the plantation of Jasper E. Tilly, Esquire, at South river Ferry. Seized and taken as the property of said George C. Stewart, at the suit of Lewis Duvall, for the use of M'Kean and Woodland, and William Alexander, for the use of James P. Maynard & Co. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock.—Terms cash.

JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and interest of Samuel Anderson, in and to about sixty-six acres of land, being an undivided part of a tract of land called *Providence*, devised to him by his father the late William Anderson, of this county, situated in the Fork of Patuxent river, and within a small distance of James Anderson, junior. Seized and taken as the property of said Samuel Anderson, at the suit of Andrew Anderson, assignee of Ruth and Benjamin Gaither. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.—Terms cash.

JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title & interest of William Anderson, in and to about 66 acres of land, being an undivided part of a tract of land called *Providence*, devised to him in the last will of his father the late William Anderson of this county; situated in the Fork of Patuxent river, and within a small distance of James Anderson, junior. Seized and taken as the property of said William Anderson, at the suit of James Anderson. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.—Terms cash.

JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

POET'S CORNER

For the Maryland Gazette.

MR. GREEN,

By inserting the enclosed production of a friend you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

To Miss A*** C*****

"And now 'tis silent all!—Enchantress, fare thee well!"

Lady of the Lake, end of canto 6.

"And now 'tis silent all!—Enchantress, fare thee well!"

Thus spoke the minstrel to his harp of old,
With rapture o'er whose strings he oft had hung,
When o'er his ear its dying cadence roll'd,
As echo back, from "heathery hill and dell,"
Return'd the last note of the strain he sung.

Dear as his harp was to the enthusiast bard;
Dear as the wild tones of its magic strings,
When erst to please his honoured lord,
The minstrel's hand across them flung,
His chieftain's deeds of arms and glory,

Dear as the minstrel warbled story,
To the fierce chieftain's flattered ear,
Wert thou, lov'd A***, to my bosom dear.

But in my heart love's tumults are allay'd,
"And now 'tis silent all!" within my breast,
Then "fare thee well!" once lov'd most dearly,
The thoughts of thee have often made
Sighs brood on thy lover's rest,

And his fond heart have broken nearly.

Off has the silent midnight hour,
Found me still fondly thinking on thee,
And still when sleep would steal upon me
With soft resistless power,

Thy form would haunt my fever'd dream,
And at thy feet I still would seem
To pour my unavailing prayer,
And still wouldst thou with scorn appear
My murmured tale of love to hear.

But now I'm free, and ne'er again shall dwell
Within my breast the traitor Love;
Thy charms no more my heart can move,
And make it all the anguish prove
It felt—when hope was fled—
For feeling there is dead,

"And now 'tis silent all!—Enchantress, fare thee well!"

For the Maryland Gazette.

To Miss SUSAN M***C***B***N.

'TIS not on Susan's Heavenly face,
My ever constant love I place,
Nor on her sparkling eyes;
For beauty like the new-blown flower,
Lives but the glory of an hour,
And then for ever dies.

Far greater sweets than Flora yields
In May to deck her flowery fields,
In Susan now appear;
Her charms and wit enchant mankind,
And all the graces of her mind
Are blooming through the year.

When on her cheek the rose shall fade,
Which now adorns the lovely maid,
And beauty's prime is o'er,
I then shall see with rapturous eyes,
That Susan envious time defies,
And charms when youth's no more.

For envious time who has the power
The loveliest graces to devour,
The mind's bright charms displays,
And when the hours of life decline,
Brighter her setting sun shall shine
With chaste and sweeter rays.

FLORIAN.

Advertisement.

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,

THAT valuable and well known Farm,
called GREENBERRY'S POINT, opposite
the city of Annapolis, with liberty to sow
wheat this fall. There are about 400 acres
of arable land, a tolerable orchard, a con-
venient dwelling-house, a large new corn-
house, together with other improvements.
The land is remarkably rich, and produces
corn, wheat and tobacco, in great abundance,
is very convenient to one of the best markets
in the State for the seller, and abounds with
fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their several
seasons. Any person inclined to rent the
said farm, may apply to Thomas H. Bowie,
Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber in
Fulton, Talbot county.

JNO. M. G. EMORY.

June 19, 1811.

N. B. Any person renting the above farm
will not be obliged to leave it at the expira-
tion of the year, but may continue for feve-
ral years provided we can agree as to the
terms.

Servants Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a NEGRO MAN,
that understands the management of horses,
a BOY 15 or 16 years old, and two WO-
MEN, used to hard work. For healthy ne-
groes brought up in the country, not spoiled
by living in the city, good prices will be give.

JOHN GOSBY,
Indian Queen Tavern, Baltimore.
July 3, 1811.

PAUL'S DOMESTIC INFALLIBLE COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word domestic. It is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom the great distance that separates us 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow of deception to cover his medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates of respectable characters, whose names are not only subscribed, but their persons may be also consulted, being residents within the circle of our own neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz: Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any parts of the body, but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Toothach, Pleurisy, Cholera, Cramps, External and Internal Bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough & Mumps, and Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems also as if nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarce ever fails of removing obstructions in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisick or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down, are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeable to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion to the breast.

CERTIFICATES OF ITS EFFICACY.

No. 1. Sept. 1809.

I do certify, that I have been afflicted nearly two years with a hectic cough and violent impression at the breast—I applied to the most eminent physicians and could get no relief from my low state of health, until I got Paul's Columbian Oil, and found immediate relief. I take this method of informing the public of the efficacy of this valuable medicine, from the cures which I have experienced—I think it an incumbent duty to offer the same to the public.

ELISHA SOWARD.

Baltimore No. 16, Water-street, sign of the plough.

No. 2. Sept. 1809.

Sir, From the great benefit I received from your Columbian Oil, I am induced to state, I was taken with a violent sore throat, about the 26th of August, which continued till the first of the month, when I applied your oil externally, and washed the part affected with the oil diluted in the same quantity of molasses, which took away pieces of purid flesh and healed my throat in about 48 hours.

N. B. I also certify, that I nursed my grand-child, and infant of 17 months old which was taken about the first of August with slow fevers and loss of appetite. We immediately applied for a physician, who gave every attention for about 10 days but all to no effect; the child was given up by the physicians, and had every appearance of death, when I applied for Paul's Columbian Oil, and gave five drops morning and evening, for five days, when the child began to recover, and is now in perfect health.

MARY UNDERWOOD.

Baltimore, by Peter's Bridge.

No. 3. Sept. 6.

I hereby certify, that I had a cough and pain in my stomach for upwards of two years, when I was recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil. I procured one phial of that valuable medicine, which has restored me to a good state of health again.

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

On the Hook's-town road near the turnpike gate.

No. 4. Feb. 12, 1809.

I have great reason to be very thankful for being recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil I had been afflicted with a violent pain in my back, so that I was not able to walk. I procured one phial of the oil, and I received immediate relief, & I have been very well ever since.

N. B. I had a violent toothach about two or three months ago, when I dropped a few drops of the above on some lint, and applied it to the tooth affected, and I received immediate relief.

ELEANOR ELLIOTT.

No. 5.

Sir, I comply with your request of stating my opinion of Paul's Columbian Oil, being an effectual remedy for the better worm. I have been afflicted with the tettes in my hand for 12 years, and have made trial of many medicines which have been recommended, but all to no effect. Hearing of Paul's Columbian Oil, about the 15th of January last, proving an effectual cure for the ringworm and similar complaints, I immediately got a phial of your Oil, and applied it agreeably to the directions for about two months successively—when the tettes left me, and has not made its appearance since.

SUSANNA PURDEN.

N. B. My Susanna, a child aged 20 months & 6 days, was taken about the middle of July last, with a violent cough, which the neighbours said was the whooping cough; I gave her six drops of the Columbian Oil, which gave immediate relief, and proved an effectual cure.

The above valuable Medicine for sale by
2 Childs & Shaw.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th of September next, at one o'clock, at Mr. Peck's Tavern, at Ellicott's Lower Mills, a tract or parcel of land, called

BACHELOR'S CHOICE.

Lying on the south side of the main falls of Patapasco river, and containing about 100 acres. This land is situate within 15 miles of the city of Baltimore, about five miles from Ellicott's Lower Mills, twelve miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and two miles from the old Frederick-Town road. Mr. Daniel Mackenzie, who resides on the adjoining tract, will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, and interest thereon, one half within nine months and the other half within twelve months from the day of sale; & on payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance of the premises to the purchaser.

JAMES M'GULLOCH.

London-town, July 22, 1811.

In Chancery,

August 2, 1811.

Charles Perrie,

John Perrie, Francis Perrie, Richard Perrie and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree charging the real estate devised by the late John Perrie, of Prince-George's county, to his sons John, Richard and Francis, with the payments to the complainant of a sum of money equal to the sum raised by the administrator of the deceased by the sale of the personal property bequeathed by the said John Perrie to the complainant, and which was sold by the administrator, and by him applied to the payment of the debts of the deceased; the bill states, that the lands, so as aforesaid devised, was charged with the payment of the debts of the deceased, and that the defendant Francis resides out of the State. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of September next, give notice to the said Francis of this application, and of the substance and object of the bill that he may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the first day of January, 1812, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,

Tell.

NICH. BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county court,

April Term, 1811.

ON application to the judges of said county court, by petition in writing, of Samuel B. Duvall, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court, being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel B. Duvall has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Samuel B. Duvall, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the affent 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 filing his said petition, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel B. Duvall, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel B. Duvall then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims

present the same, legally authenticated, for settlement, & all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Duvall near the city of Annapolis, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the first of August last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, made in proportion to his height, is tall, black, with a full face, the whites of his eyes have a yellowish cast, and his upper lip rather thick. Had on when he went away, a cotton shirt, homespun round-about jacket and taloons, striped and dyed of a dark color. It is supposed he is lurking about the farm of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, in the city of Annapolis, or at the Manor of Elk Ridge, as his father lives at the farm, and his brother at the latter place. Any person apprehending the above negro and bringing him in gaol so that I get him again, will receive, if twenty miles from home, Twenty Dollars, if thirty miles, Thirty Dollars, and if a further distance the above reward, and all reasonable travelling expenses paid brought home to the subscriber near the city of Annapolis. THOMAS H. DORSEY, June 26, 1811.

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

WHEREAS it has been satisfactorily presented to me, that a certain JOHN BADGER, who was condemned seven years to the Public Roads, by the honorable Judges of the first Judicial District of Maryland, for House Burning & Horse Stealing, has made his escape from punishment, and is now lurking about Elkton, committing many crimes and alarming the people by his nocturnal plunderings. And Whereas, it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice: I have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and bring to justice, the said JOHN BADGER.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirtieth sixth.

EDW. LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

August 1. The above Proclamation to be published twice in each week for the space of six weeks in the Whig, Sun, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; and the Star, at Easton.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday the 5th inst. living in Anne-Arundel county, on the north side of Severn River, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, the two following negroes, to wit: A negro man named STEPHEN, and a negro woman named MARY, his wife. Stephen is black, about five feet six or seven inches high, 36 or 37 years old, well made, his head remarkably long, and a little round-shouldered; he has a sharp rough face, has a small scar on his cheek, not certain whether the right or left, and when he laughs shews the left of one or two teeth; he has a scar on his right instep, from the cut of an axe, which occasions him to have a moderate limp when walking; his dress when he went away unknown. Mary is a small black woman, five feet four or five inches high, about twenty-five years old, smooth black face, has lost one upper tooth in front and two below; as to her dress it is unknown, as they have taken away with them clothing of different kinds. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the said negroes, and lodging them in any gaol so that I get them again, or twenty-five dollars a-piece.

JESSE RAY.

June 10, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Friday the 6th of September next, the household furniture, and house, the property of Rachel Herron, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

WM. TUCKER, Executor of Rachel Herron, deceased.

August 14, 1811.

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

A WORD TO THE WISE
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery
You wish to adventure in the ocean
Every now drawing in this
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery
You wish to take your chance
Lottery that will positively find
drawing first.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery
AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE
A good remedy for many of the
of human life—take advice to
before it is too late. ONE TICKET
Vaccine Institution Lottery, may
whole of any one or more of the
Capital Prizes, all of which are
drawn, viz.

Prize of 10,000	\$ 10,000
5,000	5,000
1,000	15,000
400	20,000
20,000	80,000
5,000	15,000
1,000	10,000

Present price of Tickets only
most soon advance to five. If
wish to be in the way of good
risking too much of your car
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery
You wish for a Ticket in the
tery in which the first 6,000 bla
each be entitled to four dol
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery
If you have already drawn a
do not forget that fortune may
you (all the capital prizes be
the wheel)—and remember th
give you a better chance if yo
exchange your prizes for an und
Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery

But if you do not feel dispos
from motives of humanity or i
encourage this most invaluable
and would prefer a ticket in
lottery, we will be happy to ac
on the most reasonable ter
Washington Monument or Su
Cash Lotteries; in all of whi
the greatest variety of numbe
we keep accurate check book
and free for the inspection
who may please to call at
and give any information resp
have or any other lottery impa
with the most strict regard to
their dealing.

Cash or undrawn tickets giv
as soon as drawn.

SIMKINS & CALI

Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1811.

5 Tickets in the above
by Childs & Shaw, and G
Annapolis, who receive
Lottery Gazette, containing
the numbers drawn in this Lot

NOTICE,

THAT an election will be
first Monday in September
the several Districts of A
county, for two electors to ch
State of Maryland, dur
five years.

JOHN COR
A. A. Cou

August 21, 1811.

All Hallsows Pa

THE Parish of All Hallows,
ver, being vacant, the vell
engage a clergyman to supp
er. Applications made to
Stewart, near London-town,
vicaration.

There is a glebe-house and
to the parish.

June 10, 1811.

To be Lea

FOR A TERM OF

THAT elegant situation opp
of Annapolis, adjoining
it contains upwards of 300 ac
land, with oyster shell bank
each field, with three negro
improvements, the advantage
ferry boat, having hands used
convenience to one of the bel
the feller, in the State, is v
person wishing to rent, m
Cements in Annapolis, or t
at Easton. I observe that f
but several cedar polls on t
river and creek, I hereby for
from bringing boats or can
my creeks, or taking away a

may apply without they ca
further required.
May 5, 1811.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1811.

[No. 3372.]

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
You wish to adventure in the ONLY LOT-
TERY now drawing in this city.
Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
You wish to take your chance in the
Lottery that will positively finish its
drawing first.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
AN INDEPENDENT FORTUNE
A good remedy for many of the mis-
eries of human life—take advice therefore
before it is too late. ONE TICKET in the
Vaccine Institution Lottery, may gain the
whole of any one or more of the following
Capital Prizes, all of which are yet to be
drawn, viz.

Prize of 10,000 \$ 10,000
5,000 5,000 First
1,000 1,000 Class.
400 20,000
20,000 80,000 2d
5,000 15,000 Class.
1,000 10,000

Present price of Tickets only \$ 4, but
not soon advance to five. If then, you
wish to be in the way of good luck, with-
out risking too much of your cash,

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
You wish for a Ticket in the only Lot-
tery in which the first 6,000 blanks will
each be entitled to four dollars.

Buy a Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
If you have already drawn a small sum
do not forget that fortune may still, per-
haps, have reserved her greatest favours
for you (all the capital prizes being yet in
the wheel)—and remember that we can
give you a better chance if you wish to
exchange your prizes for an undrawn

Ticket in the Vaccine Lottery!
But if you do not feel disposed either
from motives of humanity or interest, to
encourage this most invaluable institution,
and would prefer a ticket in any other
lottery, we will be happy to accommodate
you on the most reasonable terms with
TICKETS, HALVES or QUARTERS in the
Washington Monument or Susquehanna
Canal Lotteries; in all of which we have
the greatest variety of numbers for sale.

We keep accurate check books always
open and free for the inspection of any per-
son who may please to call at our office,
and give any information respecting the ad-
vance or any other lottery impartially, and
with the most strict regard to truth and
fair dealing.

Cash or undrawn tickets given for pri-
zes as soon as drawn.

SIMKINS & CALDWELL.
Baltimore, Aug. 14, 1811.

Tickets in the above Lottery for
sale by Childs & Shaw, and Geo. Shaw &
Co. Annapolis, who receive weekly the
Lottery Gazette, containing a list of all
the numbers drawn in this Lottery.

NOTICE,
THAT an election will be held on the
first Monday in September next, in the
several Districts of Anne-Arundel
County, for two electors to choose the sen-
ators of the State of Maryland for the en-
suing five years.

JOHN CORD, Sheriff,
A. A. County.
August 21, 1811.

All Hallows Parish.
THE Parish of All Hallows, on South Ri-
ver, being vacant, the vestry are desirous
to engage a clergyman to supply such vacan-
cy. Applications made to Mr. William
Stewart, near London-town, will meet with
attention.

There is a glebe-house and land appendant
to the parish.
June 10, 1811.

To be Leased
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
THAT elegant situation opposite to the city
of Annapolis, adjoining Fort Madison,
contains upwards of 300 acres of excellent
land, with oyster shell banks of manure in
each field, with three negro men; and good
improvements, the advantage of keeping a
ferry boat, having hands used to it, and the
convenience to one of the best markets, (for
the seller,) in the state, is very great. Any
person wishing to rent, may apply to Mr.
Clements in Annapolis, or to the subscriber
at Ralston. I observe that some person has
cut several cedar poles on the banks of the
river and creek, I hereby forewarn all persons
from bringing boats or canoes into any of
my creeks, or taking away any sort of wood;

and his heirs.
THOS. WOODFIELD, Trustee.
August 7, 1811.

any apply without they can give good se-
curity is required.
DAVID KERR.
May 6, 1811.

REWARD.
The subscriber
living in An-
napolis, north side of Severn
from the city of An-
napolis, negroes, to wit
JESSE, and a negro
his wife. Stopped
for seven inches high
made, his head
round-shouldered
has a small scar
whether the right
eye shows the loss of
is a scar on his right
eye, which occa-
sionally limps when walk-
ing away unknown
woman, five feet four
inches tall, twenty-five
years of age, has lost one
eye below; as to her
they have taken away
of different kind—
one paid for apprehen-
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again, or twenty-five

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of different kind—
one paid for apprehen-
sion lodging them in any
again, or twenty-five

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable
the chancellor of Maryland, the sub-
scriber will expose to Public Sale, on
Monday the fourteenth day of October
next, at 12 o'clock at Mr. McCoy's Ta-
vern on Elk Ridge.

PART of two tracts of land called Cham-
pion's Forest, The Support, and a tract
of land called Pinkstone's Delight, late
the property of William Hammond, de-
ceased. These lands will be divided into
four lots, viz.

Lot No. 1 contains one hundred and
eighty nine acres, about fifty acres of
which is in wood.

Lot No. 2 contains two hundred acres,
about fifty-five acres in wood.

Lot No. 3 contains three hundred seven-
ty-six and a quarter acres, about eighty
acres in wood. The improvements are a
comfortable dwelling-house, a kitchen, barn
& stables, and all the necessary out houses;
a large orchard, and a good spring of wa-
ter near the house.

Lot No. 4 contains about one hundred
twenty-eight and a quarter acres. This
lot is all woodland except about twenty-
three acres. The improvements a dwell-
ing-house and other out houses.

The above lands are situate within twelve
miles of the city of Baltimore, about four
miles from Elk Ridge Landing, and two
miles from McCoy's, (late Spurrier's) Ta-
vern. The subscriber deems it unneces-
sary to give more particular descriptions,
presuming that persons inclined to pur-
chase will view the premises previous to
the day of sale. Mr. Thomas Jefferies,
who resides on lot No. 3, will show the
premises to any person inclined to pur-
chase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to give
bond to the subscriber, with approved se-
curity, for the payment of the purchase
money with interest thereon, within twelve
months from the day of sale, and on pay-
ment of the purchase money, with interest,
the subscriber is authorised to execute
deeds of conveyances of the premises to
the several purchasers.

WM. H. MARRIOTT, Trustee.
August 14, 1811.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery.

WILL commence drawing on Monday
next, the 26th inst. until which time
Tickets may be had of the subscriber, at
seven dollars fifty cents each—after which
they will advance in price, but may at any
time be procured, as the drawing advances,
at the market price.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
Aug. 21, 1811.

I WILL SELL,
AT PRIVATE SALE,
SEVERAL ACTIVE

Handsome Negro Girls,
From Nine to Fifteen Years of Age.
WILLIAM BROGDEN.
August 21, 1811.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, agreeably to the trust re-
posed in him by an act of the legislature
of Maryland, passed at November session last,
and by virtue of a decree of the chancellor,
dated July 24th, will expose to public sale,
to the highest bidder, on Thursday 5th
of September next, on the premises, a tract of
land, late the residence of Joshua Hall, de-
ceased, being part of a tract called ABING-
TON; there is a comfortable dwelling-house
and kitchen, and other out houses. This
tract contains fifty-two and a half acres, more
or less; is well adapted to all kind of pro-
duce, and has a great sufficiency of timber
and fire-wood; a very thriving young apple
orchard, and other fruit trees. The sub-
scriber thinks it unnecessary to say any more
of this valuable place, as those inclined to pur-
chase will no doubt first view the land. Any
one wishing to view the same, will please to
call on Capt. Henry Woodward, who lives
adjoining the said land. This land will be
sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser to
give bond, with two approved securities, with
interest from the day of sale; and upon the
payment of the whole of the purchase money,
and not before, the subscriber is autho-
rized to convey to the purchaser all the right,
title and interest he has in the said land.

THOS. WOODFIELD, Trustee.
August 7, 1811.

FOREIGN.

By an arrival at New-York.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL & ENGLAND.

By the arrival this day of the Erie, Ro-
binson, in 38 days from Lisbon, we learn
that the French had succeeded in relieving
Badajoz, by a reinforcement of troops, and
that such as had not entered, had fallen back
to Lereña, near Seville. No action had ta-
ken place on the advance of marshall Soult
and Marmont, as the English had taken the
precaution to raise the siege and fall back to
Elvas; but on the French returning to Le-
rena, the English had again advanced and in-
vested Badajoz. The Prince of Orange and
suite had arrived at Lisbon from England, &
Lord Paget was daily expected. Gen. Beres-
ford was about returning to England. It
was reported at Lisbon on the 4th of July,
that the advanced army under gen. Blake had
entered Seville on the 28th of June, but it
was believed that he would make but a short
stay, and return to raise the siege of Cadiz.
Marshall Soult had detached 20,000 troops to
cut off Blake, but his success was considered
doubtful. Five transports with troops under
convoy of a frigate was entering Lisbon
when the Erie came out. It was said to be
very sickly at Badajoz, and no battles had
lately been fought.

Markets entirely stagnated—Flour \$ 11 1-2
to 12 1-2—no sales.

By the above arrival we have received
London papers to the 27th June inclusive, 2
days the latest, and Lisbon Gazettes to the
7th of July. Extracts from the London pa-
pers follow.

FALMOUTH, JUNE 22.
Sailed the Duke of Kent, Packet, for Ha-
lifax and New-York; and the Duke of Cla-
rence, Packet, for Lisbon.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A gentleman who arrived from Copenha-
gen yesterday, informs us, that according to
the accounts received at that city from St.
Petersburg, matters were still in suspense be-
tween France and Russia; but that a favour-
able termination of the differences was ex-
pected, owing to the state of the latter pow-
er's finances. This gentleman had received
a Copenhagen paper, purporting to be an of-
ficial document from France, relative to the
complaints of that government against Russia.
This instrument demanded of Russia, that she
should shut her ports against all trade what-
ever, until her flag, and that of every other
nation, should be respected by Great-Bri-
tain.

The Argo frigate capt. Warren, will sail
in a few days from Portsmouth with Mr. Lil-
ton and suite, for Constantinople.

JUNE 27.

The idea of an immediate rupture between
France and Russia gains ground; particu-
larly since the arrival of a mail from Anhalt last
night. It is mentioned in several letters both
from Stockholm and Gottenburg.

Gottenburg, June 17.

Our letters from Stockholm, speak in po-
sitive terms of a war between France and
Russia. The Russians are fortifying Åland,
where there are 10,000 men. The storm is
certainly gathering, and will most assuredly
be very severely felt.

The following letter is from a gentleman
in an official situation:

"Our account of to-day corroborates what
appears in the news-papers, viz. a rupture
between Russia and France." Add to these
letters the fact of the Danish army being or-
dered to hold itself in readiness to march—
and the circumstance of so large a portion of
the French and Rhenish troops moving to-
wards the frontiers and also the circumstance
of so many of the French generals having
been ordered to Paris.—Maffena, Mortier,
Junot, Ney and others; generals who would
have been kept in Spain if their services had
not been wanted elsewhere. To all this you
must unite the important omissions in Buona-
parte's Speech—the omission of all mention
of Russia—the rage he vents against us for
endeavouring to stimulate other powers against
France, and the doubtful indecisive manner
in which he speaks of the continuance of
peace upon the continent.

The Anhalt mail has brought us another
proof of the benefits which Sweden is to de-
rive from her new Sovereign, and of the sense
she has of those benefits.

Helsingburg, June 25.

A serious insurrection took place among
the peasantry on the 17th and 18th inst. on account
of the conscription; from 12 to 1500 men

assembled armed with scythes, flails, forks,
&c. The military were called in to dis-
perse them; and a dreadful scene ensued, 40
of the peasants were killed and 130 wound-
ed; besides 200 taken prisoners, the others
retired to their homes. Similar acts of insub-
ordination have occurred in other parts of
the kingdom, some of which have been par-
doned, and others visited with death & the se-
verest punishment the law can inflict. It would
seem as if these deluded men viewed the con-
scription not as a measure dictated by mo-
tives of national policy and benefit, but as
the copy of a similar measure originated by a
great continental power (France) and adopt-
ed only from a congeniality of designs and
sentiments with that power.

There is a rumour in circulation that fir
Joseph York will immediately be despatched
to the coast of America, with a Squadron, of
which the Venguer, Edinburgh and Ameri-
ca will form a part.

Some letters by the Malta mail announce
the important intelligence of peace having been
between Turkey and Russia—They add, that
an official communication of that event had
been received. If that had been the fact, it
would have been transmitted to his majesty's
government, who have not received any such
information. Yet we do not think the intel-
ligence improbable. The last Paris papers
stated that the armistice had not been broken
and we know the anxiety which the court
of Petersburg has manifested to put an end to
hostilities with the Porte, under the impression
that it would soon have occasion to employ
its arms in another quarter.

Some time ago we mentioned that the
ARCHDUKE FRANCIS, one of the em-
peror of Austria's brothers, had left Vienna
secretly, with all the valuables he could col-
lect. We now find that he has made his ef-
cape to Malta from whence he means, to pro-
ceed to Messina. The motives of his depar-
ture from his brother's court and territories,
are not yet known.

Mr. Wellesley is appointed chancellor of
the exchequer for Ireland, and has in conse-
quence vacated his seat in parliament, in or-
der to be re-elected, for which purpose he left
town last night for Ireland. He has expre-
ssed his determination not to accept any part
of the salary or emoluments belonging to
that office.

Government have agreed to grant LI-
CENCES TO FRENCH SHIPS, to come
to British ports in ballast, and receive on
board cargoes of coffee and sugar; but those
ships are not allowed to import articles of
French produce in return.

"Windsor, June 26, 2 P. M.

No alteration has taken place in the king's
health for the last three or four days; but
from the general composure of his majesty's
mind, very favourable expectations are in-
dulged. No bulletin has been sent to town
for the last two or three days; but this
morning the following was transmitted:

"The king remains much in the same
state as he was yesterday, at least there is no
alteration for the worse."

Vienna, June 9.

The bankers and principal merchants in
this capital have been convened at the court
banker's, where the minister of finance told
them that the government were perfectly ac-
quainted with the manoeuvres of some of them
which were injurious to the exchange. They
were told that it was the last warning they
would receive from government, and that they
would hereafter be severely punished. They
were forbidden to draw bills of exchange on
each other in order to lend the specie out of
the country, and thus ruin commerce. Since
this warning, the course has a favourable
change.

Paris, June 21.

The Grand Duke of Baden departed this
life on the 10th, after a reign of 65 years.
He is succeeded by his grand-son.

BOSTON, AUG. 16.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Soule arrived yesterday, left Lisbon
on the 4th of July, at which time lord Wel-
lington was still on the frontiers, the French
not having advanced into Portugal. No great
battle had taken place since that of Albuera.
Capt. S. makes it certain that the accounts in
the N. York Morning Post of a tremendous
battle, which closed on the 19th of June,
leaving 12,000 French and 9000 British dead
on the field, is a total fabrication, with all
the circumstances attending it. There had
been no fighting of any consequence, after
the attacks made on Badajoz mentioned in

since. His lordship's head quarters were at Es-
tras, but a small distance within the limits of

Portugal. The British reinforcements which had recently arrived were gone on to join the army, and his lordship had demanded of the regency further levies of the Portuguese troops, expecting as it was supposed, that he might find it necessary to hazard a serious battle. Provisions were plenty at Lisbon—and remained low, but it was expected they would advance, in case the army should come again within the vicinity of that city.

The papers contain no important news of any kind. The following letter from Lord Wellington to Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, shows that nothing had transpired. It is dated June 27th.

"The enemy have made an extensive reconnaissance with a large body of cavalry, near the posts of Elvas and Campo Major on the morning of the 22d.—The cavalry of the army of the South pretended to direct their course against Elvas, passing for this purpose the neighbourhood of Olivença and the woods situated between that and Badajoz, at the same time that the cavalry of the army of Portugal made a circuit near Campo Major, desisting from that into the vicinity of Badajoz. The cavalry of the army of the South managed to cut off one of our picquets, of the 11th reg. of light dragoons, which occupied a post at Caia in front of Elvas. I presume this was owing to a mistake on the part of the capt. supposing the regiment of French hussars to be a body of our cavalry sent to relieve him."

He then observes, that excepting one or two trifling affairs such as the above, every thing was quiet. The enemy had extended along the Guadiana between Badajoz & Merida, with a view to obtain subsistence. He concludes by observing that the recent movements of the French armies, concentrating themselves in the south, must give great relief to the Spaniards, as they might destroy the convoys of the enemy, and strengthen their principal cities, and adds he, they will be exposed to our operations.

By the above arrival a gentleman of this town received a Lisbon paper of July 2, from which the subsequent articles are selected.

The Portuguese are so exasperated at their cruel invaders, that they would destroy every French prisoner, if it were not for the protection afforded by the English. To prevent prisoners being killed Lord Wellington gives a bounty for every one who is brought to the British quarters alive.

A letter from London, dated June 21, says, "At the last accounts from St. Petersburg, (27th May) the Russian markets were very promising, in consequence of our alarms, of war with the U. States. Indigo has been sold at 700 roubles; white Havana sugar, 37 to 38; pepper, 30 in demand; coffee, inferior Java, 37 to 42; do. fine 50 to 55; cotton 32 to 40; exchange 12 1-2 to 3-4.

VALLADOLID, JUNE 7.

Gen. Sebastiani has arrived here, with an escort of 90 infantry and 30 cavalry. A great convoy has been surprised 5 leagues from Victoria, the enemy lost one thousand men, and a general and 800 prisoners were liberated, and many carriages loaded with booty were taken. Gen. S. is much out of health. A detachment from Salamanca has also arrived with sick soldiers.

SALAMANCA, JUNE 10.

Gen. Fournier, who belongs to the cavalry of Drouets division, has arrived here with a small escort. Some say, that he is sick, others that he is ordered to France. The General of division Foy, has attempted the English line at Gallegos, but was repulsed with loss. The army of Marmont has defied for Bano.

LISBON, JULY 2.

Information from Villa Real, in Tralos Montes, dated June 21, states, that corps of Spaniards from Villa Franca and Puebla de Sanabria, had moved towards Astorga and Benavente; that on the 20th, the French demolished the walls of Astorga, and abandoned that city.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 22, FROM PORTUGAL.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship *Elves Grace*, Brown, in 33 days from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 17th July.

From capt. Brown, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have received the following verbal intelligence, viz:

"That the allied army had gone into cantonments, between Badajoz and Abrantes, & the headquarters were at Campo Major. That a reinforcement of about 5,000 men arrived from England, a few days before captain B. sailed, and more were daily expected.

The Spaniards still held the pass of Figueras. An unsuccessful attempt had been lately made by the French to force the Spaniards from it.

The main body of the French army were in the neighbourhood of Merida.

Gen. Hill had arrived from England, and had taken command of Marshal Beresford's

division, who had reached Lisbon on his way home.

Gen. Graham, arrived at Lisbon, from Cadiz, and it was not expected he would return there again.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Henry, capt. Moore, 50 days from Plymouth, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received London papers to the 29th June, and Plymouth of the 2d ultimo. Capt. Bingham's official account of the Little Belt affair had been received in England, but was not published in the papers. From the following accounts, it appears, that war with this country was expected in England. The collector of Plymouth informed captain Moore previous to his sailing that the expectation was, that an embargo would be immediately laid on American vessels in British ports.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

A mail from N. York and Halifax arrived yesterday; and at the same time government received despatches, which contain captain Bingham's account of the action between the Little Belt, of 18 guns, and the President, of 44 guns. It appears, as in the first instance we were persuaded it would prove, that the attack of the American upon his majesty's ship was as wanton and unprovoked as it was perfidious and cowardly; and unless the outrageously hostile conduct of capt. Rogers is explicitly disclaimed by the American government, and proper reparation made for it, we do not hesitate to say that it is due to our national honour and character to inflict the most signal chastisement on the aggressor, of which the naval power of England is capable. It will be recollected that Buonaparte, in his speech to the Legislative Body, stated that "America was making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be respected, and that he would second her." It remains to be seen whether the present flagrant outrage was a concerted measure between the French and American governments, or whether the latter, finding that G. Britain would afford no plausible pretext for hostilities, directed the most wanton act of aggression to be committed. We are far from willing for a war with America; but unless these points be satisfactorily explained, we shall suffer both in our honour and our interest, if exemplary chastisement be not immediately inflicted.

[Morning Post.]

Of the despatches received by government, nothing has yet publicly transpired; but in the Royal Nova-Scotia Gazette of the 29th ult. (with which we have been favoured) we find the account given by the officers of the Little Belt, on their arrival at Halifax.

A letter from Gottenburg, dated June 21, says, "The rumour of a more friendly understanding between a great Northern Power and Great-Britain very strongly gains ground, nay, it is even looked upon by some well informed persons as a matter decided upon; and should Sweden follow the same course, our exchange will greatly come in favour of this country, and naturally against the importation of produce for her."

Parliamentary Session.

It is confidently stated, that it is determined to finish the investigations and pronounce judgments in the House of Lords, upon the long pending cases of the Banbury and the Berkeley Peerages before prorogation takes place. A great deal of private business still remains to be disposed. Wednesday night is the day spoken for the prorogation.

Orders have been issued to provide the full complement of the crews of several frigates which have been put under orders to proceed immediately to the Baltic.

In the evidence annexed to the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the petition of the weavers, &c. of Manchester, Bolton, Lancaster, Paisley, Ayre, Renfrew, &c. it is stated by Joseph Hanson, Esq. of Strangway's Hall, the manager of the Manchester petition, that the average wages of mechanics in Lancashire did not amount to more than 8s. a week in Feb. last, and that the average earnings of the cotton manufacturers, of whom one third were out of employment, did not exceed 7s. The number of spinners in Manchester and its vicinity, is computed at 9000, and the number of weavers, including women, at 12,000. When in full employment, the average earnings of the weavers are stated at 11s. per week, and when only partly employed at 5s. 6d. At the same time the witness mentions that the common rate which he pays for country labour, at his own residence, is 2s. 6d. per day. A Mr. Smith from Glasgow, was also examined, the substance of whose evidence was, that earnings of the manufacturers in that part of the country are only one third of what they were 19 years ago.

Paris papers to the 23d inst. arrived yesterday. Their contents are unimportant. They relate chiefly to the fetes, balls and plays, to be given by Buonaparte, in order to amuse his slaves and divert their attention from the present discouraging and disastrous state of

the empire.

Admiral Sir J. Sidney Yorke, one of the lords of the admiralty, is immediately to hoist

his flag on-board the Vengeur, 74 guns, at Spithead; the Edinburgh and Denmark, of 74 each, and the Pyramus frigate, are also under his command. The utmost exertions are making for the equipment of these ships, and the admiral will leave town directly.—America is rumoured to be the destination of this squadron.

They write from St. Petersburg, that the emperor Alexander has sustained a serious injury by a fall from his horse. The blow which he received was on his head, but his life was not considered as in danger.

Letters from Memel, of the 9th inst. inform us, that the French are busily employed in fortifying themselves in all the towns of Prussia of which they are masters; while the Russians, on their side are not less active in completing the defence of the Polish frontiers.

Two troops of the 9th Light Dragoons, from Aliburton, embarked at Plymouth dock on Wednesday; and two troops more were expected to embark yesterday. The 5th, or Queen's own Guards, embarked also on Wednesday.

JUNE 30.

London, Sunday Evening, 6 o'clock.

All the accounts from Windsor concur in representing his majesty to be in a better state of mental and bodily health than he has been at any period since the commencement of his indisposition in October last. The greatest care is still taken to prevent all intrusions which may provoke irritation, and retard recovery. The subsequent is the bulletin shown this afternoon at St. James's:

"His majesty continues much the same as during the last week."

Ministers have not received any advices from the allied armies during the week.—The next arrivals will probably bring accounts of another sanguinary conflict having taken place on the banks of the Guadiana. It is reported that it has been deemed expedient to raise the siege of Badajoz; of such an event no certain accounts have been received, and it is more probable that that important fortress is in possession of the allies.

The question of war or peace between France and the northern powers, seems still to be suspended in an equal balance.

The affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate, still continues to make a great impression upon the minds of the people in the capital, and as far as I can learn upon the country at large. It is said that government has received an official despatch relative to the transaction, from the admiral on the Halifax station; but it did not appear in the Gazette of last night, as was expected. It will probably be kept back until the result of an inquiry upon the subject by our minister at Washington. Enough however, may be collected to satisfy any reasonable mind—any man who has the honour and interest of his country at heart, that the conduct of the American was "lawless, unprincipled and cowardly in the extreme, and cannot be viewed in any other light than a wanton and wicked act of aggression, unless explicitly disavowed, and amply atoned for by the American government."

PLYMOUTH, JULY 2.

We have just received an account that the Jaspur sloop of war is arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon; she brings an account of the siege of Badajoz being raised, and that Lord Wellington was gone to meet the French armies. A dreadful and sanguinary contest may therefore shortly be expected.

In Sweden a rebellious disposition has been discovered by the people, in the resistance to the conscription, the military have been called out and a vast number of lives lost in consequence of their resistance.

Our American connections are still in a state of painful uncertainty; war seems the most probable termination of the present unhappy differences, which have so long exsisted between the two nations, and perhaps, if the question of peace or war were decided and that the latter were unfortunately chosen, it would be much more for the benefit of Great Britain than the present disagreeable state of suspense can be. The attack by the President on the Little Belt, seems from the account given by the Montrose packet, to have been wanton and unprovoked.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 26.

The Porte has hitherto published nothing respecting the catastrophe by which the Pacha of Egypt exterminated, by a single blow all the Mamelukes; all that we know upon this come through private letters, according to which the Pacha was forced to adopt this terrible measure in consequence of the mutinies of the Mamelukes. The carnage lasted six hours. Those who escaped the first massacre were sought after with great care, drawn from their hiding places, dragged into the streets and massacred: their wives and children were sold as Slaves. The number of Mamelukes who perished in this bloody execution

reigned a long time in Egypt, where it formed an aristocratic government.

DOMESTIC.

VINCENNES, JULY 27.
INDIANS.

For some days past very considerable alarm has existed in this place and its neighbourhood, occasioned by the approach of Shawanoe chief Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, with a considerable number of Indians.

The hostile intentions which have been unequivocally manifested by this insolent ditti, and the information which has been conveyed from various sources as well to the Governor, as to Gen William Clark, the Indian agent at St. Louis, that it had been determined to surprise this place, were sufficient to excite the attention of the people, and that of the Executive of the Territory. Captain Wilson, whom we mentioned as having been sent some time since on a mission to the Prophet by the Governor, the former informed that the governor insisted upon bringing but a small party with him in contemplated visit to this place; with the injunction he positively promised to come. He has, however, violated his word, and is now within a short distance of us with a number of men, which are totally unnecessary, if peace is his object, and which, but for the military preparations which the Governor has made, would be sufficient to sack and burn this town, and murder its inhabitants. Fifty three canoes have certainly been counted bearing from two to ten men each, and there are besides a number that have come by land; we cannot estimate the whole at less than 250 or 300 men—these are available; what further number may be created in the woods to the north of us, or are coming on, we know not—at any rate, appearances are such as to require that every precaution be taken.

Since Sunday last Tecumseh has been within 70 or 80 miles of us with his band, has not yet arrived—what can be the cause of this delay, but to tire us out, and put us off our guard? Every thing tends more fully to convince us of the propriety—say, the absolute necessity of the defensive measures adopted by our executive—and we feel confident that the preparations for defence made by the governor, will deter him at this time from making any attempt to put his villainous scheme into execution, or of its certain failure, should he attempt it.

On Thursday last, capt. Wilson was sent up by the governor to meet Tecumseh, and to ascertain the cause of his delay, and to know when he would be down—capt. Wilson returned yesterday and reports, that after a great deal of evasion and equivocation on the part of Tecumseh, he informed he would be here to day. He had, however, not arrived when this paper was put to press.

RUTLAND, AUG. 7.

Effects, &c. of the late Deluge in Clarendon.

In Clarendon, the flood was terrible in its extreme. Here were such dreadful scenes that the ruins fill the beholder with grief, astonishment and surprise. The once pleasant seats of inhabitants are now made desolate. Where once were meadows and fields of grain, nothing but huge rocks and trees, torn from hills and mountains, are now to be seen. The destruction was made by a stream called Caledon, which descends from the mountain, and is generally a small harmless stream. This river in several instances, left the usual channel, and now empties into Otter Creek, nearly a mile distant from where it did before the flood. After nearly destroying a grist mill, saw mill, and a carding machine, &c. &c. forsook them; and it appears almost impossible to turn the current in that course again. The principal sufferers in Clarendon, are the heirs of the late Jonathan Parker, Esq. the Messrs. Arnolds, Wilbour, B. Parker, E. Flagg, Esq. the widow of the late Mr. W. Folger. Others suffered less. The estate of the late Esq. Parker, had four dwelling-houses destroyed, in all of which were families. Among them were the large white house formerly occupied by Esq. Parker, the tavern. This building was not entirely demolished, but undermined, and tipped into the torrent. All the buildings around it, except the frame of a barn were carried away. This, and some of the small dwellings adjacent, became surrounded with water before the inhabitants were aware of the danger in which they were placed. The water around them exhibited a vast and mighty deep, and was rushing into their dwellings. The several families fled to a large barn on the premises. The boards on the lower story were torn off, that the building might be left exposed to the torrent; and women and children were conveyed upon the scaffold. In this situation they remained nearly through the dreary night, expecting every moment to enter a watery grave. Of those who went into the barn are, however, excepted, Mrs. Wescott and another woman. Mrs. Wescott was then in ill health, and was

transported by human carriers on a pole, through the water, where in many places it was several feet deep, to Mr. Robert

Wilbour's. The other woman, we believe Mrs. Parker, fled with a young child in her arms, through the water up to her armpits, to her neighbouring house. The dwelling-house was surrounded with rivers of water, and threatened with immediate destruction. The family in it remained in this deplorable situation during the night—expecting every moment to become victims to the wrath of the family, it is said, after some time they fled to a place where they had an apple tree for safety where they remained for several hours. It is presumed that the trees round the house did much in relieving it. It was two or three days before the family was able to stem the rivers of water which surrounded them. The house was damaged, and every thing around it destroyed nearly. The masts of rocks and trees were brought from the mountains, and were wonderful to behold. Trees which measured two and three feet through, are still seen, and in some instances, piled upon each other, and in some instances, piled upon the fertile plains, stripped of their leaves, and in some instances, piled upon the rocks, and in some instances, piled upon the fertile plains, covered the rich soil, and weighed several tons, cover the rich soil, and weighed several hundred acres. Some of the masts of rocks, &c. some miles were carried away, &c. some miles, we believe, has been made in the damage sustained in Clarendon—it is great.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 20.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant, to another equally so in this city.

"ST. CROIX, AUG. 10."

"We have certain accounts here of a dreadful insurrection among the negroes, which broke out in the island of Jamaica. They were aided by the people of Domingo, headed by Christophe. They have been the town of Kingston is burning. This is a melancholy event, and it is feared that the islands, will be forever ruined."

Captain Tew, from St. Bartholomew, arrived here on Sunday last, informed us of the late destructive hurricane which, the north-east quarter of the year, appeared to be falling into the sea, and which had been, several days before his departure, gradually opening some of his failing the cavity thus made about 11 feet wide which appeared to be a singular phenomenon.

Yesterday as the Steamboat was passing the Kills one of the wheels ran over John Simonson, who was fishing, and killed him on the spot.

ALEXANDRIA, A LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Dyer, of the ship William, who arrived here yesterday, left the fifteenth of July. On the day he was an officer belonging to the army, who informed him that there were engagements between the troops in which there had been great slaughter, that the action had terminated in favour of the allied army. They were still at Badajoz. The Portuguese were defeated. It was said Marmont had been killed in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, and that Beresford was pursuing a fleet of transports had arrived from the reinforcement of Cavalry with army.

A Portuguese gentleman read of the above mentioned engagements, Dyer, from a Lisbon paper, which seemed greatly pleased; but he did not recollect any of the particulars. Market at Lisbon, dull, but favourable prospect of their improvement.

Despatch from Lord Wellington, Joaze, July 4. Since my last of the 27th ult. has withdrawn the greater part of that he had near Badajoz. On least, gen. Cotton, with a party, reconnoitred along the river Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not find any of the enemy's army in the vicinity and cavalry of Badajoz, and at Montijo.

According to my official information of Portugal, (late Maffei) on the right of the Guadiana, between Merida and Montijo, maintaining at Montijo. The army under the left of that river (Guadiana) has left to Zafra. It is said of his infantry has been detached and marched for Seville, and have withdrawn the train of the army from Badajoz, with which they have sent it to the place.

The account of the evacuation by part of the troops under Beresford, and they have directed to the kingdom of Leon, &c. from San Silveira, of the 2d inst. The evacuation of Astorga, and by accounts from Valladolid that Marshal Bessieres has left

ES, JULY 27.

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NEW-YORK, AUG. 20. IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable
merchant, to another equally so in this city—
ated.

"ST. CROIX, AUG. 1.

"We have certain accounts here of a
insurrection among the negroes hav
broke out in the island of Jamaica—it
seems they were aided by the people of St.
Domingo, headed by Christophe. This day
we hear the town of Kingston is burnt to ash
—This is a melancholy event, and its ef
fect through the Islands, will be serious and
dramatic."

Captain Tew, from St Bartholomew's, who
arrived here on Sunday last, informs that
the late destructive hurricane at that
date, the north-east quarter of that island
appeared to be falling into the sea, and the
track across had been, several days previous
to his departure, gradually opening. At the
time of his falling the cavity thus made was a
bout 11 feet wide which appeared bottomless.
The inhabitants were much alarmed by this
singular phenomenon.

Yesterday as the Steamboat was passing
up the Kills one of the wheels ran over Mr.
John Simonson, who was fishing in a skiff,
and killed him on the spot.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 22.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Capt. Dyer, of the ship William and John
who arrived here yesterday, left Lisbon on
the fifteenth of July. On the day he sailed
he saw an officer belonging to the allied ar
my, who informed him that there had been a
severe engagement between the two armies,
in which there had been great slaughter, and
that the action had terminated favourably to
the allied army. They were still besieging
Badajoz. The Portuguese were in high spi
rits. It was said Marmont had gone after
Gen. Blake in the neighbourhood of Seville,
and that Beresford was pursuing him. A
fleet of transports had arrived from England
with a reinforcement of Cavalry for the Bri
tish army.

A Portuguese gentleman read an account
of the above mentioned engagement to Capt.
Dyer, from a Lisbon paper, with which he
seemed greatly pleased; but Capt. D. does
not recollect any of the particulars.

Market at Lisbon, dull, but there was a
favourable prospect of their improving.
Despatch from Lord Wellington, dated St.
Joao, July 4.

Since my last of the 27th ult. the enemy
has withdrawn the greater part of his force
that he had near Badajoz. On the 2d inst.
Lieut. Gen. Cotton, with a part of his caval
ry, reconnoitred along the rivers Xevoa and
Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not meet with
any of the enemy. A small body of in
fantry and cavalry, until he arrived
at Montijo.

According to my official information the
army of Portugal, (late Massena's) is posted
on the right of the Guadiana, between Mon
tanches and Merida, maintaining a small post
at Montijo. The army under Soult is on
the left of that river (Guadiana,) extending
his left to Zafra. It is said that a division
of his infantry has been detached from the
army and marched for Seville. The enemy
have withdrawn the train of heavy artillery
from Badajoz, with which they took that
place, and have sent it to the south.

The account of the evacuation of Albu
ni by part of the troops under Bonet, is con
firmed, and they have directed their march
to the kingdom of Leon. I have accounts
from Gen. Silveira of the 25th ult. announ

ing the evacuation of Alforda by the enemy,
and by accounts from Valladolid, it appears
that Marshal Bessieres has left that city, car

rying with him all the troops he could, and
moved towards Rio Seco, from whence he
went to Benevente, on the 15th ult. and it is
said the next day (the 16) attacked that ci
ty. Their number appear to be greater than
at first stated.

I have nothing official of the movements of
Gen. Blake since the 17th, on which day his
head quarters were at Alofna and his advan
ced guard, under the command of Gen. Bal
lesteros at Cerro.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) AUG. 21.

Came to an anchor near Port Penn, district
of Delaware, early on Monday morning, the
French privateer schooner Marengo; said to
be on a cruise from L'Orient, out 4 months,
bound to Philadelphia, but from her movements
it is probable she will not proceed higher than
Reedy point. A Port Penn sloop owned
by Mr. Lord, was seen along side the privateer
some time, and during which the tackles
were at work.

The custom house boat, Skillington inspec
tor, has been detached in pursuit of the thal
lop. Should the run to Philadelphia or else
where, it may not be improper to examine
Mr. Lord. After he left the French private
er he hoisted a fluddensail which he procur
ed on board, one of the men on board has said,
that this is the same privateer, recently seen
near Sandy Hook, and that he entered on
board there.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.

ELECTION NOTICES.

We are requested to state, that WILLI
AM H. MARRIOTT will again serve, if
elected, as a Delegate for Anne-Arundel
county to the next General Assembly. 4

WE are authorised to say, Dr. ANDER
SON WARFIELD will again serve the peo
ple of Anne-Arundel county as a member
of the legislature, if elected. 2

The court of Inquiry directed by the Se
cretary of the Navy, to investigate the affair
between the President and Little-Belt, con
sists of Com. Decatur, as President, and
Captains Chas. Stewart and Isaac Chauncey,
as associate members, and Nathan Sandford,
Esq. as judge-advocate. The court is to
be held in this city, where all the members
now are—and we understand that they will
enter on the business of their appointment in
a few days. [N. York paper.]

From the London (Monthly) Magazine,
June 8.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the British and Foreign Bible Society,
was held on the 1st of May, and did not
fall short in interest, of any of the former
meetings. The expenditure of the Society,
in diffusing the scriptures in various nations,
is in every quarter of the globe, amounts, for
the past year, to £30,000—and the number
of Bibles distributed, to one half of the
whole number dispersed in the 6 preceding years.

Marine Eruption near St. Michaels.

The public were not long since apprised of
this eruption; but as the particulars of this
remarkable phenomenon could not then be
enumerated, we deem it our duty to avail our
selves of the information of a gentleman re
cently from that place, who has politely com
municated the following account, to which
we with pleasure give publicity.

"On the first part of June last, the inha
bitants of the Island of St. Michaels were
much alarmed and astonished by the appear
ance of smoke, which apparently issued from
the earth, spread over the western part of the
Island, and continued for the space of two
days. This smoke was so strongly impreg
nated with a sulphureous quality, that the re
sidents of that part of the Island were nearly
suffocated. At the expiration of the above
mentioned time, an immense eruption was
discovered to proceed from the bottom of
the ocean, whose depth at that place was 50
fathoms, at about six leagues distance from
the principal town or village of St. Michaels,
called Ponta Delgada, and one mile from the
shore. This eruption continued for two days
more, emitting nothing but fire and smoke,
which appeared to spread as much as 3 miles
around its vicinity, and then disappeared en
tirely for the space of only a few hours, when
it again commenced its volcanic vomiting one
league farther to the westward, in the same
direction from the shore.

"Now was to be seen one of the most aw
ful and magnificent sights that the eye of man
ever beheld. Let the reader picture to his
glowing imagination a tremendous marine
volcano in its most violent operations; call
ing forth continually immense bodies of spark
ling fire, beautifully variegated with every
colour of the rainbow, intermixed with rising
volumes of smoke, at the same time very large
rocks are seen ascending to an astonishing
perpendicular height, till their force being
spent, they return with increasing velocity,

to regaining the bottom, when the terrific thun
dering; then let him add the terrific thunder
ings of the greatest naval battle that was e

ver fought; and he will have a complete de
scription of this "awfully sublime" spectacle.

"This last eruption lasted about six days.
When it subsided, and the smoke disappeared,
a small island was discovered in that place,
composed of rocks cemented together by a
lava similar to that which comes from burning
mountains. This Island is supposed to be a
bout one mile in circumference, and nearly
round; having a large basin of water in the
centre, apparently half a mile in circumfer
ence.

"During the continuance of this mon
strous effort of nature, numerous flocks of
earthquakes were felt over the whole Island.
The only damage done that we know of, was
the overthrow of eleven small houses on the
western part of the Island, which were entire
ly demolished. The occupants were obliged
to decamp very suddenly, in order to avoid
being buried in the ruins of their habitations.
A visit to the new Island was contemplated
immediately. The result of this visit will
no doubt prove highly interesting to the phi
losopher, as well as important to the navigator.

"The impatient curiosity of three gentle
men was very near being paid with the loss of
their lives. In attempting a visit previous to
the termination of the eruption, they were,
notwithstanding their greatest efforts, drawn
by an overpowering fuction of air about half
a mile as they supposed, into the immense bo
dy of surrounding smoke. They remained
one hour and a half, much frightened by
their perilous situation. When, at length
the glorious light of Heaven again shone up
on them, they were much surprised to find
their faces, hands, clothes and sails, quite
blackened, and the deck of their vessel entire
ly covered more than an inch thick with a
coarse black cinder like those found in a
black-smith's shop. This new Island is in
lat. 37, 46, lon. 25, 58.

"It is not yet ascertained whether a vessel
can or cannot pass through between this new
island and the old land. This and many o
ther particulars will be the fruits of the ex
pected investigation of this wonderful gift of
old Neptune." [Boston Palladium.]

Church Lottery.

THE Managers of St. Anne's Church
Lottery, in consequence of not having re
ceived returns from all their Agents, have
been compelled to postpone the drawing
for a few days. As soon as complete re
turns are made the public will be notified
of the time and place of drawing. They
are happy to announce the rapid sale of
tickets. All those disposed to purchase
will find it advisable to make early appli
cation, as tickets will shortly be advanced
to five dollars fifty cents.

Annapolis, Aug. 27, 1811.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY?
For repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church
in the city of Annapolis.

1 Prize of	3,000 dls. is	3,000 dls.
1 do.	1,500	1,500
8 do.	25 tickets each	1,000
2 do.	500 dls.	1,000
3 do.	200	600
5 do.	100	500
10 do.	50	500
20 do.	15	300
30 do.	10	300
850 do.	6	5,100

950 Prizes, 14,000 dls.
1850 Blanks—Not two to a Prize.

The Cash Prizes subject to a deduction of
15 per cent.

Stationary Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn blank a prize of 25 Tickets,	
from No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.	
1st do. on 5th day, prize	100 dls.
1st do. on 10th day,	200
1st do. on 15th day,	200
1st do. on 20th day,	500
1st do. on 22d day, prize 25 Tickets, from	
No. 26 to No. 30, inclusive.	
1st do. on 25th day, prize 25 do. from No.	
31 to No. 75, inclusive.	
1st do. on 26th day, prize 25 do. from No.	
76 to No. 100, inclusive.	
1st do. on 27th day, prize 25 do. from No.	
101 to No. 125, inclusive.	
1st drawn ticket on 28th day,	1,300 dls.

The other Ticket Prizes, from No. 126
to No. 200, inclusive, to be marked A B C,
& to be put in the Wheel as Floating Prizes.
N. B. The reserved numbers are not en
titled to draw those Ticket prizes in which
such numbers are respectively included.

This Lottery will positively be completed
in 28 days drawing from the time of com
mencement. 100 Tickets to be drawn each
day in every week Sundays excepted.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

JAMES P. MAYNARD,

JAMES DUVALL,

HENRY MAYNARDIER,

AMCIEL RIDOUT,

JAMES SHAW,

LEWIS NETH, JUN.

JOHN GOLDBER

Tickets to be had of any of the
—Present price 5 dols.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, The House

Lately occupied by me in West-street. It
is commodious, having ten rooms, besides
three porches, a kitchen and cellars, has a
smoke-house, dry-well, &c. and is in a heal
thy and pleasant situation. The terms to
a purchaser will be made easy, if applica
tion is made before it is rented. For terms
apply to

JOHN BREWER.

Annapolis, August 21, 1811.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of four writs of *venditioni ex*
ponas, and one writ of *fi. facias*, is
sued out of Anne-Arundel county
court, and to me directed will be exposed
to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day
of September next, at the Union Tavern,
in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and interest, of Sa
muel Ward, in and to two tracts or
parcels of land called *Anna's Desire*, and
Ward's Prospect, containing about 330 a
cres, situate in Anne-Arundel county, with
in a short distance of Rawlings's tavern &
Mount Pleasant Ferry; late the property
of said Samuel Ward. Seized and taken
at the suits of Samuel Hopkins, use Abra
ham Simmons, Lewis Duvall, use of
Labes & Co, McDonald and Ridgely, as
assignees of Hodges and Estep, Benjamin
Welch, of Robt. and Ruth Nackey. Sale
to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms
Cash. 2 JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of a writ of *fi. facias* to me
directed out of Anne-Arundel county
court, will be exposed to public sale, on
Thursday the 12th day of September
next, at the Union Tavern, in the city
of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and interest, of John
Merriken in and to a tract or parcel of
land called *Merriken's Scotland*, contain
ing forty acres, situated on the north side
of Severn River, in the neighbourhood of
Horatio Ridout, Esquire; late the property
of said John Merriken. Seized and tak
en at the suit of Henry Howard, of John.
Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.—Terms
cash. 2 JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni ex*
ponas, issued out of Anne-Arundel county
court, and to me directed, will be exposed
to public sale, on Thursday the 12th day
of September next, at the Union Tavern,
in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and estate, of
George C. Stewart, in and to one un
divided fourth part of a tract of land call
ed *Aberdeen*, containing upwards of three
hundred acres, situated in Anne-Arundel
county, about three miles from Annapolis,
and adjoining the plantation of Jasper E.
Tilly, Esquire, at South river Ferry.
Seized and taken as the property of said
George C. Stewart, at the suit of Lewis
Duvall, for the use of M'Kean and Wood
land, and William Alexander, for the use
of James P. Maynard & Co. Sale to com
mence at 4 o'clock.—Terms cash. 2

JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni ex*
ponas, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel
county court, will be exposed to public
sale, on Thursday the 12th day of Sep
tember next, at the Union Tavern, in
the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title and interest of Sa
muel Anderson, in and to about sixty
six acres of land, being an undivided part
of a tract of land called *Providence*, devis
ed to him by his father the late William
Anderson, of this county, situated in the
Fork of Patuxent river, and within a small
distance of James Anderson, junior. Seized
and taken as the property of said Samuel
Anderson, at the suit of Andrew Ander
son, assignee of Ruth and Benjamin Gai
ther. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.—
Terms cash. 2 JOHN CORD, Shff.

Aug. 21, 1811.

By virtue of a writ of *fi. facias*, issued
out of Anne-Arundel county court, and
to me directed, will be exposed to public
sale, on Thursday the 12th day of Sep
tember next, at the Union Tavern, in
the city of Annapolis,

ALL the right, title & interest of William
Anderson, in and to about 66 acres of
land, being an undivided part of a tract
of land called *Providence*, devised to him in
the last will of his father the late William
Anderson of this county; situated in the
Fork of Patuxent river, and within a small
distance of James Anderson, junior. Seized
and taken as the property of said William
Anderson, at the suit of James Anderson.
Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.—Terms
cash. 2

Aug. 21, 1811.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

The following beautiful lines are taken from the Boston Review.

Sure to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest,
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

On wings of ecstasy they rise
Beyond where worlds material roll;
Till some fair filter of the skies,
Receives the unpolluted soul.

There, at the Almighty Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living light,
The choir of infant seraphs stand
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

Chained for a dreary length of years
Down to these elements below,
Some flain the sky-born spirit bears,
Contracted from this world of woe.

That inextinguishable beam,
With dult united at our birth,
Shed a more dim discoloured gleam,
The more it lingers upon earth.

Closed in this dark abode of clay
The stream of glory faintly burns;
Nor unobscured, the lucid ray,
To its own native fount returns.

But when the lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb.

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts unclouded as it came.

Oh, Anna! be that solace thine;
Let hope her healing charm impart:
And soothe, with melodies divine,
The anguish of a mother's heart.

Oh! think the darlings of thy love
Divested of its earthly clod,
Amid unnumbered saints above,
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain;
Still, still thy griefs thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.

The days of pain, the nights of care,
The bosom's agonizing strife,
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,
No! they forget them not with life.

Scarce could their germinating conceive,
While in this vale of tears they dwell,
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve
The sufferance thou for them has felt.

But there the soul's perennial flower
Expands in never-fading bloom;
Spurn at the grave's poor transient hour,
And shoots immortal from the tomb.

No weak unformed idea, there,
Toils, the mere promise of a mind;
The tide of intellect flows clear,
Strong, full, unchanging and refined.

Each anxious care, each rending sigh,
That wrung for them the present's breath,
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee, with looks of love, they bend,
For thee the Lord of life implores,
And oft from faintest bliss descend,
Thy wounded quiet to restore.

Oft in the stillness of the night
They smooth the pillow for thy bed:
Oft till the morn's returning light,
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such streams as fountains employ,
They whisper to thy bosom, peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.

Then dry henceforth the bitter tear,
Their part and thine inverted see!
Thou wert their guardian angel here,
They guardian angel's now to thee.

Advertisement.

TO BE LEASED FOR ONE YEAR,
THAT valuable and well known Farm,
called GREENBERRY POINT, opposite
the city of Annapolis, with liberty to sow
wheat this fall. There are about 400 acres
of arable land, a tolerable orchard, a con-
venient dwelling-house, a large new corn-
house, together with other improvements.
The land is remarkably rich, and produces
corn, wheat and tobacco, in great abundance,
is very convenient to one of the best markets
in the State for the feller, and abounds with
fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their several
seasons. Any person inclined to rent the
said farm, may apply to Thomas H. Bowie,
Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber in
Edison, Talbot county.

JNO. M. G. EMORY.

June 19, 1811.

N. B. Any person renting the above farm
will not be obliged to leave it at the expira-

tion of the term, provided we can agree as to the
terms.

PAUL'S DOMESTIC INFALLIBLE COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed medicine
is a native of America, and the composition
is the production of American soil, consequently
it is in every sense of the word domestic, it is
not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous
foreign certificates of persons from whom by the
great distance that separates us 'tis impossible to
obtain information, therefore the public has better
security for their money as there cannot be
the least shadow of deception to cover his medi-
cine, for he simply appears before the community
with his invention and an experimental detail of
the various cases in which it really is so. Der-
fully efficacious, and in which he is supported by
the following certificates of respectable characters,
whose names are not only subscribed, but their
persons may be also consulted, being residents with-
in the circle of our own neighbourhood. The fol-
lowing are the complaints in which the Columbi-
an Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely
ever fails of effecting a cure, viz: Rheumatism,
Consumption, Pains in any parts of the body,
but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and
Coughs, Toothach, Pleuritis, Cholice, Cramps,
External and Internal Bruises, Sprains and Fleck
Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough &
Mumps, and Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Group
and the summer complaint in children, and in
a weak stomach that is caused by indigestion, a
constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act
as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore
it to its proper tone.

It seems also as if nature had ranked it the first
of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the
relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarce ever
fails of removing obstructions in either, particu-
larly those who are troubled with Phthisick or
Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking
fast, stooping or lying down, are almost suffoca-
ted, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will
render some relief instantaneously, and if contin-
ued agreeable to the directions in such cases, will
prove a radical cure by producing the full power
of inflation to the lungs and free expansion to the
breast.

CERTIFICATES OF ITS EFFICACY.

No. 1. Sept. 1809.

I do certify, that I have been ailing nearly two
years with a hectic cough and violent impression
at the breast—I applied to the most eminent phy-
sicians and could get no relief from my low state
of health, until I got Paul's Columbian Oil, and
found immediate relief. I take this method of in-
forming the public of the efficacy of this valuable
medicine, from the cures which I have experienced
—I think it an incumbent duty to offer the same
to the public.

ELISHA SOWARD.

Baltimore No. 16, Water-street, sign of the
plough.

No. 2. Sept. 1809.

From the great benefit I received from your Co-
lumbian Oil, I am induced to state, I was taken
with a violent sore-throat, about the 16th of Aug-
last, which continued till the first of the month,
when I applied your oil externally, and washed
the parts affected with the oil diluted in the same
quantity of molasses, which took away pieces of
purrid flesh and healed my throat in about 48
hours.

N. B. I also certify, that I nursed my grand-
child, and infant of 17 months old which was ta-
ken about the first of August with slow fevers and
loss of appetite. We immediately applied for a
physician, who gave every attention for about 10
days but all to no effect; the child was given up
by the physicians, and had every appearance of
death, when I applied for Paul's Columbian Oil,
and gave five drops morning and evening, for five
days, when the child began to recover, and is now
in perfect health.

MARY UNDERWOOD.

Baltimore, by Peter's Bridge.

No. 3. Sept. 6.

I hereby certify, that I had a cough and pain in
my stomach for upwards of two years, when I was
recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil. I pro-
cured one phial of that valuable medicine, which
has restored me to a good state of health again.

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

On the Hook's-town road near the turnpike gate.

No. 4. Feb. 13, 1809.

I have great reason to be very thankful for being
recommended to Paul's Columbian Oil I had been
afflicted with a violent pain in my back, so that I
was not able to walk. I procured one phial of
the oil, and I received immediate relief, & I have
been very well ever since.

ELEANOR ELLIOTT.

No. 5.

I comply with your request of stating my opini-
on of Paul's Columbian Oil, being an effectual
remedy for the better worm. I have been afflicted
with the tetter in my hand for 12 years, and have
made trial of many medicines which have been
recommended, but all to no effect. Hearing of
Paul's Columbian Oil, about the 15th of January
last, proving an effectual cure for the ringworm
and similar complaints. I immediately got a phial
of your Oil, and applied it agreeably to the di-
rections for about two months successively—when
the tetter left me, and has not made its appearance
since.

SUSANNA PURDEN.

N. B. My daughter, a child aged 20 months &
6 days, was taken about the middle of July last
with a violent cough, which the neighbours said
was the whooping cough; I gave her 5 drops of
the Columbian Oil, which gave her immediate relief,
and proved an effectual cure.

Saratoga street, Baltimore, Aug. 21, 1809.

Children & Shaw.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan-
cery of Maryland, the subscriber will Ex-
pose to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th
of September next, at one o'clock, at Mr.
Peck's Tavern, at Ellicott's Lower Mills,
a tract or parcel of land, called

BACHELOR'S CHOICE,

Lying on the south side of the main falls of
Patapasco river, and containing about 100 a-
cres. This land is situate within 15 miles of
the city of Baltimore, about five miles from
Ellicott's Lower Mills, twelve miles from
Elk Ridge Landing, and two miles from the
old Frederick-Town road. Mr. Daniel Mack-
insie, who resides on the adjoining tract, will
show the premises to any person inclined to
purchase.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser to give bond to the subscri-
ber, with approved security, for payment of
the purchase money, and interest thereon, one
half within nine months and the other half
within twelve months from the day of sale;
& on payment of the purchase money, with
interest thereon, the subscriber is authorized
to execute a conveyance of the premises to
the purchaser.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

London-town, July 22, 1811.

In Chancery,

August 2, 1811.

Charles Perrie,

John Perrie, Francis Perrie, Richard Perrie
and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a
decree charging the real estate devised
by the late John Perrie, of Prince-George's
county, to his sons John, Richard and Fran-
cis, with the payment to the complainant of a
sum of money equal to the sum raised by the
administrator of the deceased by the sale
of the personal property bequeathed by the
said John Perrie to the complainant, and
which was sold by the administrator, and by
him applied to the payment of the debts of
the deceased; the bill states, that the lands,
as aforesaid devised, was charged with the
payment of the debts of the deceased, and
that the defendant Francis resides out of the
State. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered
that the complainant, by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted three weeks in
the Maryland Gazette before the first day of
September next, give notice to the said Fran-
cis of this application, and of the substance
and object of the bill that he may be warned
to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of
this court, on or before the first day of Janu-
ary, 1812, to show cause wherefore a decree
should not be passed as prayed.

True copy,

3X Tell.

NICHOLS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county court,

April Term, 1811.

ON application to the judges of said coun-
ty court, by petition in writing, of Sa-
muel B. Duval, of said county, praying the
benefit of the act for the relief of fundry in-
solvent debtors, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, on the terms
mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his
property and a list of his creditors, on oath,
as far as he can ascertain them, as directed
by the said act, being annexed to his petition,
and the said county court, being satisfied by
competent testimony that the said Samuel B.
Duval has resided the two preceding years
prior to the passage of the said act within the
State of Maryland, and the said Samuel B.
Duval, at the time of presenting his petition
as aforesaid, having produced to the said court
the assent in writing of so many of his credi-
tors as have due to them the amount of two
thirds of the debts due by him at the time of
filing his said petition, it is thereupon ad-
judged and ordered by the said court, that
the said Samuel B. Duval, by causing a co-
py of this order to be inserted in the Mary-
land Gazette once a week for three successive
months before the third Monday of Septem-
ber next, give notice to his creditors to ap-
pear before the said county court, to be held
at the city of Annapolis at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon of the said third Monday of Sep-
tember next, for the purpose of recommend-
ing a trustee for their benefit, on the said Sa-
muel B. Duval then and there taking the
oath by the said act prescribed for delivering
up his property.

Signed by order,

18X WM. S. GREEN, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of
administration on the personal estate of
Frederick Green, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, deceased, requests all persons having claims
against the estate of the said deceased to
present the same to the subscriber, for ad-
justment, & all persons indebted to the said
estate to make immediate payment.

WM. S. GREEN, Adm'r.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Dorsey
near the city of Annapolis, in Anne-Ar-
undel county, on or about the first of Ap-
ril last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17
years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high,
made in proportion to his height, is tolerably
black, with a full face, the whites of his eyes
have a yellowish cast, and his upper lip rather
thick. Had on, when he went away, a con-
fined shirt, homespun round-about jacket and
taloons, striped and dyed of a dark color.
It is supposed he is lurking about the farm
of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, near
the city of Annapolis, or at the Manor
Elk Ridge, as his father lives at the former
and his brother at the latter place. Any per-
son apprehending the above negro and bring-
ing him in gaol so that I get him again, I will
receive, if twenty miles from home, Twenty
Dollars, if thirty miles, Thirty Dollars, and
if a further distance the above reward, and
all reasonable travelling expenses paid
brought home to the subscriber near the city
of Annapolis. THOMAS H. DORSEY.

June 26, 1811.

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

WHEREAS it has been satisfactorily
presented to me, that a certain JOHN
BADGER, who was condemned several years
to the Public Roads, by the honorable Judges
of the first Judicial District of Maryland, to
Houle Burning & Horse Stealing—has made
his escape from punishment, and is now lurk-
ing about Elkton, committing many crimes
and alarming the people by his nocturnal ap-
pearances. And Whereas, it is obviously the
duty of the Executive, in the execution of
the laws to endeavour to bring all malefactors
to justice: I have thought proper to issue this
my Proclamation, and do, by and with the ad-
vice and consent of the Council, offer ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD to any per-
son or persons, who shall apprehend and
bring to justice, the said JOHN BADGER.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
State of Maryland, this thirtieth day
of July, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and eleven, and
of the Independence of the United States
the thirty-sixth.

EDW. LLOYD.

By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

August 1.
The above Proclamation to be published
twice in each week for the space of three
weeks in the Whig, Sun, and Federal Ga-
zettes, at Baltimore; Maryland Gazette and
Maryland Republican, at Annapolis; and the
Star, at Easton.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on
Wednesday the 5th inst. living in Anne-
Arundel county, on the north side of Severn
River, about five miles from the city of An-
napolis, the two following negroes, to-wit:
a negro man named STEPHEN, and a neg-
ro woman named MARY, his wife. Stephen is
black, about five feet six or seven inches high,
36 or 37 years old, well made, his head re-
markably long, and a little round-shouldered.
He has a sharp rough face, has a small mole
on his cheek, not certain whether the right
or left, and when he laughs shows the loss of
one or two teeth; he has a scar on his right
instep, from the cut of an axe, which occa-
sioned him to have a moderate limp when walk-
ing; his dress when he went away unknown.
Mary is a small black woman, five feet four
or five inches high, about twenty-five years
old, smooth black face, has lost one upper
tooth in front and two below; as to her
dress it is unknown, as they have taken away
with them clothing of different kinds—
The above reward will be paid for apprehend-
ing the said negroes, and lodging them in any
goal so that I get them again, or twenty-five
dollars a-piece.

June 10, 1811.

11X JESSE RAY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction,
on Friday the 6th of September next, the
household furniture, and house, the property
of Rachel Herron, late of the city of Anna-
polis, deceased. Sale to commence at 11
o'clock. Terms will be made known at the time
of sale.

3X WM. TUCKER, Executor of
Rachel Herron, deceased.

August 14, 1811.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Treasury De

WHEREAS, in conformity with the
of the Converted Six Per Cent
Act, an act supplementary
to the whole of the pub-
lic law of February, 1807, it has been
designated by the permanent
stock, designated by the permanent
should be reimbursed on the first day

therefore given to the proprietors
of the stock, created by the act aforesaid,
an annexed schedule, that the prin-
cipal, to be paid, on the first day of Jan-
uary, 1812, to the proprietors, or attor-
neys, or assigns, at the Office where the stock
of the proprietors thereof.

It is FURTHER MADE KNOWN, for
the purpose of the certificates of Conve-
nience in the annexed schedule, from
the Office of Loans, will be allowed after
the first day of January, 1812, on all the Certificates contained
in the day preceding the day hereby fi-

1	5057	5135	16,02
2	5058	5136	16,03
3	5059	5137	16,03
4	5060	5138	16,03
5	5061	5139	16,03
6	5066	5141	16,03
7	5067	5142	16,03
8	5068	5143	16,03
9	5069	5146	16,03
10	5071	5147	16,03
11	5072	5149	16,03
12	5073	5150	16,03
13	5074	5152	16,03
14	5075	5153	16,03
15	5076	5154	16,03
16	5077	5155	16,03
17	5078	5156	16,03
18	5079	5157	16,03
19	5080	5158	16,03
20	5081	5159	16,03
21	5083	5160	16,03
22	5084	10,003	16,03
23	5085	10,007	16,03
24	5087	10,008	16,03
25	5089	10,009	16,03
26	5091	10,010	16,03
27	5092	10,011	16,03
28	5093	10,013	16,03
29	5094	15,001	16,03
30	5095	15,002	16,03
31	5096	15,003	16,03
32	5098	15,005	16,03
33	5099	15,006	16,03
34	5100	15,007	16,03
35	5105	15,008	16,03
36	5106	15,009	16,03
37	5108	15,011	16,03
38	5109	15,012	16,03
39	5110	15,014	16,03
40	5112	15,015	16,03
41	5113	15,018	16,03
42	5115	15,019	16,03
43	5116	15,021	16,03
44	5120	16,001	16,03
45	5121	16,004	16,03
46	5122	16,005	16,03
47	5124	16,006	16,03
48	5126	16,008	16,03
49	5127	16,012	16,03
50	5128	16,017	16,03
51	5129	16,019	16,03
52	5130	16,021	16,03
53	5131	16,022	16,03
54	5133	16,025	16,03
55	5134	16,027	16,03

June 1. 4

To be Leas

FOR A TERM OF Y

THAT elegant situation oppo-
site of Annapolis, adjoining
the city, contains upwards of 300 ac-
res of land, with oyster shell bank
each field, with three negro
improvements, the advantage
of ferry boat, having hands used
to convenience to one of the best
the feller, in the State, is a
person willing to rent, m-
Clements in Annapolis, or t-
at Easton. I observe that
several cedar posts on
river and creek, I hereby for-
from bringing boats or can-
my creeks, or taking away a-
at their peril. To have t-
and apply without they e-
curity if required.

May 5, 1811.