

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 4, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 4, 1805.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

THE suggestion of a gentleman of splendid talents and clear discernment, in all legal and governmental questions, that the law for abolishing the general court, and court of appeals, could not have constitutional efficacy for that purpose, unless it received the assent of two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly, induced me to take a review of the form of government, to select those sections which confer particular rights on the citizens of Maryland who reside on the eastern shore, and to make the following observations, with the view of attracting the public attention to the subject.

The contemplated change in the judiciary of Maryland, by abolishing the general court and court of appeals, is of too much importance not to merit and occupy the thoughts of all who feel an interest in the pure administration of justice. It is not my intention, at this time, to consider the policy of the proposed change, or to point out the defects of the system intended as a substitute for the one to be abolished, but shall confine my remarks to the constitutionality of the law which has passed for the purpose of effecting a change in the judiciary.

The constitution has secured certain particular rights to the people resident on the eastern shore of Maryland, of which they cannot be deprived, by an alteration of the constitution, unless such alteration is concurred in by two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature, and the law, confirmatory thereof, is assented to in the same manner.

This restriction of the legislative authority was considered as an important barrier, to resist the predominant influence of the western shore, emanating from the superiority of numbers in both branches, and was insisted on with that zeal and earnestness, by the gentlemen of the eastern shore who assisted in forming the government, which the importance of so valuable a privilege would necessarily produce. The gentlemen of the western shore, governed by a spirit of liberality, and an honest desire that a participation in equal rights and privileges should be effectually secured to their fellow-citizens of the eastern shore, with cordiality agreed to the proposition, which was made a part of the constitution.

I have inserted the sections of the form of government which grant particular rights to the eastern shore, that they may be attended to and considered.

The 13th section secures the right and privilege to the eastern shore of having a treasurer on that shore.

The 15th and 16th sections secure the right and privilege to the eastern shore of having six senators elected, who are residents of that shore.

The 51st section establishes a general court, and directs that the general court shall sit on the western and eastern shores, at such times and places as the legislature shall appoint.

In the 59th section, which prescribes the mode for altering the constitution, the following proviso is inserted: "Provided, that nothing in this form of government, which relates to the eastern shore particularly, shall at any time hereafter be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur."

It is the constitutional right of the eastern shore to have a general court, and it is a particular right and privilege of the eastern shore that the general court shall sit on the eastern shore for transacting and determining all business on that shore.

This right and privilege is so strongly guarded and secured, that the citizens of the eastern shore cannot be deprived of it, unless the law to alter the constitution in that respect, and the law confirmatory of such alteration, is assented to by two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly.

To view this important right in the way it ought to be contemplated, suppose the members elected on the western shore had combined together not to abolish the general court, but to alter the constitution, by confining the sittings of the general court exclusively to the western shore; the importance of the constitutional barrier to oppose such an attempt, requiring the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature, would have been apparent, and the members of the eastern shore would have resorted to it with alacrity to preserve a right so highly valued.

It is self evident, that the abolition of the general court will involve in it the deprivation of the particular right, vested in the inhabitants of the eastern shore, of having a general court which shall sit on that shore, and therefore the same constitutional mode must be

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the eleventh day of February, in the 29th year of the independence of the United States of America, John B. Colvin, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words, to wit: "A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE, AND CITIZEN'S COUNSELLOR; being a digested abstract of those laws of the State of Maryland most necessary to be known, and most useful in common transactions of life; interspersed with a variety of practical forms and precedents; for the use of justices of the peace and others." By JOHN B. COLVIN." In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors or proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

THE above work has been for some time past in the press, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published with all possible expedition.

It is a maxim which has been long established, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man;" and the reason of it is obvious: For if ignorance of the law were admitted as a just plea, laws would be without force, and consequently useless. As it is out of the power of our government to promulgate its laws in such a way as to communicate them to every individual of the community, it is necessary for every man to furnish himself with the means of information to a degree sufficient to enable him to discharge the duties of his station as a citizen of a free state. This is what he owes to his country. To himself he owes more. It is every man's interest to be acquainted with the laws of his own government sufficiently to enable him to avoid the shoals and quicksands of legal controversy, on which ignorance of the law might throw him, and occasion the wreck of his fortune, and, perhaps, of his happiness likewise. It is not only every man's interest, but it is every man's duty to his family to endeavour to understand enough of the acts of assembly and of the forms and proceedings in the administration of justice, to enable him to preserve his estate in a legal way, transact in a proper manner the business of life according to rule, to be able to recover his debts; and he ought to know the relative duties of one citizen to another.

The above work is an attempt to convey to the people of Maryland in as concise a manner as possible, correct knowledge of the provisions of those acts of assembly which are most necessary to be known and understood by the citizens of the state at large, together with some common law principles which are in force in Maryland. Matters that relate to accounts, and the evidence of debts, to administration on the estates of deceased persons, apprentices, articles of agreement, assignments, attachments, arrests, bonds, bills, bailiffs, conveyancing, constables, contracts, dowers, deeds, distresses, execution, escape, evidence, felony, forgery, gaming, gaol, gaoler, guardians, homicide, indictment, infants, information, judgment, jurors, and their duties, justices of the peace, larceny, lewdness, libel, misdemeanor, nuisance, oaths, pardon, perjury, polygamy, the poor, presentment, prison-breaking, rape, recognizance, rescue, riot, robbery, search-warrants, sheriff, (his duties) slander, surety for the peace, slaves, treason, vagrants, warrants, wills, and a variety of other things, which it would be extremely tedious to describe at large, will be contained in this work. Besides laying down the law under each head, forms and precedents will be introduced for the information of magistrates and others. These will consist of precepts used by justices of the peace in the discharge of the duties of their station, and copies of all manner of instruments of writing used in bargaining, selling, and conveying every species of property, agreeably to the laws of Maryland. Under the head of accounts particular care has been taken to arrange all the evidence of debts, the manner and form of proof; and under the head of administration, the compiler has been careful to insert every thing that can be serviceable to executors and administrators. A very correct copy of a will is laid down, and the number of witnesses and manner of proving it explained, with respect to real and personal property. Marking and bounding land has occupied much attention, and the law and method of proceeding, together with the returns of commissioners are correctly stated. In short, whatever can be of service to the magistrate or to the citizen, has been carefully considered, and inserted in the book. To justices of the peace the work will be extremely valuable, and to the people at large of great benefit.

It has often been contended that in a free government every citizen has a right to participate equally in the offices of the state. To this proposition I have always assented; but at the same time I have uniformly thought there was another right not altogether unimportant; which is, that the community have a right to expect that every citizen should be qualified for the office which he fills. These two rights should go hand in hand. There is no office in the gift of our state executive of more importance or which may be more easily abused than that of a justice of the peace; and it not only requires a man of strong and good senses to fill it properly, but one somewhat acquainted with the fundamental principles of law in general, and with our local laws in particular: A knowledge of the latter in some degree, is, in fact, indispensably requisite: But as justices of the peace are generally and very properly appointed from among the honest and independent part of the citizens of the several counties, whose thoughts have been turned to other pursuits in common, but who nevertheless, have found understandings, it is not to be expected that they can at once dive into the huge quarto volumes of Kilty's compilation and drag thence the pith and marrow of the acts of assembly, and at the same time learn the form and manner of issuing innumerable precepts required by their official duty. Hence the great necessity for a work embracing all these particulars in a small compass, so as to form a complete guide and counsellor.

The duties of jurors have been stated with precision; and as every man is liable to serve the public in that capacity, that topic alone will render the book of general utility.

Although I have thus copiously dwelt upon the advantages and merits of this work, I by no means conceive that it will be free from some few imperfections; nor do I arrogate to myself the sole merit of collecting the forms and precedents together. I am by no means desirous to sacrifice truth in this particular to my vanity. I have had very able assistance from a few well informed friends, whose disinterested services have been of incalculable use to me; and without which, indeed, I should have found myself at a great loss for those numerous practical forms which the work will contain, amounting in the whole to more than two hundred. It would take an individual years, perhaps, to gather so large a collection, and they might at last be incorrect; whereas the above book will furnish the whole at once, and in a proper form.

The following letter from Judge Duvall, (to whom the first eighty pages of the work had been submitted after coming from the press) will convey some idea of the merits of the book—

"Washington, December 27, 1804.

Sir,

I have received your letter inclosing eighty pages of a work prepared by you, in which you have begun a digest of those parts of the laws of Maryland which more frequently occur in the common transactions of life, and which are therefore deemed the most useful.

I have perused it, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the utility of such a work. The law appears to be carefully abstracted, and the forms well chosen. It will be found useful to magistrates and to the people in general, and merits their patronage.

It is adapted more particularly to the information of those who have not the means of purchasing, and the leisure to examine our laws at large. In a free government, the laws cannot be too extensively circulated; and he who adds to the diffusion of a knowledge of them, contributes to increase the comforts and happiness of society, and deserves their encouragement and support.

I am, with respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

G. DUVAL.

Mr. John B. Colvin.

Wishing to make the book cheap, the terms will be as follow, to wit:

I. It will be printed with a good type on good paper, and contain above 300 pages—perhaps 400.
II. It will be neatly bound and lettered.
III. The price will be 2 dollars to subscribers, and 2 dollars 50 cents to non-subscribers. No money required till the work is delivered.

IV. Persons procuring 11 subscribers, and becoming answerable for the money, shall receive a 12th copy gratis.

The acts of assembly, up to the close of the last session, will be attended to.

JOHN B. COLVIN.

FREDERICK-TOWN, March 11, 1805.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE.

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

HEZEKIAH LINTHICUM.

Anne-Arundel county, March 18, 1805.

SALE.

valuable plantation
ch Mr. Robert Jacob
30 acres, about seven
and possesses all the
to navigation, fish,
within one mile of na-
of it lies sufficiently
of cultivation, and
ground of a superior
is land is covered with
plum, walnut, and an
and cedar, and is ex-

and consist of a com-
two rooms below stairs
ke-house, &c. and also

eminence, which com-
ing neighbourhood, also
and Chesapeake bay,
point of beauty equalled
ness exceeded by none,
fine water as any in the
house.

to admit of its being
and necessary to accom-
er will do it.

duced from necessity to
reasonable credit that may
in the purchaser's giving
ies, and upon the pay-
disputable title will be

N GASSAWAY, of

de River.

dar, locust, and walnut
may be supplied by ap-

N GASSAWAY, of

de River.

4

ve notice,

of Anne-Arundel coun-
Maryland, have obtained

Anne-Arundel county, in
try on the personal estate

NS, late of Anne-Arun-
I persons having claims

by warned to exhibit the
thereof to the subscribers,

venth day of September
by law be excluded from

Given under our hands,
1805.

TKINS, Surviving
TKINS, Executors.

ive notice,

hath obtained from the
e-Arundel county, letters

sonal estate of EZEKIEL
of Annapolis, deceased.

aid estate are requested to
and those who have claims

to render their accounts,
1805.

ACOB, Administratrix.

and Patrons of the
VERN.

ly impressed with the many
ceived since his commence-

leave to return his most
ons for the many favours

ures them that they will
the most unfeigned and al-

he intends leaving this state
der the necessity of raising

to his departure, be earnest-
w indebted to him to con-

WILLIAM CATON.
1805.

NOTICE.

ven, that the subscriber hath
orphans court of Saint-

administration de bonis non
Doct^r JAMES JORDAN,
ceased. All persons having

are warned to exhibit the
hereof, to the subscriber, on

May next, they may other-
from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

SALE,
AGRO MAN, aged about
Annapolis gaol. Apply to

POEM
DEATH OF
under Hamilton,
OF BALTIMORE.
Price 12 1/2 cents.

POLIS:
ERICK and SAMUEL
REEN.

purged which is necessary to take away any particular right granted by the form of government to the citizens of the eastern shore.

For the sake of illustrating the subject, and that the effect of the present law may be better comprehended, I will suppose it confirmed, as it has passed, by a legal majority, and the system in operation; a few years experience will convince the people that they have been deceived by the specious and illusory advantages held up to them by the promoters of the measure as flowing from it, and they will become dissatisfied with it. Should this dissatisfaction take place, an event highly probable, it will be the wish of the people to restore the judiciary, as now established by the constitution; and it may be the object of the politicians of the western shore to restrict the fittings of the general court to the great commercial town of that shore, under the pretext, that the inconvenience to jurymen, suitors and witnesses, resident on the eastern shore, will be counterbalanced, and amply compensated, by having justice administered at one place, where they may, at the same time, and without any additional expence, transact their private business to advantage. These, and many other pretences, equally plausible and deceptive, may be suggested, to justify the measure, and the same majority which effected the change, can, in the same way, establish a new judiciary, or restore the old, with such alterations as they may think right.

Should an attempt be made to alter the 15th and 16th sections of the form of government, by directing that the fifteen senators should be elected out of the north, west, and most desolate citizens in the state of Maryland, without regard to their local situation, or particular place of residence, whether on the western or eastern shore, on the pretext, that the distinction between the two shores is invidious, founded in jealousy, and tends to disseminate and infuse an opinion, that their interests are dissimilar, which may have a pernicious effect on the public mind.

Such a change in the constitution would certainly infringe a particular right conferred on the eastern shore, the right to have six of the senators residents on the eastern shore, and could not be adopted and become a part of the form of government, without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature.

Instead of effecting a change in the senate in a direct way, by depriving the eastern shore of the particular right of having six senators elected who are residents on that shore, suppose a circuitous mode should be taken, by first abolishing the senate, on the pretence, that that body was an unnecessary check on the deliberations of the immediate representatives of the people, retarded the public business, and very much augmented the expences of government, by protracting the sessions to an immoderate length, and afterwards reviving the senate, without confining the choice of the electors to any particular number of senators resident on the eastern shore, or suppose, what is more probable, that as the first step to the accomplishment of this alteration, the constitution should be changed, by declaring that there should be nineteen senators, one elected for each county in the state, in the same manner representatives are elected, would not these changes and alterations operate in the most effectual manner to deprive the citizens of the eastern shore of the particular right derived from the constitution of having six senators elected, who are residents of that shore?

The right to have a general court, which court shall sit on the eastern, as well as on the western shore, and the right to have a senate, composed of fifteen members, six of whom shall be residents of the eastern shore, stand on the same foundation, and are so protected and secured by the constitution to the citizens of the eastern shore, that they cannot be taken away, without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legislature to the law for altering, and the law for confirming, such alterations of the form of government.

It is so plain to me, that a law to abolish the general court, and a law to abolish the senate, will subvert the constitutional rights vested in the eastern shore particularly, of having a general court which shall sit on the eastern shore, and a senate composed of fifteen members, six of whom shall be residents of that shore, that the multiplying arguments would tend more to obscure than elucidate the subject. Such laws might effect that, indirectly and circuitously, which, if openly and directly proposed, would be effectually repelled by the provision inserted in the form of government to protect the particular rights of the eastern shore.

In these times of innovation it is necessary the people of Maryland should be watchful.

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN CASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Annapolis county to the legislature.

Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

Having received from commodore Preble, information that the Neapolitan government cannot possibly spare to commodore Barron any of their gun-boats for the ensuing summer, the secretary of the navy has issued orders for the equipment of ten gun-boats to leave the United States, so as to join our squadron in the Mediterranean, about the 1st of July. Owing to the violent gales of wind that usually prevail on the coast of Tripoli before the month of July, gun-boats cannot be used to advantage, or even with safety, before that period.

Nat. Intel.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, February 9.

Private letters from Madrid of the 11th ult. mention the receipt of very unpleasant accounts from Mexico:—Some serious troubles had broken out there, and the inhabitants generally are represented as being extremely dissatisfied at the conduct of the present viceroy. Since the cession of Louisiana to America, the people of Mexico have evinced a strong disposition to a like union with the United States, and the American government is accused of having sent emissaries to foment their existing discontent.

The Spanish army at St. Roach was, according to Madrid letters of the 7th ult. to be augmented with all possible dispatch to 50,000 men. A French auxiliary corps, commanded by a field marshal, is expected there early in the spring, till which period the intended operations of the Spaniards are to be deferred.

The Paris accounts, of the 16th ult. state, that Buonaparte has consented to permit his brother Joseph to accept the crown of Lombardy, though he has refused it himself. The courts of Naples, Spain, Portugal and Berlin, have, it is said, given their consent to this change. From Austria, however, no answer has as yet been received. It was also generally reported in the French capital, that, owing to the mediation of Prussia, the harmony between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Paris would soon be restored.

On the 14th ult. a French corps of 1800 men, was stationed between Civignola and Godgion, waiting orders to enter the Neapolitan territory.

Avi es from Embden of the 16th ult. mention, that the idea of an expedition against England is entirely given up by Buonaparte, and that within these last three months upwards of 9000 men of the army placed on the coast of the Channel have fallen victims to diseases, particularly fevers. It is stated, therefore, to have been resolved in a council of state to order a disbanding, and 40,000 men will, it is said, be sent to Italy. The diseases were particularly prevalent among the Italian troops, who were on this account sent home about six weeks ago.

Admiral Cornwallis, in the Ville de Paris, with the Neptune, reached Ushant on the 28th ult. at which time his squadron comprised only 14 sail of the line.

The French fleet at Toulon remained safe in the harbour on the 28th December, and Lord Nelson, with 18 ships of war, is said to have failed from Cagliari on the 21st, to resume his station off the Hieres.

In the Madrid Gazette, of December 24, it is asserted, that the day on which the declaration of war was published in that city, the king signed a treaty of alliance with Portugal, in virtue of which, the latter government declares itself an ally of Spain, and an enemy of England.

The French squadron at Rochefort, consisting of six sail of the line and two frigates, effected their escape from the port on the 11th ult. There is no doubt but some of our fleets will be able very soon to give a good account of them.

The monthly report of the ships in commission in the British navy, state them to be 697, of which number 105 are of the line; 24 of 50 guns, 137 frigates, and 431 sloops of war; besides these, there are a great number building and repairing, receiving ships, smaller vessels, &c. making in the whole a grand total of 905 sail.

The report that Lord Nelson has taken Minorca is repeated by every advice from the continent.

The emperor of Russia has assigned the city of Kiow for the future residence of the count de Lille.

Buonaparte and the pope are said to be going to Milan, to assist in the coronation of Joseph Buonaparte as king of Lombardy.

BERMUDA, March 9.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Wednesday came in from a cruise his majesty's ship Leander, captain Talbot, with the French frigate La Ville de Milan, commanded by Monsieur de Reynaud, captain de Vaisseau, and member of the Legion of honor, and Monsieur Gillier, captain de Frigate, under jury-masts, which ship had been taken by the Leander; and also with his majesty's ship Cleopatra, Captain Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. also under jury masts, retaken by the Leander. A very desperate engagement had taken place between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan, which ended in the capture of the former, and of which the following are some of the particulars, stated as accurately as we have been able to procure them.

About 10 o'clock A. M. of the 16th of February, La Ville de Milan hove in sight, and the Cleopatra gave chase, hoisting American colours to induce the other to bring to. La Ville de Milan however continued her course, and the Cleopatra, (though under a press of sail) could not come up with her so as to bring her to action, until half past two o'clock, P. M. of the 17th of February, when the action commenced and was continued with great fury on both sides, within half a cable's length. During two hours and a half, the Cleopatra had greatly the advantage, notwithstanding the great superiority of the force of the enemy, and would in all probability have soon obliged the French ship to surrender, (having at 5 P. M. shot away her main top sail yard and her masts being very much wounded,) had not the wheel of the Cleopatra been unfortunately struck with a shot which rendered it immovable, and the rudder at the same time so choked as to be wholly incapable of directing the movements of the ship. The Cleopatra having shot a head, was, at the moment of the wheel's

being struck with the shot, attempting to cross the bows of the French ship, so as to rake her, when the enemy (seeing the accident which had happened, and that she was wholly unmanageable,) with the wind on his beam, and the heavy swell, ran his head and bowsprit over the Cleopatra's quarter deck, and availing himself of his great superiority in numbers, under a tremendous fire from his musketry, which almost cleared the Cleopatra's decks, attempted to board. They were, however, with the greatest bravery, driven back by the gallant few who yet remained to defend the ship. An attempt was made to hoist the foretop-mast stay-sail, and to let the spritsail top-sail, in order to get clear of the enemy's ship; but the men ordered to do this duty, were all killed by the musketry of the other ship, and the Cleopatra being now able to bring only two guns to bear upon the French ship, and that with very little effect, from her superior height, and the French musketry sweeping the decks, the enemy at length succeeded in boarding, and at a quarter past five P. M. (after a severe and bloody conflict of nearly three hours) the Cleopatra was obliged to give over an effectual resistance, and to surrender to such a superior force—and as it was by an unfortunate accident. After the action the Cleopatra was a mere wreck, having no masts standing but her mainmast; her foremast, mainmast and also her bowsprit, having been shot away; and the next morning the French ship had no masts standing but her foremast; her mainmast and mainmast having gone over the side.

To form a just opinion of the very gallant defence made by the Cleopatra, in this severe action, with a frigate of such superior strength, it is only necessary to state the comparative force and numbers on board the two ships.—La Ville de Milan was laid down for a 74, is a ship of 1200 tons burthen, with 15 points of a side upon her main deck, upon which she had mounted in the action 26 French 18 pounders, each carrying a 22 pound shot—14 long 9 pounders upon her quarter deck, and 6 long 9 pounders upon her fore-castle; with a crew of 360 men, besides 20 French officers, and a number of soldiers who were going passengers to France. The Cleopatra mounts 32 twelve pounders, and had 199 men in this action; so that in size, number of men, and weight of metal, La Ville de Milan was nearly double the force of the Cleopatra. There were 22 men killed and 36 wounded on board of the Cleopatra; among the latter were 7 officers, including Mr. Mitchell, (the eldest son of Sir Andrew Mitchell,) who was dangerously wounded in the shoulder. We have not heard how many were killed and wounded on board the French ship; among the former was Monsieur Reynaud, the Capitaine de Vaisseau, and among the latter Monsieur Gillier, the captain of the frigate. After the Cleopatra had been about a week in the possession of the French frigate, the Leander, captain Talbot, most fortunately hove in sight, and after a short chase, took both ships, without the least resistance on their part, and brought them with her into this port. The action happened three degrees to the southward of this port.

Francis Gore, Esq; (son of the earl of Aaron) is appointed governor of these Islands.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

In the ship Hare, from Lisbon, came passenger Joseph Rudemaker, Esq; charge des affaires and consul-general from the Regent of Portugal to the United States, who informs us that the Spanish ports are opened; that intelligence had been received of the French fleet having failed from Toulon, consisting of fifteen sail; and that the Brest fleet was also said to be out.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Pierre, Mart. dated the 1st of March to his correspondent in this city, received by the Cleopatra.

"A French fleet from Rochefort, consisting of 5 sail of the line, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, 3,500 troops, arrived here on the 19th of February, and failed the next day for Dominica. They effected a landing at Dominica, and burnt all the houses excepting 4 in the town of Roseau; the merchants did not save their books or papers. The French met with opposition, and found it impracticable to take the island. They evacuated it on the 27th February; and failed for Guadaloupe, with 8 or 9 sail British merchant ships, and several small vessels, which they fell in with and captured at Dominica. The merchants and inhabitants at Dominica have lost their all, and must be in a very distressing situation, as they had no intelligence of the arrival of the above fleet in the West-Indies, until they made their appearance off the town.

"An embargo was immediately laid upon all vessels in the island of Martinique, on the arrival of the French fleet, which lasted for 6 days."

MURDER.

On Monday afternoon, a man of the name of Banks, living in the Bowrey, committed this horrid crime on the body of his wife. It appears they had lived unhappily for some time, though but ten months married, and had often used threatening language and abusive conduct towards each other. On that day their quarrel rose to an uncommon pitch, but their neighbours who heard them, did not wish to interfere between man and wife.—A message was sent to the watch-house on the occasion, but the police also did not chuse to concern themselves. The boy who was dispatched for the civil officer, on his return met Banks walking apparently with much composure with a basket on his arm. It was then thought proper to go down into the cellar, where the dispute happened, when flocking to relate, they found the woman's skull

broken, and her throat was found hard by the water, in which probably walked his blood-stained will soon overtake this of his country and of C

Capt. Clapp, of the Thomas, arrived last 12th inst. he spoke the from Martinique bound him five sail of the line at Martinique from four hours, and then his troops there. The 600 Frenchmen; when decamped.

He was also informed failed from France for of the above fleet, to tack Trinidad.

On the 1st of March Thomas, information of the line had passed whether they were En not known.

The beautiful ship V then, was launched on of Mr. Tarafon. Sh of Mr. Abraham Mar the handloom but built on the western w for Philadelphia, and her cargo below the R

On Saturday last w of Messrs. Barber and brig Fort Fayette.

On Friday last the P. M. failed from this R Butler, commanded about 250 tons; but gen. James O'Hara, constructed of materia of this country. She owner, hhd. slaves, w fa used in this place!

This instance of the Western Country, mulation, when contral years back.

Consul O'Brien into the ship Martha, to early in February.

THE blindness of the happiness, and to the nothing more strongly valence and detruct this city and neighbor exist and to be within or rich, a safe, cert protection against this The mortality, in small-pox, in the pr been as great as be preventive; and we fame indifference, or of prejudice against periment, has been it As this subject is interests of humanity general observations tion of parents to th of families generally members—and parti medical men, to av which they are parti

Arrived, brig B bound to Salem. V a white man and a to convey some a was boiling, of wh drank, and are now supposed they intend as soon as the dolo

John Langdon, I ladum) is elected g

Captain Taber i departure the friga was at Lisbon, und shortly leave that Mediterranean. H Portugal had not c considered as unav

No. 15,331, in Church Lottery, 10,000 dollars on The fortunate adv ter, and Mr. Edw of Mrs Prielley, c

WF A few res 1 dollar per ream,

attempting to cross the
to take her, when the
ich had happened, and
ble,) with the wind on
run his head and bow-
er deck, and availing
y in numbers, under a
ry, which almost clear-
upted to board.—They
it bravery, driven back
remained to defend the
to hoist the foretop-mast
topfail, in order to get
the men ordered to do
musketry of the other
now able to bring only
nch ship, and that with
superior height, and the
e decks, the enemy at
and at a quarter past
loody conflict of nearly
as obliged to give over
surrender to such a fu-
by an unfortunate acci-
Cleopatra was a mere
g but her mizenmast;
also her bowsprit, hav-
ext morning the French
out her foremast; her
ing gone over the side.
he very gallant defence
s severe action, with a
th, it is only necessary
and numbers on board
Milan was laid down
tuns burthen, with 15
eck, upon which she had
ench 18 pounders, each
4-long 9 pounders upon
9 pounders upon her
men, besides 20 French
ers who were going pas-
apatra mounts 32 twelve
n this action; so that in
ight of metal, La Ville
he force of the Cleopatra
lled and 36 wounded on
ng the latter were 7 of-
ll, (the eldest son of Sir
dangerously wounded in
heard how many were
the French ship; among
ynaud, the Capitaine de
r Monsieur Gillier, the
r the Cleopatra had been
n of the French frigate,
most fortunately hove in
took both ships, with-
their part, and brought
t. The action happened
rd of this port.
of the earl of Aaron) is
Islands.
STIC.

NEW-YORK, March 25.
oon, came passenger Joseph
es affaires and consul-ge-
Portugal to the United
at the Spanish ports are
had been received of the
rom Toulon, consisting of
rest fleet was also said to

gentleman in St. Pierre,
March to his correspondent
the Cleopatra.

Rochefort, consisting of 5
brigs, with 3,500 troops,
February, and failed the
they effected a landing at
houses excepting 4 in the
chants did not save their
rench met with opposition,
to take the island. They
February; and failed for
all British merchant ships,
hich they fell in with and
the merchants and inhabi-
ft their all, and must be in
as they had no intelligence
e fleet in the West-Indies,
arance off the town.

mediately laid upon all ves-
nique, on the arrival of the
for 6 days."

DER.
a man of the name of
rey, committed this horrid
wife. It appears they had
time, though but ten months
and threatening language and
each other. On that day
uncommon pitch, but their
m, did not wish to interfere.
A message was sent to the
sion, but the police also did
mselves. The boy who was
officer, on his return met
with much confusion with
was then thought proper to
where the dispute happened,
they found the woman's skull

broken, and her throat cut from ear to ear. A razor
was found hard by the body, and a pail of bloody
water, in which probably, the wretched murderer had
washed his blood-stained hands. Justice, we hope,
will soon overtake this atrocious violator of the laws
of his country and of God.

March 27.

Capt. Clapp, of the Itolla, from Trinidad and St.
Thomas, arrived last night, informs us, that on the
12th inst. he spoke the schooner Adventure 11 days
from Martinique bound to Charleston, who informed
him five sail of the line and five frigates had arrived
at Martinique from France, where they stayed but
four hours, and then sailed for Dominique, and landed
their troops there. The first fire from the forts killed
600 Frenchmen; when they embarked their men and
decamped.

He was also informed, that twelve sail of the line
sailed from France some days previous to the sailing
of the above fleet, for the windward islands, to at-
tack Trinidad.

On the 11th of March, while capt. Clapp was at St.
Thomas, information was received that twenty sail
of the line had sailed to the north of Porto-Rico,
whether they were English, French, or Spanish, was
not known.

PITTSBURG, March 16.

The beautiful ship Western Trader, 400 tons bur-
then, was launched on Friday last from the ship-yard
of Mr. Taralson. She was built under the direction
of Mr. Abraham Marpole, and is said not only to be
the handsomest but the most substantial vessel ever
built on the western waters. She sailed last Monday
for Philadelphia, and will take in the principal part of
her cargo below the Rapids of Ohio.

On Saturday last was launched from the ship-yard
of Messrs. Barber and Lord, on Allegany river, the
brig Fort Fayette.

On Friday last the 8th inst. about one o'clock,
P. M. sailed from this place, the handsome ship Gen-
eral Butler, commanded by capt. Samuel Lake; burthen
about 250 tons; built for, and chiefly owned by,
gen. James O'Hara. This vessel is almost wholly
constructed of materials the growth and manufacture
of this country. She has on board, shipped by the
owner, hhd. slaves, window glass, and porter, manu-
factured in this place!

This instance of the progress of improvement of the
Western Country, must afford a subject of high ex-
ultation, when contrasted with its situation about 20
years back.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

Consul O'Brien intends to return to this country
in the ship Martha, to sail from Malaga for this port,
early in February.

THE SMALL-POX.

The blindness of the mass of mankind to their own
happiness, and to the happiness of their posterity, is in
nothing more strongly shewn, than in the recent pre-
valence and destructive effects of the small-pox in
this city and neighbourhood—while there is known to
exist and to be within the reach of every person, poor
or rich, a safe, certain, innocent, and unexpensive
protection against this cruel and direful malady.

The mortality, in this city and neighbourhood, by
small-pox, in the present year, we are informed has
been as great as before the discovery of the vaccine
preventive; and we find that in New-England the
same indifference, or the same unfortunate prevalence
of prejudice against the influence of science and ex-
periment, has been in many instances fatal to adults.

As this subject is too serious and important to the
interests of humanity, we prefer throwing out these
general observations, with a view to draw the atten-
tion of parents to the security of their children, and
of families generally to the preservation of their
members—and particularly to call the attention of
medical men, to an investigation of a subject, in
which they are particularly interested.—*Aurora.*

NORFOLK, March 26.

Arrived, brig Betty, Shillibar, from Baltimore,
bound to Salem. While she lay in Hampton Roads,
a white man and a negro got on board, and contrived
to convey some arsenic into a kettle of coffee that
was boiling, of which the captain, mate and crew
drank, and are now very ill, the captain dangerously,
supposed they intended returning to plunder the vessel
as soon as the dole had effected their purpose.

John Langdon, Esq; (lays the New-England Pal-
adium) is elected governor of New-Hampshire.

Captain Taber informs us that at the time of his
departure the frigate United States, captain Rogers,
was at Lisbon, undergoing some repairs, and would
shortly leave that port to join our Squadron in the
Mediterranean. Hostilities between Great-Britain and
Portugal had not commenced, but such an event was
considered as unavoidable.—*N. Y. M. Adv.*

No. 15,331, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral
Church Lottery, in Baltimore, drew the prize of
10,000 dollars on Saturday morning the 23d ultimo.
The fortunate adventurers are Mr. John Hewes, prin-
ter, and Mr. Edward Priestley, cabinet-maker, (son
of Mrs Priestley, of this city,) both of that city.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at
1 dollar per ream, for sale at the Printing-Office.

ATTENTION!

THE Members composing the Volunteer Com-
panies of Infantry and Artillery, (the latter of which
was omitted in our last through mistake) are requested
to take notice, that there will be a meeting of said
Companies, on Saturday the 6th of April, at 3 o'clock,
P. M. The members will take care to appear in full
uniform, with arms and accoutrements in soldier-like
order.

J. B. DUCLAIRACQ

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Annapolis, that he intends giving a
BALL, next Tuesday, at the assembly room. Tick-
ets of admittance to be had of Mr. INN's tavern.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by the
late general JOHN HOSKINS STONE, will be EX-
POSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 16th of April,
if fair, if not the first fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called STEPNEY,
lying on South river, in Anne-Arundel county,
together with all the negroes, stock, plantation uten-
sils, &c. The land will be sold in a body, or parcels;
as may best suit persons wishing to purchase. A cred-
it of twelve months will be given for the land, on
the purchaser's entering into bond, with approved
security. The terms for the personal property will
be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT C. STONE, Trustee.

April 1, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS M.
SIMPSON to the subscriber, will be EXPOSED to
PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 10th day of May
next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND, lying and being in
Charles county, near Newport; this land is re-
markably level, and the soil equal to any in that
neighbourhood. The terms will be made known on
the day of sale, and a title given, when the purchase
money is paid, by

JOSEPH GREEN.

March 26, 1805.

CINCINNATI.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Maryland Society of
Cincinnati will be held in Baltimore, at Evans's
tavern, on Saturday the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock.
As some matters interesting to the society will then
be under consideration, the members are desired to be
punctual in their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

March 27, 1805.

The editors of news-papers in the state are
desired to insert the above in their papers.

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell eighteen hundred and fifty acres of
LAND, lying on the waters of Bennet's Creek,
twelve miles from Frederick-town, twenty-eight from
George-town, and thirty-six from Baltimore; there
are three tenements on the land, one of which is a
good log dwelling-house, with two rooms, with a
good brick chimney between them, and convenient
out houses; the situation of this place is high and
healthy, with an extensive and variegated prospect,
a good orchard on it, and the water of a pure and ex-
cellent quality; the other two tenements have con-
venient houses for tenants, and their situations equal-
ly healthy with the former. The whole of the land
well adapted to the plaiter of Paris. It is unneces-
sary to be more particular in a description of this
land, as it is presumed no one will purchase without
examining it. I will sell the whole together, or
have it laid off in lots. The land may be seen, and
the terms of sale known, by application to Mr.
WILLIAM HOBBS, of Samuel, residing near it, Mr.
HENRY R. WARFIELD, of Frederick-town, or the
subscriber.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

Just received, and for Sale, at the

Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

CURRAN's Speeches, Ferdinand and Elmira, a
new novel, by a Lady of Massachusetts, Inter-
esting Anecdotes of the heroic conduct of Women,
previous to and during the French revolution, trans-
lated from the French, Constitutions of the United
States, the latest edition.—It contains all the acts con-
cerning the government of the new states, &c. down
to March, 1804.

A variety of Novels, &c.

Bibles, Testaments, Davidson's Latin Grammer,
with Sententia, latest edition, Dictionaries, different
kinds, Scott's Lessons, Sandford and Merton, Gough's
Arithmetic, Dilworth's Assistant, Dilworth's, Web-
ster's and Columbian Spelling Books, History of Eng-
land, abridged, for the use of schools, Looking-Glass
for the Mind, Fisher's Young Man's Companion,
Ald's Grammer, Primers, &c. &c.

Prayer Books, large and small, in Morocco and
plain bindings, Hymn Books, &c.

Writing paper, different sizes, per ream or quire,
Wrapping do. do. Dutch Quills, Penknives, Inkstands,
Ink-powder, Sealing wax, red and black, wafers, do.
do. Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket books, Slates and
Slate Pencils, red Tape, Indian rubber, &c.

Drawing paper, Steel port crayons, and pencils.

Tooth-brushes, and Hayden's Dentrifice, Court

Plaster, Windfor Soap, &c.

ALMANACS, for 1805.

Pocket ditto.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A SONG,

In imitation, and to the tune, of THE SOLDIER'S ADIEU,
occasioned by the departure of a young gentleman, an intimate
acquaintance of the Author, who went in the Navy.

ADIEU, my being's only joy,
Unfeeling fate must part us;
All earthly pleasures meet alloy,
So let not that disheart us—
Though now I'm hurried far away,
Where roaring NEPTUNE stamps affright,
Where billows dash in wild affray,
Yet if my MIRA think of me,
For ever flee

All trembling fears and vain complaints—
Thy tender sigh,
Ascending high,
Shall interest a world of faints,
To guard me in the fight.

When battles rage with wide alarm,
And dismalize the ocean,
Thy thought shall brace my sinewy arm,
And rouse me into motion—
Then many a foe, despoiled of breath,
Shall sink to everlasting night,
And gasping meet an early death—
For if with LOVE thy bosom glow,
Away I throw

All trembling fears, &c.
And if, perhaps, I chance to fall,
O'ercome by whelming numbers,
Well pleas'd I'll meet Death's early call,
And greet the peaceful slumbers—
For sure thy WILLIAM'S soul elate,
To Heav'n will take an happy flight,
And soar above the stroke of fate—
And if for me you heave the sigh,
For ever fly

All trembling fears and vain complaints—
Thy tender sigh,
Ascending high,
Shall interest a world of faints,
To bear me from the fight.

PHILO-POETICUS.

SELECTED.

From the Middlesex Gazette.

THE TRIPOLINE CAPTIVE.

THE moon silver'd o'er the rough surge
That broke on the Barbary shore,
Where Tripoli's castles emerge,
And frown, while the hoarse billows roar.
On a rock that look'd over the flood,
While the clank of his chains pierc'd the air,
A son of COLUMBIA stood,
A statue of woe and despair.
His eyes in distraction were roll'd,
His countenance hollow and pale,
His sighs would his sorrows have told,
But their murmurs were lost in the gale.
O my country! heart-broken, he cried,
Where now has thy LIBERTY gone?
INDEPENDENCE, thy boast and thy pride,
Did once at captivity spurn.

Ah! why then this cruel delay,
While your children in slav'ry you see!
Where's the gold that you lavish away?
Where's the valour that once made you FREE?
At a distance, you hear not our cries,
You know not the anguish we bear;
Or else when our death-shrieks arise,
Columbia would fure drop a tear.

But adieu every lip of reproach,
My tears, ye no longer shall flow!
Death rapidly makes his approach,
To relieve the poor captive of woe.
What means this renewal of grief?
Oh my parents! your sorrow is vain,
Adieu! ye can give no relief,
Adieu! we shall soon meet again.
His knees were now bent to the ground;
His eyes in distraction were rais'd;
When suddenly glaring around,
On the scenery ghastly he gaz'd.
Then quickly the poinard he drew,
And plunging it deep in his side,
Like the lily depress'd by the dew,
He sunk on his mantle and died.

ANECDOTE.

A PAINTER was employed in painting a West-
India ship in the river, suspended on a stage under
the ship's stern. The captain, who had just got into the
boat along side, for the purpose of going ashore, or-
dered the boy to let go the painter (that is the rope
which makes fast the boat): the boy (who had never
been to sea, and was ignorant of the term) ran im-
mediately aft, and let go the ropes by which the stage
was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay
cried out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let go the
painter?" The boy replied, "He's gone, Sir, pots
and all."

TAILORING.

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the TAILOR'S BUSINESS, in the house occupied by Mr. GEORGE WELLS, opposite the City Tavern, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable manner. They solicit the patronage of a generous public, and flatter themselves they shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom.

JAMES RIGBY,
JOHN BEVERIDGE.

N. B. Orders from the country, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

A SALE.

The subscribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Saturday the twentieth day of April next, at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceased,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-five years of age, with two children, also some stock of horses and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, Administratrix.
CHARLES DRURY, } tors.

March 26, 1805.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at the late dwelling of JOHN HARDESTY, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman, and her four children, four valuable work horses, cattle, sheep, and a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

JOSEPH MCENEY, Administrator.

March 26, 1805.

Pursuant to the directions of the trustees appointed by the last will and testament of ROBERT DAY, late of Calvert county, deceased, will be exposed at public sale, on Monday the 15th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable plantation, containing 338½ acres of land, in Calvert county, lying on the east side of St. Leonard's creek, and adjoining the said creek; this land has on it a large quantity of oak, hickory, and pine, which may be cut and carried to market at a small expense; it is well adapted for corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a small dwelling-house, a tobacco house, sufficient to cure 4 or 5 hogheads of tobacco, a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. This land will be laid off in lots should purchasers request it, or sold altogether. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN FITZHUGH, } Trustees.
JOHN SEDWICK, }
HILLERY MELLY, }

Calvert county, March 11, 1805.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of April next, at the late Mrs. ALLEN's mill, in Calvert county,

ALL the personal estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of twelve negroes, amongst which are some valuable men and boys. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES D. HODGES, Administrator.

March 26, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, late of the navy of the United States, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, to Mr. JOHN GALLOWAY, of Tulip Hill, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment to him.

DAVID LYNN, Administrator.

West river, March 25, 1805.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at the dwelling-house of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.

ONE negro woman named Kate, and one negro boy named George, taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due William Weems, for the use of Richard Hall Harwood, Esq.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

Republican President,

WILL cover mares, at the ferry on South river, known by the name of Quynn's Ferry, from this day until the first day of August next, at eight dollars each; the money to be paid before the mares are covered; in lieu of which, some corn will be received at five dollars per barrel. Mr. Drane, who lives adjacent to the ferry, is authorized to receive payment.—REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT was got by Mr. John Craggs's imported horse Highflyer, his dam by the imported horse Venetian, his grandam by Don Carlos, who was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, out of his famous running mare Primrose, his great grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Ranger, who was got by Martendale's Regulus, Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his great, great, grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Dove, his great, great, great grandam by Othello, out of col. Tarker's Old Selima, full sister to Mr. William Brent's Ebony, and Mr. Samuel Galloway's Old Selim.

March 27, 1805.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Saturday night the 16th of March, 1805, a tall yellow negro woman named FANNY, about five-feet two or three inches high, about twenty-five years of age, a likely woman; her apparel is a blue cloth jacket and petticoat, also a lincey jacket and petticoat, mixed with red, both suits short waisted; she took with her two match coat blankets; she has a scar on the side of her left hand, occasioned by a burn; she has holes prepared in her ears for rings. I purchased her from Mr. Benjamin Darnall; she has a husband at Mr. Joseph Court's, at West river, and a father at Mr. William Holland's, in Calvert county, and likely may be harboured by them. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in any gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY JOHNSON, near Annapolis.

March 18, 1805.

In CHANCERY, March 14, 1805.

David Weems, } THE object of the bill
vs. } filed in this cause is to
William Gover and } obtain a decree for the recording
Samuel Gover. } of a deed of indenture, executed
by William Gover and Samuel Gover to the complainant David Weems, and the deed is for the conveyance of two tracts of land, the one called GOVER'S FARM, the other called GOVER'S ADDITION, and bears date on the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and four, and has been duly acknowledged, but never recorded agreeably to law, without any fraudulent intention of the complainant; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the last day of April next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any they can, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

True copy,

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND,
Passed November session, 1804.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 12th day of April next, at his plantation, on South river,

TWO valuable young negro men, accustomed to, and are well acquainted with, all kinds of plantation work, are healthy, strong, and active; also a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, amongst which are valuable young plough horses, work steers, and milch cows, eighteen head first rate sheep, household and kitchen furniture, an excellent eight day clock, plantation utensils, and other articles too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

R. WELCH, of BEN.

South river, March 11, 1805.

Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

FOURTH proof Cogniac brandy, in pipes; Swedish and country slim bar-iron and rod-iron; Millington, Crowley, German and country steel; castings; Nova-Scotia plaster, ground and in the lump; clover seed; Cologne mill-stones, of all sizes and dimensions; pork, by the barrel; tar; salt, of every kind; sugar, by the hoghead and barrel, &c. &c.

County Wharf, Baltimore,

February 16, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age; she is an excellent spinner, a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and a good hand on a plantation. Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, March 13.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation; and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of

Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of

Rhode River.

March 3, 1805.

Rhode River.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 27th day of February, 1805.

ANNE WATKINS, } Surviving

JOHN WATKINS, } executors.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of EZEKIEL JACOB, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to render their accounts, properly authenticated, to

ANNA JACOB, Administratrix.

March 7, 1805.

To the Friends and Patrons of the CITY TAVERN.

THE subscriber, sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on the 8th day of April, 1805, at the dwelling-house of Mr. RICHARD ODLE,

A WAGON and horses, taken as the property of Richard Odle, and sold to satisfy a debt due Seth Barton.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

February 22, 1805.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIII YEAR

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The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of April next, at the late dwelling of JOHN HARDESTY, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman, and her four children, four valuable work horses, cattle, sheep, and a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

JOSEPH MCENEY, Administrator.

March 26, 1805.

A

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MARTHA P. CHILDS, Administratrix.
CHARLES DRURY, } tors.

March 26, 1805.

Pursuant to the directions of the trustees appointed by the last will and testament of ROBERT DAY, late of Calvert county, deceased, will be exposed at public sale, on Monday the 15th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable plantation, containing 338½ acres of land, in Calvert county, lying on the east side of St. Leonard's creek, and adjoining the said creek; this land has on it a large quantity of oak, hickory, and pine, which may be cut and carried to market at a small expense; it is well adapted for corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a small dwelling-house, a tobacco house, sufficient to cure 4 or 5 hogheads of tobacco, a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. This land will be laid off in lots should purchasers request it, or sold altogether. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN FITZHUGH, } Trustees.

JOHN SEDWICK, }

HILLERY MELLY, }

Calvert county, March 11, 1805.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of April next, at the late Mrs. ALLEN's mill, in Calvert county,

ALL the personal estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of twelve negroes, amongst which are some valuable men and boys. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES D. HODGES, Administrator.

March 26, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of general JOSEPH SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, if fair, if not the first fair day,

ALL that valuable plantation, containing 338½ acres of land, in Calvert county, lying on the east side of St. Leonard's creek, and adjoining the said creek; this land has on it a large quantity of oak, hickory, and pine, which may be cut and carried to market at a small expense; it is well adapted for corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a small dwelling-house, a tobacco house, sufficient to cure 4 or 5 hogheads of tobacco, a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. This land will be laid off in lots should purchasers request it, or sold altogether. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

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JOHN FITZHUGH, } Trustees.

JOHN SEDWICK, }

HILLERY MELLY, }

Calvert county, March 11, 1805.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1805.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th day of April next, at the late dwelling of JOHN HARDESTY, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman, and her four children, four valuable work horses, cattle, sheep, and a variety of other articles. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to

JOSEPH MCENEY, Administrator.

March 26, 1805.

A SALE.

The subscribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Saturday the twentieth day of April next, at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceased,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-five years of age, with two children, also some stock of horses and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, Administratrix.
CHARLES DRURY, Administratrix.

March 26, 1805.

Pursuant to the directions of the trustees appointed by the last will and testament of ROBERT DAY, late of Calvert county, deceased, will be exposed at public sale, on Monday the 15th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THAT valuable plantation, containing 338½ acres of land, in Calvert county, lying on the east side of St. Leonard's creek, and adjoining the said creek; this land has on it a large quantity of oak, hickory, and pine, which may be cut and carried to market at a small expense; it is well adapted for corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a small dwelling-house, a tobacco house, sufficient to cure 4 or 5 hogheads of tobacco, a small orchard of different kinds of fruit. This land will be laid off in lots should purchasers request it, or sold altogether. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN FITZHUGH, Trustees.
JOHN SEDWICK,
HILLERY MELLY,

Calvert county, March 11, 1805.

The subscriber, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of April next, at the late Mrs. ALLEN's mill, in Calvert county,

ALL the personal estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of twelve negroes, amongst which are some valuable men and boys. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES D. HODGES, Administrator.
March 26, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by the late general JOHN HOSKINS STONE, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 16th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called STEPNEY, lying on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, together with all the negroes, stock, plantation utensils, &c. The land will be sold in a body, or parcels, as may best suit persons wishing to purchase. A credit of twelve months will be given for the land, on the purchaser's entering into bond, with approved security. The terms for the personal property will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT C. STONE, Trustee.
April 1, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS M. SIMPSON to the subscriber, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 10th day of May next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, near Newport; this land is remarkably level, and the soil equal to any in that neighbourhood. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a title given, when the purchase money is paid, by

JOSEPH GREEN.
March 26, 1805.

Miscellany.

FROM THE RUTLAND GAZETTE.

BEWARE OF QUACKS.

The following particulars relative to the trial of John Johnson, for an indictment of murder, are communicated by a gentleman who attended the court. We hope it may instruct the credulous, and form a lesson for those who are too often employing such vile impostors of physic, who are continually ransacking the country, "seeking whom they may devour."

AT the last February term of the supreme court of Vermont, holden at Manchester, in the county of Bennington, came on the trial of John Johnson, who was indicted for the murder of Miss Everts, a young girl of Sunderland, in said county. The evidence given against the prisoner, on the part of the state, was in substance, that the said Johnson had set himself up in the vicinity as a cancer doctor, and pretended that he had performed miraculous cures in that and many other disorders. The parents of the deceased hearing of his fame, sent for him to call and see their daughter, a girl of about 18 years of age, who had been delirious for sometime, so that they were obliged to confine her. Upon the said Johnson's calling on her, her parents inquired if he could cure their daughter?—He said he could most certainly cure her—that he had cured many persons apparently in the same situation. He was then inquired of where he had acquired this great skill above all other doctors? He said he had read a great many German authors and had acquired much knowledge, and had got much information from the native Indians, and he thought more than from any other quarter. He then observed, that the must be put to sleep, or laid, as he expressed it. The mother, fearful he was about to administer opium, says, I fear you are about to give my daughter opium. The respondent answered he would not give her opium. He said he had an Indian root, which put in rum, would soon lay her, and break the charm, and when she awaked she would be perfectly well. He then went to a neighbour's house to prepare his medicine, where he was seen to put a large quantity of opium into water: the quantity could not be accurately ascertained, but the witness said he should judge enough to kill three persons.—He returned to his patient again after looking attentively through the Almanac, and the signs in particular; he observed that it was as good a time to administer his medicine that day as any, but it would take double the quantity of rum to lay her that day to what it would the next. He then had nearly a quart of rum and a small vessel given him to put it in & mix his medicine; with which he went to the room where the girl was confined, and observed that he must be alone with her, and that he must not be disturbed until he had laid her. After he had been alone with the girl about half an hour, the mother and son went to listen, being anxious to know what was going on in the room, heard nothing but the girl say get away, which the witness said was a common expression to the family if any of them only spoke to her—they soon returned. The mother being very uneasy, went and opened the door, found the respondent near it, and her daughter being apparently lifeless on the floor, in a moist sweat. She was taken up, dressed in another apparel, and put into bed, which was about 3 o'clock, P. M. The doctor observed that he must have something to drink, for he had had a very hard time of it in laying her, and the rum which he had taken in the room with him was gone.—The girl remained in this situation until about one or two o'clock at night. The family being in bed, except the mother, the doctor proposed to go to bed to the daughter, and observed it was necessary, and that they being alone it would not be known, (or words to that import.) The doctor immediately sprung into the bed, put his arm round the girl, turned her face towards him—the soon puked on the doctor, when he immediately quit the bed. The girl expired in a few minutes.

There was strong suspicion entertained that the doctor was guilty of obscene conduct while alone with the girl. But there was not evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury of that fact. The jury, after retiring about three hours, found Johnson not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. The court sentenced him to receive thirty-nine stripes, to stand in the pillory one hour, to pay costs, and stand committed until sentence was complied with.

SCRAP.

IN a late Providence paper, a blacksmith advertises a VICE which has been stolen from him. He must be a vicious thief that can steal vices. Bal.

FROM THE CHARLESTON TIMES.

A YOUNG MAN

NATIVE of a pleasant part of New-England, having no objections to enter upon a married life, hereby makes known his intentions to the young ladies of Carolina. He is about 25 years of age, of decent professions and fair prospects—can produce unsuspected character—other particulars to be expressed on personal interview; to approach which, he suggests the following method: The lady, whose intention may be excited by these proposals, is desired to drop a billet into the box of the post-office, addressed to A. B. in which she will declare so much of her mind, as is necessary to hint the first avowal of an honourable courtship. She will also prescribe her (fictitious) address, together with the time and place at which he may deposit a letter of more explicit contents.—This correspondence may be continued at pleasure of parties, until, by reciprocal understanding, they may assign an interview. As his propositions are religiously sincere, he expects that hers also will be such, as far as she thinks proper to proceed. He pledges the honour of a gentleman that, whatever may be her professions and disclosures, he will observe the utmost diplomatic silence, and unremitting secrecy. She will be indulged (at any stage of the addresses) in suspending the correspondence whenever she chuses. Attention, in conformity to the above, shall be strictly paid, for the space of 14 days from the date.

Though an introduction to the acquaintance of a companion, so novel and unprecedented, may wear with many a theatrical appearance, the writer is conscious of nothing, why it may not be perfectly consistent with every object of courtship. As advertisements of this kind, though really sincere, are too often viewed as mere scenes of mock-gallantry, he tenders his assurances, that this BONA-FIDE will be supported with serious intention and unaffected candor; he begs, moreover, that the lady who cannot otherwise be convinced, would so respect the proposition above stated, as to make an introductory experiment, isolated at her own pleasure, with caution and reserve.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

A YOUNG man, a midshipman in the service, of rather obscure birth, was taken prisoner during the Spanish war, and carried to Peru, in South America, where he remained on parole for some years.—During this period, an accident brought him acquainted with a lady, a near relation of a very high female personage in the kingdom of New Spain, whose influence at length procured his liberty; sometime after which he returned to England. In pursuit of his profession, he has had the fortune to have a birth on board the ship, perhaps the most successful in capturing the Spanish prizes lately arrived in our ports. It happened that this young man was detached with a party of seamen, to take possession of a valuable prize just taken; when upon boarding the ship, he found to his utter astonishment, the very lady to whose kind attentions he had been under so many obligations. It was now his singular fortune to have his case exactly reversed, to enjoy the supreme felicity of being able to repay his obligations with a large interest. The circumstance was no sooner made known to his shipmates, than with the generosity so characteristic of British seamen, the officers and crew immediately agreed to restore her property to their illustrious captive. All her large and beautiful vessels of pure gold, and an immense quantity of the most valuable jewels, all her costly furniture, and property of every description to an exceeding large amount, with which she was returning to her native country, were restored to her; thus nobly proving that humane and generous treatment of a British seaman in misfortune, will never fail to be gratefully remembered by his gallant comrades, when occasion presents itself.

The fortunate midshipman, (whose share of prize money cannot be less than between 4 and 5000l.) has taken, as might be supposed, his illustrious friend under his protection during her stay in this country, and they are both, we believe, at this moment in the metropolis.

THE PLANTING OF THE VINE.

WHEN Noah planted the first vine, and retired. Satan approached it and said—"I will nurture you, charming plant!" He quickly brought three animals; a sheep, a lion, and a hog, and killed them, one after the other, near the vine. The virtue of the blood of these animals penetrated it, and it still manifested in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet of wine, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly, that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two he is a lion, and says, Who is like me: He then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mire. Need it be said, that he then resembles a hog!

Annapolis Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 11, 1805.

City of Annapolis, April 8th, 1805.

WE the subscribers, having been requested to examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditures of JOHN MUIR and JONATHAN PINKNEY, Esquires, who humanely undertook to raise a sum of money, by subscription, to purchase and distribute necessaries for the relief of the distressed during the late severe winter, DO CERTIFY, that we have carefully examined the accounts of said gentlemen, and are perfectly satisfied, that they have applied the fund faithfully and judiciously, to the great relief of upwards of sixty suffering families.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOHN SHAW,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

ERRATA.

In the piece signed *A Friend to the Constitution*, in our last, between the 7th and 8th paragraphs in the 3d column of the 1st page, the following was omitted—The 51st section secures the right and privilege of having a register of the land-office resident on the eastern shore. In the 1st line of the 8th paragraph, for the 51st section, &c. read, The 56th section, &c.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

We learn from an authentic source, that our government have received official notice, that our trade with the blacks of St. Domingo is absolutely prohibited, and that all neutral vessels bound to or from any port in their possession will be seized, and the crews tried under a military commission and EXECUTED.—This intelligence may be relied upon. It will soon be in our power to state it more minutely.

U. S. Gaz.

Mr. Cathcart, late consul of the United States, to the Barbary powers, has arrived, with his family, in the city of Washington.

A bill for dividing the county of Onieda, and to erect two new counties, by the names of Jefferson and Lewis, has passed the two houses of the legislature of New-York.

From a late London paper.

Mungo Park, the celebrated traveller, started from Portsmouth on Friday in an armed vessel for Africa, to pursue his researches in the interior of that continent.

Dr. Buchan has been sent to Gibraltar, to investigate the nature of the plague.

A new Comedy, entitled, the 'Honey Moon,' was on Thursday evening produced at Drury Lane theatre, and met with much approbation.—The author has worked many slight materials into an interesting play, replete with beautiful language; but by the prologue, we are positively assured that he has for sometime been "no more"—We have nevertheless heard the piece attributed to Mr. Godwin.

Some workmen who were lately employed in demolishing the fortification of the Imperial castle at Vienna, broke through the arch of a vault, the extraordinary depth of which terrified them from descending into it; at length one of them, by the means of some ladders joined to each other, went down. Having reached the bottom, he perceived an iron door, which he opened with some difficulty, and in a small chamber, to which it leads, he found a number of human skeletons, covered with complete armor.

[Lond. pap.]

From the best authority we are informed, (says the New-York Daily Advertiser) that, when the ship Hare left Lisbon, the most friendly relations existed between Britain and Portugal, and there was every reason for believing that their friendship would not be interrupted by any propositions from the French. It was perfectly understood in Lisbon that the British were to send two thousand troops to Madeira for the purpose of securing that valuable island. This circumstance, when considered in connection with the present situation of Portugal, surrounded and distressed by enemies, leaves no room to doubt of her determination to adhere to her ancient ally Britain, and, if peace cannot be maintained, to draw the sword against the French. The idea of removing the Portuguese government to the Brazils, rather than be controlled by France, we are assured, has never for a moment been laid aside. It is indeed surprising that it has not been put in execution. By abandoning their little spot on the European continent, for which they at present purchase peace both of France and Britain, and establishing the government in Brazil, they would effectually place themselves out of the reach of their disorganizing and turbulent neighbours, and might in a short time become as respectable as any nation in existence.

Madame La Pagerie, mother of the French empress Josephine, was on board La Ville de Milan at the time of her capture by the British ship Leander.

HARTFORD, March 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, to his friend, dated October 27.

"The Princess Charlotte, is taken in Vezagapatam, by the Marengo, and two large frigates, which the Centurion of 50 guns engaged for 3 hours and a half, and beat off. Monsieur Sourcoff is in the bay, and seven or eight privateers, they have taken several large ships. Things bear a very cloudy aspect here; the Mahratta war turns out quite different from what lord Wellesley expected. One king's and five company's regiments, under the command of general Monson, have been completely cut to pieces, and accounts are in town (Calcutta) this morning of the grand army under general Lake, having had a bloody day; of one regiment of light dragoons, only one officer, and about fifty men survived. They find the native cavalry equal to the British dragoons. The particulars of the engagement, government will not publish. Company's paper 5 to 8 per cent. discount. One of the largest houses here failed for forty lacks of rupees. European goods very high indeed."

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Through the politeness of a commercial friend, we are put in possession of Boston papers of the 27th ult. in anticipation of the mail. They furnish a very considerable addition to our marine list. By the John Adams, Wood, in 41 days from Liverpool, London dates were received at Boston, but they extend only a day later than those we have already published.

[Morn. Chron.]

The grand secret expedition is mentioned as being deferred for the present, but several regiments were to embark for colonial service. 1000 cavalry were under orders to embark at Portsmouth for the West-Indies.

Two squadrons under admirals Sir Thomas Graves, and Sir Charles Cotton, each of six sail of the line, had been dispatched in pursuit of the French fleet that had failed from Rochefort. One of these squadrons had proceeded for the Mediterranean, the other for the West-Indies. Rear admiral Graves' Squadron is composed of the Foudryant, of 80 guns, captain Rod; Windsor Castle, 98, captain Gould; Hero, 74, Gardner; Mars, 74, Ducl; Colossus, 74, Morris, and Bellerophon, 74, Loring. The particular destination of this Squadron is not determined. The Rochefort French fleet is stated to consist of the Imperialist, (or Coronation) of 120 guns, two 84's, three 74's as already mentioned—full of soldiers, and furnished with two hundred pieces of ordnance.

By the army estimates moved in parliament, it appeared that the British force in regulars, militia, and fencibles is upwards of 300,000 men, with a volunteer army of equal amount. If to these be added the naval force, it will be found (says the London editor,) that Great-Britain has a greater number of men in arms than any country in Europe, France not excepted.

The stocks continued stationary at about 59, and the loan for 1805, it was supposed would exceed twenty millions, sterling. Vast quantities of Spanish dollars continued to arrive in Spanish prizes, which were immediately conveyed to the bank or mint. It is stated to be a prevailing idea in London, that the proposition of peace made by Buonaparte, and mentioned in the king's speech, was a striking manœuvre of Talleyrand.

The West-India fleet of 130 sail, had failed from Cork, having the 15th, 90th, and 96th regiments on board. The fleet is conveyed by the Profelyte, Euryalus, and Dryad frigates, and the Elk.

The menace of besieging Gibraltar was continued in Spain and France; and the Rock had received a considerable reinforcement of troops. Lieut. general Fox—brother of Charles J. Fox—now commands that fortress; which the British have held since the year 1704.

There were no additional accounts of movements in the Mediterranean.—Lord Nelson, it was said, was besieging Minorca; and a French Squadron, of considerable force, was on the point of sailing from Toulon.

The British government at Malta continued to bestow every attention on the American Squadron there. Their prints speak highly of the spirit of our seamen before Tripoli; and lament the issue of the campaign.

Paris accounts of January 18, say, "Notwithstanding the march of our troops, and the emperor's intended journey to Italy, we still think here, that there will be no war on the continent with Russia, much less with Austria."

Mr. Rochefoucault, had been appointed ambassador from France to the Court of Vienna, in the room of Mr. Champigny.

The rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Yorkshire, for one hundred guineas paid to a nobleman about two years ago, receives a guinea a day as long as Buonaparte lives.

Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, late Bishop of Norwich, has been appointed lord arch bishop of Canterbury, in the place of lord arch bishop Moore, deceased.

April 2.

We have strong ground to believe that the mother of the empress Buonaparte is a passenger on board the frigate La Ville de Milan, lately captured by the British frigate Leander, and carried into Bermuda. It is certain that repeated invitations were sent to this lady from France, after the elevation of Buonaparte to the office of first consul, all of which were rejected upon the plea that the tenure by which her son-in-law held his office was too unstable and precarious to warrant the propriety of her leaving the tranquil retreat which she possessed in Martinique, and adding

that her cot might at no very distant day afford an asylum to her daughter.—We understand that since the coronation of Buonaparte, a more pressing invitation has been sent and accepted, and it is said the lady had taken her passage in the La Ville de Milan.

April 3.

We learn by the ship Octavia, capt. Hazard, from the Mediterranean, that as the English ship Aurora, of 22 guns, and a frigate, were conveying a large fleet, near the Barbary coast they were attacked by two French frigates.—In the engagement the Aurora was blown up, and the frigate taken, with twenty sail of merchantmen.

April 4.

A passenger in the Canton, confirms the account we published yesterday of the capture of a British convoy in the Mediterranean by two French frigates. He adds, that the Toulon fleet had found an opportunity to get out of port, and had arrived at Carthage, where they were to be joined immediately by the Cadiz fleet of fifteen sail of the line; that an army of ten thousand men, destined for the siege of Gibraltar, had assembled at St. Roque; and that the Spanish privateer Podoroso had captured and carried into Cadiz an English ship of 400 tons burthen, valued at 500,000 dollars.

WEST-INDIA NEWS.

The politeness of captain Aborn, of the brig Seaflower, arrived yesterday from Martinique, via St. Bartholomews, has furnished us with the interesting intelligence relative to the procedure of the French Squadron in that quarter. After laying a contribution of 6000l. sterling on the inhabitants of Rozeau, in Dominica, and sending a number of very valuable ships to Guadeloupe, they proceeded to Basseterre, St. Kitts, where, without opposition, they took and burnt all the shipping in the roads, except the vessel containing valuable property which they sent to Guadeloupe. They then made them advance 35,000l. sterling for the town, and proceeded to Nevis, where they levied 10,000 dollars on the inhabitants. Next they went to Montserrat, but of their conduct there no certain account had transpired: no doubt however the people there would have to pay their quota to the enemy. On the 13th ult. a droger arrived at St. Bartholomews which informed that the Squadron had gone to attack St. Vincent, and that the British were sending forces to Antigua from Dominica and St. Kitts to strengthen that island, expecting the next attack would be made there. It was reported at St. Pierres, Mar. 21st that the fleet had been seen to windward of Barbadoes, which was supposed to be the British.

April 5.

Captain Rutgers, who arrived here yesterday from Martinique, informs, that on the 12th of March he passed Basseterre, (St. Kitts) and Brimstone Hill, and saw at each place vessels with English colours flying, and English colours on the forts—and that on the evening of the 11th he saw the French fleet under easy sail off Guadeloupe, apparently steering for Dominica. He also informs that the British had evacuated the Diamond rock.

FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE WEST-INDIES.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Mole, captain Smith, which arrived here on Sunday, from St. Thomas—informs, that on the 3d March a New-York brig, from Trinidad, touched at St. Thomas, and brought information of the arrival at windward, of a French Squadron of five sail of the line, 8 frigates, and 4 transports, with 10,000 troops on board; and that they had captured Dominica and St. Lucia. This gentleman also informs, that on the first March, the president of the island of Tortola received an express from lord Lavington, governor in chief of the windward islands, informing him of the arrival of four sail of men of war, and three frigates, from France, with 7,000 troops. In consequence of which alarm guns were immediately fired.

The British land forces in the windward islands, at Jamaica, and on their passage, was 14,349 foot, 1066 artillery, on the 1st February last.

We apprehend (says the Salem (Mass.) Gazette) the account by way of New-York, of admiral Linois having taken 14 British East-India ships, is not strictly correct. Captain Ward, of the Minerva, left Bourbon the 1st of January. He informs us, that Linois had arrived sometime before at the Isle of France with 5 prizes, country traders, of considerable value.—The English Squadron was off the island when Linois's appeared; and taking the prizes for a reinforcement, and two of their frigates being absent in pursuit of a dispatch vessel which had gone from the island for Batavia, they kept aloof; and the French took advantage of it, and slipped into an out port, where the admiral's ship, the Marengo, got aground, and received some injury.

Captain W. also informs, that a privateer from the Isle of France, the Henrietta, had got in three prizes of immense value, which she had picked out of a fleet under convoy in the Persian Gulf, and that other prizes had been taken by other privateers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

In the ship Martha, arrived this morning from Malaga, came out as commander, Richard O'Brien, Esq; late consul general for the United States at Algiers.—His lady and family accompanied him: and we are happy to add, all enjoy excellent health.

BALTIMORE, April 9.

A letter dated Marseilles, 19th January, to a mercantile house of this city, says—yesterday failed from Toulon, a Squadron composed of eleven sail of the

line, and nine frigates. but it is supposed they troops are embarked on

Reports are in circulation Domingo has been taken 70,000 French have been able to trace the By captain Edwards the Haytian army had Plate, and the town of fal and desperate resist which, men, women a sword. The Haytian about 1800 men.

To the Editor of the

SIR,

I REQUEST you to permit me to have lately by professional men of use to society.

From hearfay, which wounded a Turkey Bu his eyes, and was mu day after, that his fi peated the experimen manner as to preclude ing its fight—my alt great, on perceiving day. I observed that wing all night; from on that part of its bo ter which restored him

At this period I ha who had been afflicted accompanied with an to be able to disting short time, an extinc taken from under the found that they had night) without any p full of blood; the i has continued the fa perfectly restored. I le servant,

Atackapas, Janua

J.

Watch a

RESPECTFUL

Annapolis, an

menced the above bu

market-house, wher

endeavour to merit,

keep an allotment o

Jewellery

WATCHES, CH

Orders in u

fully received, and

Annapolis, April

LANI

On Monday the

scrier will OFF

highest bidder, (

on the premises,

TALBOT'S F

taining from

land, lying on El

Scott's Lower Mill

more-town.

This land can

leave every necess

a considerable prop

it, good orchards

great abundance o

From its conver

humble mills, and

United States; f

industrious farmer

This property

vided to suit pur

be paid in hand,

ments. The pur

security.

Any person di

fame with BENJ

rough, or with t

will be made on

beral deduction

hand.

Woodward, M

Th

THAT the

in the St

the orphans cou

ryland, letters

the personal eff

of JONATHAN,

persons having

warned to exhib

of, to the subsc

October next, t

from all benefi

hand, this 11th

JOSEPH

de bo

A few

1 dollar per re

ant day afford an aff-
erstand that since the
ore pressing invitation
and it is said the lady
Ville de Milan.

a, capt. Hazard, from
nglish ship Aurora, of
nvoying a large fleet,
were attacked by two
ement the Aurora was
en, with twenty sail of

confirms the account
capture of a British
y two French frigates.
t had found an oppor-
had arrived at Cartha-
joined immediately by
of the line; that an
stined for the siege of
t. Roque; and that the
d captured and carried
400 tons burthen, valu-

NEWS.

Aborn, of the brig Sea-
Martinique, via St. Bar-
with the interesting in-
cedure of the French
er laying a contribution
habitants of Rosseau, in
umber of very valuable
proceeded to Basseterre,
position, they took and
roads, except the vessels
which they sent to Gua-
them advance 35,000l.
ceeded to Nevis, where
the inhabitants. Next
ut of their conduct there
oired: no doubt however
to pay their quota to the
a droger arrived at St.
d that the Squadron had
ts, and that the British
igua from Dominica and
land, expecting the next
It was reported at St.
ad been seen to windward
posed to be the British.

ived here yesterday from
on the 12th of March he
) and Brimstone Hill, and
th English colours flying,
orts—and that on the
w the French fleet under
apparently steering for Do-
that the British had evacy-

THE WEST-INDIES.

passenger in the Motley,
ved here on Sunday, from
on the 3d March a New-
touched at St. Thomas,
of the arrival at windward,
five sail of the line, 8 fri-
th 10,000 troops on board;
d Dominica and St. Lucie.
ns, that on the first March,
of Tortola received an ex-
governor in chief of the
g him of the arrival of four
three frigates, from France,
consequence of which alarm-
ed.
in the windward islands, at
age, was 14,349 feet, 1066
ary last.

the Salem (Mass.) Gazette,
ew-York, of admiral Lincoln
East-India ships, is not strict-
ard, of the Minerva, left
uary. He informs us, that
etime before at the life of
country traders, of inconsid-
h Squadron was off the island
and taking the prizes for a
of their frigates being absent
vessel which had gone from
ey kept aloof; and the French
d slipped into an out port, where
Marengo, got aground, and

ms, that a privateer from the
rietta, had got in three prizes
h she had picked out of a fleet
Persian Gulf, and that other
y other privateers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.
arrived this morning from
commander, Richard O'Brien,
for the United States at Al-
family accompanied him: and
ll enjoy excellent health.

BALTIMORE, April 9.
eille, 19th January, to a mer-
ty, say—yesterday failed from
supposed of eleven sail of the

line, and nine frigates. Its destination is unknown,
but it is supposed they will pass the Straits; 8000
troops are embarked on board said Squadron.

April 10.

Reports are in circulation, that the town of St.
Domingo has been taken by the blacks—and that
70,000 French have landed in Scotland. We have
not been able to trace them.

By captain Edwards we learn, that a division of
the Haytian army had succeeded in taking Port-au-
Prince, and the town of St. Jago, after a most dread-
ful and desperate resistance from the whites; all of
which, men, women and children, were put to the
sword. The Haytians lost one of their generals and
about 1800 men.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Telegraph.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will insert in your paper an ex-
periment I have lately made, which, if followed up
by professional men of talents, may become of infinite
use to society.

From hearsay, which I did not credit, I having
wounded a Turkey Buzzard, stuck a pin into each of
his eyes, and was much surprised on perceiving the
day after, that his sight was as good as ever; I re-
peated the experiment on a second one in such a
manner as to preclude the impossibility of its recover-
ing its sight—my astonishment on the next day was
great, on perceiving his as good as on the preceding
day. I observed that he kept his head under his
wing all night; from thence concluded that the down
on that part of its body contained the valuable mat-
ter which restored him his sight.

At this period I had a workman, named John Liver,
who had been afflicted for a long time with sore eyes,
accompanied with an inflammation, so great as scarcely
to be able to distinguish objects, and threatened in a
short time, an extinction of sight. I procured down,
taken from under the Turkey Buzzard's wing, and
found that they had (after the application of the
night) without any pain to him, discharged a thimble
full of blood; the inflammation had disappeared; he
has continued the same application, and finds his sight
perfectly restored. I am respectfully, Sir, your hum-
ble servant,

LAVERGNE.

Atackapas, January 8, 1805.

J. HUGHES,

Watch and Clock-maker,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced the above business in Church-street, near the
market-house, where he hopes to receive, as he will
endeavour to merit, encouragement. He intends to
keep an assortment of

Jewellery and Silver work,

WATCHES, CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, &c.

Orders in the various branches will be grate-
fully received, and punctually attended to.
Annapolis, April 10, 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

On Monday the 13th day of May next, the sub-
scriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the
highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale),
on the premises,

TALBOT'S RESOLUTION MANOR, con-
taining from 800 to 1000 acres of valuable
land, lying on Elk-Ridge, within two miles of El-
licott's Lower Mills, and within nine miles of Balti-
more-town.

This land can be divided into two farms, so as to
leave every necessary improvement on each. It has
a considerable proportion of valuable meadow land on
it, good orchards of different kinds of fruits, and a
great abundance of wood and good water.

From its convenience to a number of the most val-
uable mills, and one of the best markets in the
United States; few places offer better profits to the
industrious farmer.

This property will be sold together, or will be di-
vided to suit purchasers, one third of the amount to
be paid in hand, the balance in two annual instal-
ments. The purchaser giving bond, with approved
security.

Any person disposed to purchase can treat for the
same with BENJAMIN OLEN, near Upper-Marlbou-
rough, or with the subscriber, by whom a good title
will be made on the payment of the money. A li-
beral deduction will be made for the full payment in
hand.

100/16/10 STEPHEN WEST.
Woodyard, March 26, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county,
in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from
the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Ma-
ryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, on
the personal estate of RICHARD RAWLINGS,
of JONATHAN, late of said county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of
October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my
hand, this 11th day of April, 1805.

JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Administrator
de bonis non.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at
1 dollar per ream, for sale at the Printing-Office.

Lift of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31,
1805.

JOHN ASSYER, J. Allen, M. Allain, Nelly
Browning, James Brice, John Brice, John R. Brice,
Anne Cheston, Fanny Campbell (3), Anne Calvert, Dr.
Chew, William Caton, jun. (3), Charles Drummond,
Betsey Ginnins, John Gwinn (5), John Gibson (2),
Messrs. Green (2), Sally Grey, G. J. Grammer, Ben-
jamin Grevell, Samuel H. Howard (7), Jesse Hig-
gins (2), William Hammond, Nicholas Harwood,
O. S. Harwood, James Hollis, Edward Hall, John
Houston, Inn-Keeper of the City Tavern, A. Kerr,
Lloyd M. Lowe, Enoch Lowe, Anne Miller, Wil-
liam Miller, George Murrow, Samuel Mofs (2), Har-
riott Price, Samuel Peaco, James Reid, sen. John
Rigby, Mary Roberfon, Thomas Shaw (2), Seth
Sweetser, John Scott, Lucrany Sewall, John Shan-
non, Benjamin Sewell, William Slaughter, William
Thumler, John Valliant, Gideon White, George
Welch, John Welch, Sally Williams, Richard White,
Alexander Welth, William Young, Annapolis.

George Adams, Jacob Boon, Elijah Chaney,
Greenbury Griffin, Amos Gambrell, Hodges & Eltep,
William Heath, William Johnson, Daniel Robinson,
Betsey Smith, John Smith, Larkin Shipley, Green-
bury Sewell, Sarah White, Anne-Arundel county.
Michl. Miller, Rock Hall.
Eliz. Slee, Hill's Kamp.

S. GREEN, P. M.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me di-
rected out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be
EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE, on the 15th
of April, at Mr. Gwinn's tavern, in Annapolis,
at 10 o'clock,

ONE negro woman, two cows, and one horse,
taken as the property of John Connaway and
Margaret Connaway, and sold to satisfy a debt due
Jafon Jones and wife.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1805.
Nehemiah Miller Rowles, and Candy his wife, Wil-
liam Brookes, and Elizabeth his wife,

vs.
Edmund Jennings, Thomas and Daniel Jennings, Jo-
nathan Sappington, Edmund Sappington, Jesse
Wheat, and Harriet his wife, John Fair-
bank, and Charity his wife.

THE object of the petition in this case filed is to
obtain a decree for the partition or sale of the
real estate of Edmund Jennings, deceased, according
to his last will and testament, for the benefit of the
devises and their heirs, which said real estate lies in
Montgomery county, and consists of the following
tracts and parcels of land, John, Chance, Drury
Plains, Wolf's Cow, or Addition to Wolf's Cow,
Henry and Macy, Rich Meadows, also part of a
tract of land, containing eighty acres, taken up by
Jacob Howard, as also to compel the defendant, Ed-
mund Jennings, to account for the rents and profits
of said real estate; the petition also states, that fun-
dary of the defendants are minors, and that the said
Edmund Jennings hath removed from the state of Ma-
ryland and resides in the commonwealth of Virginia;
it is thereupon, on motion of the petitioners, ad-
judged and ordered, that the foregoing notice be pub-
lished in the Maryland Gazette three times before
the 3d day of May next, to the end that the said Ed-
mund Jennings may have notice and be warned to ap-
pear in this court, on or before the third day of Sep-
tember next, to shew cause why the prayer of said
petition should not be granted.

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

In CHANCERY, April 8, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by WILLIAM
MUIR, trustee for the sale of the real estate of
Townsend Eden, deceased, shall be ratified and con-
firmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or
before the first day of June next, provided a copy of
this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before
the tenth day of May next. The report states, that
part of a tract of land called BUSHFORD MANOR,
containing three hundred and twenty-nine and an half
acres, lying in Saint-Mary's county, was sold at
£.3 8 3 per acre.

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

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the
orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters
of administration on the personal estate of WIL-
LIAM ANDERSON, of the county aforesaid, de-
ceased, therefore all persons who may have claims
against the deceased are requested to bring them in,
legally proved and passed by the court, and all those
indebted to said estate to make payment, to

WILLIAM ANDERSON, } Admin-
ARD C. ANDERSON, } trators.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age;
she is an excellent spinner, a good washer and
ironer, a good plain cook and a good hand on a plan-
tation. Inquire of the Printers.
Annapolis, March 13.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about
25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to
the keeper of the gaol.
February 26, 1805.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE FEMALE MISER.

MY heart at PHILLIS's feet I laid,
Of love the venal shrine;
With fervour prefs'd her to be mine—
She laugh'd, deriding maid!
Then fifty thousand by its side,
My blushing hand extends—
Her doubts—her fears—fair PHILLIS ends—
Most willingly a bride.
But not to fast, fair PHILLIS, pray—
I love thee now no more—
The heart you would not have before,
You shall not have to-day.

SELECTED.

EPIGRAM

Addressed to the large and beautiful Miss N. on her being seen
at Pope's Lottery Office, Royal Exchange, London.

IF in wedlock a species of lottery lies
Where in blank and in prizes we deal,
How comes it that you, such a capital prize
Should so long have remain'd in the wheel?
If ever by fortune's indulgent decree
To me such a ticket should roll,
A sixteenth I swear would be sufficient for me,
For what would I do with the whole?

TRIFLES.

A FRENCHMAN having heard the word press
made use of, to imply, persuade, "prefs him to stay
to-night," thought he would shew his talent by using
(what he imagined) a synonymous term; and there-
fore made no scruple to cry out in company, "pray
squeeze that lady to sing."

AN astrologer condemned to the gibbet, being
asked why he did not foresee his fate and avoid it, re-
plied, "I saw clearly I was to be exalted, but did
not inquire of the stars how it was to be."

A CERTAIN bishop had a servant whom he or-
dered one festival day to go to a butcher, who was
called David, for a piece of meat; and then to come to
church, where the bishop was to preach. The bishop,
in his sermon, bringing authorities from the Scriptures,
to prove his discourse, in this manner—"Isaiah
says thus, Jeremiah says thus, Ezekiel says thus;"
at last happening to turn towards the door, just as his
servant came in, went on—"and what says David?"
Upon which the servant roared out—"David swears,
that if you do not pay what you owe him, you never
need send to his stall again."

ON Wednesday se'nnight, (says a London paper,) as a sailor was passing through Grosvenor-square, he had the good fortune to meet with an old sweetheart, whom he had left seven years before at Taunton, Devonshire. The robust son of Neptune, without explaining himself, caught the girl in his arms and kissed her most unmercifully.—The girl, quite frightened, called out for help, till the tar convinced her who he was, and of his determination to make her his wife. He said he had just returned from India with plenty of SHINERS, and curse him if his poor Bet should not share them with him. It was in vain the girl begged to return to her master's house; she had something she must deliver; and it would be necessary she should get her cloaths. Jack would listen to nothing, but immediately called a coach, and actually forced her into it, ordering the coachman to drive to "that there place near St. Paul's, where they sold the articles of marriage," and if the church was open, he would complete the business before it was possible for an enemy to bear down upon him, and deprive him of the prize he had taken. After it was all over, he said, his little Bet should carry home her tea and sugar, and make her master a present of her wages for staying so long. He repeated his orders to the coachman, who drove off to the no small diversion of the persons who witnessed this singular occurrence.—The woman was by no means reluctant, and appeared as transported beyond the bounds of prudence as her eccentric lover.

TAILORING.

JOHN BOND respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the TAILOR'S BUSINESS in the house at the corner of Green-street, near Mr. Neth's store, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable manner. He thanks those who have hitherto favoured him with their commands, and humbly requests a continuance of the same, being determined to execute them with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and a very large deduction made for cash.

April 7, 1805.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office;
(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,
Passed November session, 1804.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the eleventh day of February, in the 29th year of the independence of the United States of America, John B. Colvin, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words, to wit: "A M-GISTRATE'S GUIDE, AND CITIZEN'S COUNSELLOR; being a digested abstract of those laws of the State of Maryland most necessary to be known, and most useful in common transactions of life; interspersed with a variety of practical forms and precedents; for the use of justices of the peace and others." By JOHN B. COLVIN. In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors or proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

THE above work has been for some time past in the press, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published with all possible expedition.

It is a maxim which has been long established, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man;" and the reason of it is obvious: For if ignorance of the law were admitted as a just plea, laws would be without force, and consequently useless. As it is out of the power of our government to promulgate its laws in such a way as to communicate them to every individual of the community, it is necessary for every man to furnish himself with the means of information to a degree sufficient to enable him to discharge the duties of his station as a citizen of a free state. This is what he owes to his country. To himself he owes more. It is every man's interest to be acquainted with the laws of his own government sufficiently to enable him to avoid the shoals and quicksands of legal controversy, on which ignorance of the law might throw him, and occasion the wreck of his fortune, and, perhaps, of his happiness likewise. It is not only every man's interest, but it is every man's duty to his family to endeavour to understand enough of the acts of assembly and of the forms and proceedings in the administration of justice, to enable him to preserve his estate in a legal way, transact in a proper manner the business of life according to rule, to be able to recover his debts; and he ought to know the relative duties of one citizen to another.

The above work is an attempt to convey to the people of Maryland in as concise a manner as possible, correct knowledge of the provisions of those acts of assembly which are most necessary to be known and understood by the citizens of the state at large, together with some common law principles which are in force in Maryland. Matters that relate to accounts, and the evidence of debts, to administration on the estates of deceased persons, apprentices, articles of agreement, assignments, attachments, arrests, bonds, bails, bills, bastardy, conveyancing, constables, contracts, dowers, deeds, distresses, execution, escape, evidence, felony, forgery, gaming, gaol, gaoler, guardians, homicide, indictment, infants, information, judgment, jurors, (and their duties,) justices of the peace, larceny, lewdness, libel, misdemeanor, nuisance, oaths, pardon, perjury, polygamy, the poor, presentment, prison-breaking, rape, recognizance, rescue, riot, robbery, search-warrants, sheriff, (his duties) slander, surety for the peace, slaves, treason, vagrants, warrants, wills, and a variety of other things, which it would be extremely tedious to describe at large, will be contained in this work. Besides laying down the law under each head, forms and precedents will be introduced for the information of magistrates and others. These will consist of precepts used by justices of the peace in the discharge of the duties of their station, and copies of all manner of instruments of writing used in bargaining, selling, and conveying every species of property, agreeably to the laws of Maryland. Under the head of accounts particular care has been taken to arrange all the evidence of debts, the manner and form of proof; and under the head of administration, the compiler has been careful to insert every thing that can be serviceable to executors and administrators. A very correct copy of a will is laid down, and the number of witnesses and manner of proving it explained, with respect to real and personal property. Marking and bounding land has occupied much attention, and the law and method of proceeding, together with the returns of commissioners are correctly stated. In short, whatever can be of service to the magistrate or to the citizen, has been carefully considered, and inserted in the book. To justices of the peace the work will be extremely valuable, and to the people at large of great benefit.

It has often been contended that in a free government every citizen has a right to participate equally in the offices of the state. To this proposition I have always assented; but at the same time I have uniformly thought there was another right not altogether unimportant; which is, that the community have a right to expect that every citizen should be qualified for the office which he fills. These two rights should go hand in hand. There is no office in the gift of our state executive of more importance or which may be more easily abused than that of a justice of the peace; and it not only requires a man of strong and good senses to fill it properly, but one somewhat acquainted with the fundamental principles of law in general, and with our local laws in particular: A knowledge of the latter in some degree, is, in fact, indispensably requisite. But as justices of the peace are generally and very properly appointed from among the honest and independent part of the citizens of the several counties, whose thoughts have been turned to

other pursuits in common, but who nevertheless, have sound understandings, it is not to be expected that they can at once dive into the huge quarto volumes of Kilty's compilation and drag thence the pith and marrow of the acts of assembly, and at the same time learn the form and manner of issuing innumerable precepts required by their official duty. Hence the great necessity for a work embracing all these particulars in a small compass, so as to form a complete guide and counsellor.

The duties of jurors have been stated with precision; and as every man is liable to serve the public in that capacity, that topic alone will render the book of general utility.

Although I have thus copiously dwelt upon the advantages and merits of this work, I by no means conceive that it will be free from some few imperfections; nor do I arrogate to myself the sole merit of collecting the forms and precedents together. I am by no means desirous to sacrifice truth in this particular to my vanity. I have had very able assistance from a few well informed friends, whose disinterested services have been of incalculable use to me; and without which, indeed, I should have found myself at a great loss for those numerous practical forms which the work will contain, amounting in the whole to more than two hundred. It would take an individual years, perhaps, to gather so large a collection, and they might at last be incorrect; whereas the above book will furnish the whole at once, and in a proper form.

The following letter from Judge Duvall, (to whom the first eighty pages of the work had been submitted after coming from the press) will convey some idea of the merits of the book—

"Washington, December 27, 1804.

Sir,

I have received your letter inclosing eighty pages of a work prepared by you, in which you have begun a digest of those parts of the laws of Maryland which more frequently occur in the common transactions of life, and which are therefore deemed the most useful.

I have perused it, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the utility of such a work. The law appears to be carefully abstracted, and the forms well chosen. It will be found useful to magistrates and to the people in general, and merits their patronage.

It is adapted more particularly to the information of those who have not the means of purchasing, and the leisure to examine our laws at large. In a free government, the laws cannot be too extensively circulated; and he who adds to the diffusion of a knowledge of them, contributes to increase the comforts and happiness of society, and deserves their encouragement and support.

I am, with respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

G. DUVALL.

Mr. John B. Colvin."

Wishing to make the book cheap, the terms will be as follows, to wit:

- I. It will be printed with a good type on good paper, and contain above 300 pages—perhaps 400.
- II. It will be neatly bound and lettered.
- III. The price will be 2 dollars to subscribers, and 2 dollars 50 cents to non-subscribers. No money required till the work is delivered.
- IV. Persons procuring 11 subscribers, and becoming answerable for the money, shall receive a 12th copy gratis.

The acts of assembly, up to the close of the last session, will be attended to.

JOHN B. COLVIN.

FREDERICK-TOWN, March 11, 1805.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

Republican President,

WILL cover mares, at the ferry on South river, known by the name of Quynn's Ferry, from this day until the first day of August next, at eight dollars each, the money to be paid before the mares are covered; in lieu of which, some corn will be received at five dollars per barrel. Mr. Drane, who lives adjacent to the ferry, is authorized to receive payment.—REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT was got by Mr. John Craggs's imported horse Highflier, his dam by the imported horse Venetian, his grandam by Don Carlos, who was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, out of his famous running mare Primrose, his great grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Ranger, who was got by Martendale's Regulus, Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his great, great, grandam by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Dove, his great, great, great grandam by Othello, out of col. Tasker's Old Selima, full sister to Mr. William Brent's Ebony, and Mr. Samuel Galloway's Old Selim.

March 27, 1805. ISAAC DUCKETT.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the twenty-seventh day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 27th day of February, 1805.

ANNE WATKINS, Surviving
JOHN WATKINS, } executors.

CINCINNATI.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Maryland Society of Cincinnati will be held in Baltimore, at Evans's tavern, on Saturday the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock. As some matters interesting to the society will then be under consideration, the members are desired to be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Secretary.

March 27, 1805.

The editors of newspapers in the state are desired to insert the above in their papers.

TAILORING.

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the TAILOR'S BUSINESS, in the house occupied by Mr. GEORGE WELLS, opposite the City Tavern, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable manner. They solicit the patronage of a generous public, and flatter themselves they shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom.

3

JAMES RIGBY,

JOHN BEVERIDGE.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke-house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

March 3, 1805. }
Rhode River. }

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of EZEKIEL JACOB, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same are desired to render their accounts, properly authenticated, to

ANNA JACOB, Administratrix.

March 7, 1805.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN GALLOWAY, late of the navy of the United States, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved, and passed by the court, to Mr. JOHN GALLOWAY, of Tulip Hill, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment to him.

DAVID LYNN, Administrator.

West river, March 25, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

NATI.

the Maryland Society of
in Baltimore, at Evans's
of April, at 11 o'clock,
to the society will then
members are desired to be

the president,
DENNY, Secretary.

s-papers in the State are
their papers.

RING.

his method to inform their
public in general, that they
TAILOR'S BUSINESS.
r. GEORGE WELLS, op-
here they intend carrying
its various branches, with
in the most fashionable
patronage of a generous
ves they shall be able to
those who may favour

JAMES RIGBY,
JOHN BEVERIDGE,
country will be thankful
ended to.

OR SALE.

All that valuable plantation
which Mr. Robert Jacob
ut 330 acres, about seven
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poplar, walnut, and an
nut and cedar, and is ex-

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with two rooms below stairs
smoke house, &c. and also

an eminence, which com-
ounding neighbourhood, also
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in point of beauty equalled
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6

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JACOB, Administrator.

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D LYNN, Administrator.

1805. 3X

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'POLIS:
ERICK and SAMUEL
REEN.

(LXIX YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 3040.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 18, 1805.

Annapolis Gazette.

ANNAPOILIS, THURSDAY, April 18, 1805.

OBSERVATIONS

On the act, entitled, An act to establish a bank, and incorpo-
rate a company, under the name of THE FARMERS BANK
OF MARYLAND, and for other purposes.

THE following explanations were prepared, to re-
move objections which had been urged to dis-
courage subscriptions to the Farmers Bank, previously
to the passage of the law of incorporation, and are
now offered, under an impression, that the subject is
not sufficiently understood, and that the principles
of the institution have been much misrepresented.

The arguments of the opponents to the system have
been principally to the following effect: That banks
are calculated solely to aid commercial operations;
that Annapolis and Easton, not being commercial,
are improper situations for a bank; and that the
agricultural interest neither required, nor could sup-
port, an institution of this nature.—That part of
these objections which relates to Annapolis and East-
on, being disconnected with the general chain of
reasoning on the subject, will be previously dis-
cussed.

Although the accommodation and promotion of the
agricultural interest of Maryland was certainly the
primary, yet it was not the exclusive, object of the
Farmers Bank; it was imagined, that by extending
the benefits of a monied institution of this nature to
Annapolis and Easton, the commercial interests of
those places, and consequently of the State at large,
might be essentially promoted. It is unquestionably
true, that at this time the merchants of both places,
are but little engaged in foreign commerce, but the
want of such an institution as the one now contemplated
by law, or rather the collection of all the active capi-
tal of the State at Baltimore, may sufficiently account
for this fact; to convince the most sceptical that it is
a principal cause of the depressed state of Annapolis,
the following observations are suggested.

The harbour of this city opening to the Chesapeake,
is one of the safest and most commodious of the U.
States; it enjoys the inestimable advantage of being
rarely closed with ice in the severest winters. At
that season, therefore, of the year, when the com-
merce of Baltimore, is excluded from its own harbour,
it finds a safe and convenient refuge at Annapolis,
whence, with little exertion and less risk, foreign mer-
cantile operations might be carried on during those
months when they must necessarily cease at Baltimore,
or a gambling speculation be substituted for regular
commerce. So convenient a winter harbour, even
without a town, would be of great advantage to Bal-
timore; but connected with a town, and that town
furnished with a bank, it would be inestimable. For
instance, if the cargoes of the Baltimore shipping
that lay idle in the harbour of Annapolis during the
late winter, could have been sold or stored there, and
the cargoes furnished, what an immense sum would
have been saved to the commerce of Baltimore?

With a city already well built, intelligent inhabi-
tants, merchants in many instances wealthy, and so
excellent an harbour, Annapolis, destitute of foreign
commerce, exhibits a political phenomenon amidst the
commercial enterprise and rapid improvement which
at present distinguish the United States. It is true,
that hitherto the capital of the State, its existence has
been too much connected, in public opinion, with the
variable dispositions of the legislative body. That
this uncertainty has created a stagnation in the pur-
suits of industry, to a certain degree, is admitted,
but its citizens could never have so long submitted to
a state of suspense and dependence, when the sources
of independence and affluence lay open before them,
if some more powerfully and extensively operating
cause had not weakened the spirit of enterprise, and
unnerved the arm of industry; and no other cause
could have produced so extraordinary an effect, but
the entire monopoly of the monied institutions of the
State at Baltimore. These observations flow from no
jealousy of the well earned advantages of that truly
respectable and flourishing city; on the contrary, her
prosperity is considered as inseparably connected with
that of the country around her; they flow from a wish
to see her, like Boston, surrounded by a Newbury-
port, a Salem, and other flourishing commercial towns,
all fostered by their separate monied institutions. And
in this view the Farmers Bank itself will be found
eminently calculated to promote her prosperity, for
every facility given to those employed in agriculture,
that would enable them to be more punctual; every
impulse given to the cultivation of the soil, that would
increase its produce, must unquestionably operate prin-
cipally in favour of the great emporium of the State;
and even the accommodations of the bank, as far as
they could be spared from the primary objects of the

institution, would no doubt prove frequently as ser-
viceable to the commerce, as its situation will be con-
venient to the merchants of Baltimore.

The want of back country has been urged by some
as the principal cause of the depression of Annapolis,
but certainly New-York and Norfolk, without any
back country exclusively attached to them, are rapidly
taking the lead of the commercial cities of America,
and if ever the mass of produce which the Sufque-
hanna must soon pour into the market, should find its
way through Maryland, as nature seems to have des-
tined, Annapolis affords the first and best harbour for
its foreign shipment, and in that event, even the mer-
chants of Baltimore, would probably prefer continuing
the craft in which they may be interested, in a direct
course to this port, to a reversed course up the Patap-
sco, which it would generally require a change of wind
to accomplish. Annapolis too, is situated in the heart
of the country producing the fine tobacco, which,
in a great degree, peculiar to her soil, must long con-
tinue the principal staple of Maryland; she is more
convenient to the extensive peninsula, which stretches
to the eastward of the route from Baltimore to Wash-
ington, than either of those cities, and she is situated
precisely at the point of communication established by
nature between the two shores into which Maryland
is divided.—A market opened here, devoted immedi-
ately to the object of vending abroad and procuring
returns for the tobacco of Maryland, although it
would interfere with a branch of trade but little re-
garded in the commerce of Baltimore, would yet prove
of inestimable advantage to the State at large. This
trade, once steadily pursued, that fluctuation of price
must necessarily cease, which is now frequently ruin-
ous both to the cultivator and the merchant, as the
supply would soon be proportioned to the demand.
This fluctuation is perhaps solely owing to the ne-
glect of this commodity in the Baltimore market, un-
til its scarcity produces a price abroad that promises
an higher gain to a few adventurers than their ordi-
nary objects of speculation; then the sudden rise of
price diverts a greater proportion of the labour of the
community to the article than foreign consumption
requires, and no longer yielding a profit, it will hard-
ly command any price at all, to the great injury of
the disappointed cultivator, and sometimes to the ruin
of the merchant.

In addition to these advantages, resulting from her
own situation and that of Baltimore, sufficient to ele-
vate Annapolis to a respectable rank as a commercial
town, considerable benefits must be ultimately derived
from a connexion with the Federal City, as it pro-
gresses to the important station which the capital of
an immense empire must hold. Rarely a winter passes
that the long navigation of the Patowmack is not ob-
structed by the ice; Annapolis, at the distance of less
than forty miles, must, from its proximity, be pre-
ferred for winter communication to either Norfolk or
New-York, the next nearest winter harbours, and
each two hundred and fifty miles distant.

Easton is situated in the centre of the eastern shore,
that great peninsula formed by the waters of the At-
lantic on one side, and those of the Chesapeake on the
other, comprises a greater extent of level fertile land,
every where intersected by navigable waters, than can
be found united in any one other tract, perhaps on the
surface of the globe; so rich a country cannot long
remain without a great commercial city. Easton,
from the rapid advances she has already made to
wealth and importance, seems destined to take the
lead; and already her commercial operations would
beneficially employ all the facilities which this institu-
tion could spare to their aid.

Such are the advantages that commerce may derive
from a bank establishment at Annapolis and Easton;
but it will be proper to close the remarks on this
part of the subject by observing, that the sessions of
the legislature being held at the one place, and those
of the supreme court at both, each nearly central to
its respective shore, they are certainly the proper situa-
tions for a bank, intended for the accommodation of
the agricultural part of the community; thither the
country interest must perpetually resort from every
part of the State; with these places they have at pre-
sent constant communication, consequently they can
be there accommodated to their greatest convenience
and advantage.

The objection, as first stated, "that banks are cal-
culated solely to aid commercial operations, and that
the agricultural interest neither requires nor can sup-
port an institution of this nature," recurs now to be
considered, and certainly the theory and practice of
political economy prove, that the reverse of this propo-
sition is nearer to the truth than the proposition itself.

Land in an uncultivated and unimproved state is
but of little worth, its productions, and consequent
value, must for ever depend on the portion of hu-
man industry that may be applied to it. Money, or
some circulating symbolical representation of property
and industry, is more essentially necessary to its im-

provement and utility, and consequently to landhold-
ers, than to any other object of property or class of
society. The owner of land may be destitute even of
food and raiment, and he may want a house to shel-
ter himself and family; he cannot divide his land into
such minute parts as would pay for articles of food,
still less into such as would compensate a tailor, car-
penter or other mechanic, for their occasional services;
he cannot, like the owner of personal property, trans-
port it to a distant market for sale, where a purchaser
may examine, buy and use it, without changing his
residence or his plan of life; he must invite industry
to his land, in order to use or improve it; if he can
represent this immovable property by an artificial cir-
culating medium that will command industry, he may
then procure, (because he can pay for their services,)
labourers to till, and mechanics to improve, his land,
and he may purchase stock and implements of agricul-
ture; the industrious thus invited, and assembled on
the land, not only produce from it the subsistence and
convenience of the owner, but a support also for them-
selves, and for families which naturally grow up where
sustenance can be found; all the advantages of agri-
culture, population and domestic commerce, then a-
rise, where nothing but a wilderness could exist with-
out this artificial aid. To promote agriculture, there-
fore, by encouraging commerce, is beginning at the
wrong end, it is in truth, not less absurd than to at-
tempt to build a house by erecting a roof or upper
story before the basement or foundation is secured.
When lands are improved, and have become produc-
tive, commerce will be necessary to vend superfluous
produce; but there must be produce before it can
be vendd, and there should be superfluous produce
before it should be vendd abroad, and whenever
there is superfluous produce, it will necessarily create
commerce, even without the assistance of a bank
at all, because foreign commerce depends for its
support, not on the facilities of any one coun-
try, but on those of the whole commercial world,
which form a joint and active capital, ever in search
of commodities that will pay the expence of trans-
portation from one country to another, and yield a
moderate profit. The experience of these States has
demonstrated the truth of these observations at every
period of their history. The first settlers were by no
means ignorant of the practical advantages to be de-
rived from the foregoing principles; as the precious
metals were not found here, and could not be com-
manded from abroad by indigent emigrants, a paper
substitute could alone supply their place, and when-
ever the popular feeling and influence was not restrain-
ed by the distant and unfeeling hand of royal prerogative, loan-offices were established, to enable land-
holders to improve their estates; on perusing the his-
tory of the then colonies it will invariably be found,
that wherever cultivation was aided by these institu-
tions, the progress in improvement was astonishing, not
only in agriculture but in commerce, whilst, on the
contrary, wherever loan-offices were not established,
the land lay mostly uncultivated, agriculture and com-
merce made slow advances, and the needy inhabitants
were kept in wretched dependence on foreign mer-
chants. To illustrate these principles, the following
citation is made from the celebrated work of Sir James
Steuart on Political Economy, vol. II, book xiv,
chap. 3. "In countries where trade and industry are
in their infancy, credit must be little known, and they
who have solid property find the greatest difficulty in
turning it into money, without which industry cannot
be carried on, and consequently the whole plan of im-
provement is disappointed. Under such circumstan-
ces, it is proper to establish a bank upon the principles
of private credit; this bank must issue upon land, and
other securities. Of this nature are the banks of Scot-
land; to them the improvement of that country is en-
tirely owing—although I have represented this spe-
cies of banks, which I call Banks of Circulation upon
Mortgage, as peculiarly adapted to countries where
industry and trade are in their infancy, their useful-
ness to all nations, who have, upon an average, a fa-
vourable balance upon their trade, will sufficiently ap-
pear on examination of the principles upon which they
are established."

To become a great State, to be highly commercial
and opulent, it is necessary to commence, by giving
every facility, every encouragement to agriculture,
commerce will follow of course. Excluding, as un-
worthy of consideration, those casual mercantile specu-
lations which sometimes make the fortunes of a few
individuals, and generally are pursued till they ruin
double the number, money can be no ways employed
so advantageously for a State as in agriculture, par-
ticularly in a country like our own, where good land
bears so great a proportion to the number of inhabi-
tants; a given sum of money expended in labour, im-
plements of agriculture and stock, to cultivate and
improve land, must yield more to a community than
a like sum applied to any other purpose; for the ex-
penditures on land are aided by nature herself, who

performs by far the greater part of the operation; the earth labours conjointly with man, and a product is the result, which owes but little of its value to his labour or ingenuity. In proportion as the product of this labour is applied to domestic commerce and exchange, it maintains an industrious population at home, who increase by their numbers the strength and wealth of the state; who furnish a market here for our produce, without loading it with the expense of carrying it abroad, and augment the resources of our own, instead of those of foreign countries, where manufacturers must make consumers pay for the boxes they are obliged to advance to the governments under which they live; and if ultimately a surplus produce should be forced abroad for a market, loaded with freight and commission, it will still be exchanged for a greater proportion of foreign industry than it cost at home, whilst the countries we trade with have more hands in proportion to their lands than we have. On this subject, the following extract from the admired Treatise on the Wealth of Nations, by Sir Adam Smith, is made for the satisfaction of those who cannot refer to the work itself, where the foregoing principles are conclusively established. Vol. II, pages 48, 49, "No equal capital puts into motion a greater quantity of productive labour than that of the farmer, not only his labouring servants, but his labouring cattle, are productive labourers. In agriculture too, nature labours along with man, and although her labour costs no expense, its produce has its value, as well as that of the most expensive workmen. The most important operations of agriculture seem intended not so much to increase, though they do that too, as to direct the fertility of nature, towards the production of plants most profitable to man." &c. &c. Again, page 50, "Of all the ways in which a capital can be employed, it, (agriculture), is by far the most advantageous to society. The capital employed in agriculture, and in the retail trade of any society, must always reside within the society, they must, generally too, though there are some exceptions to this, belong to the resident members of the society."

From the experience both of Europe and America, the position of Smith, vol. I, page 361, "that banks furnish the best medium of circulation, so far as it is safe to substitute paper for the precious metals," seems now to be universally admitted, but the solidity of a bank, principally supported by operations with landholders, has been doubted, and the doubt has furnished an objection to the Farmers Bank. This will naturally excite surprise, when it is considered, that landed security has ever heretofore been admitted to be the best in the world; nor can it now be believed, that there exists a well judging individual in the state, who would not sooner lend his money on landed than on mercantile security; and what would be safe for one individual, must be equally safe for a number of individuals incorporated into a company. Notes issued on landed security have this solid advantage, that the security can neither be diminished nor removed, it must remain for ever unimpaired; but notes issued on the paper of merchants, depend for their solidity on the life, health, skill, integrity and good fortune, not only of the merchants themselves, who are known and trusted, but also on the life, health, skill, integrity and good fortune, of their numerous and unknown foreign correspondents, and upon the safety of perishable commodities, exposed to the casualties of an uncertain element. Sir James Stuart, treating at large on this subject, makes the following remarks. Vol. II, book xiv. chap. 6. "The notes in circulation may far exceed in amount the largest bank stock, and therefore it is not on the original stock, but on the securities taken at issuing the notes, that the solidity of the two currencies is to be estimated; those secured on private credit are as solid as lands and private estates, they stand on the principles of private credit; those secured on the obligations of merchants and manufacturers, depending upon the success of their trade, are good or bad in proportion; every bankruptcy of one of their creditors involves the bank, and carries off a part of their profit or their stock."

(To be concluded in our next.)

AGRICULTURAL.

Hint to Farmers.

If by drawing your manure only one hundred rods, and spreading it four inches deep on one acre of land for planting, you can obtain an hundred bushels of corn per acre, what a pity it is to draw four hundred rods, and spread it over eight acres, by spreading it half an inch thick, and obtaining only forty bushels per acre, with all the additional fatigue of man and beast.

Farmers, consider which is most to your advantage, to economise in this line, or continue to work as it were at arm's end, by extending your manure too far and too thin. Certainly the more compact your interest the easier can you govern and fence it.

DARIOUS BENEDICT.

To multiply the increase of corn of any kind.

Put twenty pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water. Then put in one hundred and twenty pounds of corn, in a basket, and let it remain eight hours. Take it out, plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water in which you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or salt petre.

ANOTHER.

Take as much of the water of your richest dung-hill as you chuse.—Soak your seed in it 24 hours, dry it in the shade and then (when dry) sow it.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 9.

The Danish sloop Agent, Wells, from Barbadoes, in nine days, arrived yesterday at Port Royal. An officer came in her with dispatches from commodore Hood, for the admiral, which are said to be of the highest importance to this island.

The arrival of so powerful a French naval force to windward, has undoubtedly been the occasion of the dispatches from commodore Hood, that our commanders here may be apprised thereof and be the better prepared to resist the attack of the enemy, should he have the temerity to attempt the conquest of this island.

CHARLESTON, March 28.

Yesterday arrived, the Portuguese brig Union, capt. Antonio Francisco de Medeiros, from Fayal. In this vessel came passengers—Madame Turreau, lady of his excellency general Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of France to the United States, and her two children; Mr. Petry, first secretary of the legation of France to the United States; Mr. de Cabre, belonging to the said legation, and Mr. Lequesne, private secretary of the minister.

UNION, (Penn.) April 5.

Bones of general Braddock.

On the 8th July, 1755, the army of general Braddock was defeated, and himself killed by the French and Indians within ten miles of Pittsburgh. The ground on which the battle was fought is known by the name of Braddock's field. The general received a musket shot through the right arm and lungs, of which he died in a few hours, having been carried off the field by the bravery of lieutenant-colonel Gage, and another of his officers. His body was buried at the encampment of the rear division of his army, nine miles eastward of this place. It seems that the great road leading from Fort Cumberland to Uniontown, was accidentally laid out so as to pass over his grave. The road having been much cut with wagons and the earth swept away by rain, the bones of the general have been lately discovered in the bottom of the road, and taken up; several of them are now in this town—they appear sound, and are very large—from the best information it appears unquestionable, that the place from whence these bones were taken, is the spot in which the body of the general was interred.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

A gentleman who arrived here in the brig Sally, from Malaga, furnished us with the following in manuscript:

"Malaga, February 9.—Arrived, the French national ship L'Aunace, of 44 guns, which, with another of the same force, had fallen in with the English homeward bound fleet, from Malta, under convoy of a frigate, and the bomb ketch Arrow, of 30 guns. After an action of two hours, the frigate sunk, and the ketch was captured and burnt. Two days after they fell in with a brig belonging to the above convoy, with a valuable cargo from Smyrna, which they burnt at sea—the crew was brought into Malaga. All the rest of the convoy escaped." The French frigate sailed from Malaga on the 20th February, destination unknown.

We are informed, by captain Saunders from Curacao, that that place is closely blockaded by two frigates, one brig and four schooners, and that every American attempting to get in, is taken and sent to Jamaica. The inhabitants are in a very distressed situation, but are determined to hold out.

A few days before captain Ray sailed from Bonavilla, a Portuguese schooner arrived there from Madeira, the captain of which informed, they were putting that island in a state of defence, and were determined to oppose any force that might come against them, having heard that 8000 troops were embarked in England, destined for Madeira.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Captain Wilkins, of the Neutrality, in 15 days from St. Thomas, informs us, that the French Squadron had returned to Fort Royal, Martinique.

A letter from Stonington, (Conn.) mentions the arrival, at that place, on Friday afternoon, of a schooner in 15 days from Martinique, which brings accounts of the capture of Antigua by the French Squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

A few days previous to the sailing of the ship Little Cornelia, Shand, arrived at New-York from Marseilles, an embargo had been laid in the French ports, in consequence of the sailing of a French Squadron from Toulon. Stormy weather obliged this Squadron to return to port, and the embargo was therefore taken off. It was understood that the Squadron was destined to reinforce the British fleet, for the purpose of rendering it strong enough to meet the British channel fleet.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

A sheep of the Cape of Good Hope breed, famous for the size of the tail, was exhibited for sale on Saturday morning, at the stall of Mr. Henry Wine-man, Center market. On measuring the tail of this extraordinary animal, it was found to be 23½ inches in circumference, weighing 10½ pounds.—It was raised at Perry-Hall, the estate of H. D. Gough, Esq; and does credit to the agricultural advancement of our country.—*Fed. Gaz.*

In the Washington Federalist, of Saturday last, it is stated, that Mr. Crowninshield declines his recent appointment, and that commodore Preble will fill the place of secretary for the navy department. We are confident that the appointment of the gallant Preble would meet general approbation.

The following translated extract of a letter to a French gentleman in this city, is so minute in its details as to have considerable plausibility, were it not opposed by the late Mediterranean news, and by advices from Guadeloupe to the 19th March, which latter are silent on the subject:

[*Fed. Gaz.*]

Guadeloupe, March 16.

"I have to inform you, that the two French squadrons have united—one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort. The latter has made terrible havoc amongst the enemy—frigate seven to eight hundred vessels, large and small, having been taken, sunk, or burnt; besides which, the Squadron has raised contributions in all the English Windward Islands, Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon Squadron, has escaped contribution, as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession. The united squadrons consist of 23 sail of the line and 21 frigates, besides 20 other vessels, such as corvettes, transports, &c. making in all 74 sail. The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all the officers having their orders sealed. It is said that there are 18,000 men on board this fleet.—You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information, to your friends."

Two vessels have in the course of the present week arrived from Point Petre, Guadeloupe, one of which, whilst lying there, lost three and the other two of their crews with the yellow fever, which it seems, resisted with symptoms of great virulence. The vessels before reaching any wharf, were remanded to the Lazaretto to receive the proper process of purification. The occurrence of the malady at this early season, and the increase of disease always attendant on hostile armaments, such as are now in the West-Indies, will require a continuance of the most active vigilance from the board of health.

[*Aurora.*]

A seaman came up yesterday afternoon in a pilot boat from the schooner Betsy, Fletcher, from Madeira, and informs us that on the 10th of March a British fleet of men of war, consisting of seven sail of the line, one of which was a three decker, left Madeira, destined (as was supposed) for the West-Indies; that two days after they passed the fleet, standing to the westward. He also informs us that the ship Hiram, French, had put into Madeira in distress. The Hiram has been out from Liverpool for New-York, 5 or 6 months, had put into Cork, and sailed from thence nearly 150 days ago.

[*New York pap.*]

Account of buildings erected in Philadelphia, in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804—by actual enumeration.

In 1802 there were four hundred and sixty-four—In 1803, three hundred and eighty-five—In 1804, two hundred and seventy-three dwelling-houses erected in the city and suburbs; during those three years, there was also erected six buildings for worship; and a number of warehouses not included in the enumeration.

In 1783, about a century after Philadelphia was founded, there were in it 6,000 houses and 40,000 people—at the present time it is computed to contain 13,000 houses and 80,000 people.

Extract of a letter dated Nantes, February 1, 1805, to a gentleman in Charleston.

"We have just received intelligence that a French division of line of battle ships is before Gibraltar, and that Spanish troops are marching from all quarters of Spain to lay siege to that beehive, the garrison of which is almost spent by the plague, with which it has been lately accursed. They are fitting out in all the ports of Spain with an uncommon degree of activity and eagerness. The war is in a greater blaze than ever, approaching us nearer to a peace than we are aware of.

"Russia and Sweden appear to intend to declare against France. It is but a report, which might however, turn into reality.

"A French Squadron of seven ships of the line, as many frigates, and a few sloops, having on board choice troops, have just slipped from Rochefort.—Their destination is unknown."

Late accounts from the Mediterranean by way of Bollon, state that Gibraltar is blockaded; but whether by land or sea is not mentioned. Fame is as busy at Charleston, as appears by the papers of that place, received by the Southern mail of to-day, as she is here. She there asserts that Hamburg has been taken possession of by an army of 20,000 Frenchmen, and a letter from Nantes, dated February 1st, in the same paper as the above, says that a division of French line of battle ships had invested Gibraltar. Neither of these accounts can have any foundation.

Saving horses at fires.

In cases of fires in stables, it is very difficult to remove horses, as very few of them will face the flames. A gentleman who has repeatedly succeeded in saving those valuable animals in such circumstances asserts, that if the harness be thrown over a draught or the saddle placed on the back of a saddle horse, that he may be led as easily out of the stable as on common occasions. Should there be time to substitute a bridle for the halter, the saving him will be still more certain.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Votes for governor from 290 towns.
STRONG 29,013
SULLIVAN 25,794

Yesterday arrived from Bay of Honduras.

On the 4th of April M. was brought to a schooner who took care to punish him for not but after examination. The French lie the Charlotte, in capture national schooner, the France, and was going go, and from thence previous to his sailing, 34 sail of ships of war had made a descent. That a French fleet was to capture Antigua, the lieutenant further 74, on the Maramilla

Captain Swaine, of Bermuda, states, that badoes, had reported made its appearance as supposed to be English French division, consisting of four frigates. ment of French ships, and the Squadron of him Maleis, or Mal St. Kitt's or Nevis.

To the VOTERS of

GENTLEMEN, FROM the prom low-citizens, I candidate for the county. Should I b that occasion, you ertion on my part w that will necessarily fidelity.

I am, C

Your

April, 1805.

P R

F

On the following

general post-office day of July next

FROM Annapolis town once a w Leave Annapolis arrive at Chester-to town every (Wednesd napolis by 6 P. M.

1. The post-mast and alter the time time during the co- polating an adequa pen-e that may be

2. Fifteen minut closing the mails time is specified.

3. For every th eidents excepted) i in any contract, t lar; and if the any depending m each depending m feiture of five doll

4. News-papers the mail; and if fires to carry news in the mail, for his his proposals for emolument, and ment.

5. Should any alteration of the specified, he must desired,—and the terms of the cont

6. Persons ma their prices by receive their pay November, Febr the expiration of

7. No other t ployed to convey

8. Where the in the body of a it in his proposals

9. The post-m right of declaring three failures ha trip each.

10. The cont in operation on to continue in fo

GENERAL P

Washington

A few

1 dollar per reay

extra of a letter to a city, is so minute in its plausible, were in Mediterranean news, and up to the 19th March, the subject.

[Fed. Gaz.]
Guadaloupe, March 16, that the two French frigates from Toulon, and the latter has made terrible from seven to eight hundred having been taken, such a squadron has raised considerable Windward Islands, taken by the Toulon squadron, as the French have meant to keep it in their hands, consist of 23 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, &c. making in all of the expedition is a officers having their orders are 18,000 men in, if you think proper, information to your friends.

course of the present week Guadaloupe, one of which, and the other two, of fever, which it seems to virulence. The vessels were remanded to the per process of purification, already at this early season, always attendant on being now in the West-Indies, of the most active violence.

[Aurora.]
Friday afternoon in a pilot ship, Fulcher, from London the 10th of March, consisting of seven frigates, a three decker, left (supposed) for the West-Indies they passed the fleet. He also informs us that had put into Madeira in been out from Liverpool ships, had put into Cork, 150 days ago.

[New York paper.]
directed in Philadelphia, in 1804—by actual enumeration.

hundred and sixty-four—and eighty-five. In 1804, three dwelling-houses erected during those three years, buildings for worship; and not included in the enumeration after Philadelphia was 6,000 houses and 40,000 people. It is computed to contain people.

Nantes, February 1, 1805, in Charleston.

intelligence that a French ship is before Gibraltar, and reaching from all quarters of the globe, the garrison of the plague, with which it is fitting out in all an uncommon degree of activity. It is a greater blaze nearer to a peace than we

appear to intend to declare a report, which might how-

seven ships of the line, 25 sloops, having on board shipped from Rochefort—down."

at fires.

tables, it is very difficult to few of them will face the who has repeatedly succeeded in such circumstances is thrown over a draught the back of a saddle horse, safely out of the stable as could there be time to subalter, the saving him will be

TTs ELECTION.

from 290 towns. 29,013 25,794

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Yesterday arrived ship Charlotte, capt. Morrison, from Bay of Honduras.

On the 4th of April, in lat. 30, long. 76, captain M. was brought to by an Imperial French armed schooner who took captain M. on board, threatened to punish him for not leaving to at first sight of him, but after examination of his papers, suffered him to pass. The French lieutenant, who was left in charge of the Charlotte, in captain M's absence, said she was a national schooner, that she was only 28 days from France, and was going with dispatches to St. Domingo, and from thence, to cruise in the Gulf. That previous to his sailing, a French and Spanish fleet of 34 sail of ships of war, and a number of gun-boats, had made a descent on Gibraltar, and carried it. That a French fleet was to sail for the West-Indies, to capture Antigua, St. Kitt's and Jamaica. And the lieutenant further mentions the loss of a British 74, on the Maranilla Reef.

NORFOLK, April 11.

Captain Swaine, of the schooner Lapwing, from Bermuda, states, that a vessel just arrived from Barbadoes, had reported that a squadron of six ships had made its appearance off that island, which was at first supposed to be English, but that it was found to be a French division, consisting of two ships of the line and four frigates. This must be a second detachment of French ships, as at the time of its appearance the squadron of Minillas, or as other reports call him Malélie, or Maffeeles, must then have been off St. Kitt's or Nevis.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

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

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obt. serv't.

JOSEPH MCENEY.

April, 1805.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING

mails of the United States,

On the following post roads, will be received at the general post-office in Washington, until the tenth day of July next inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

FROM Annapolis, by Rock-Hall, to Chester-town once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Chester-town by 6 P. M. Leave Chester-town every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The post-master general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for each depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The post-master general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master general.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Washington City, 25 February, 1805.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A few reams of WRAPPING PAPER, at 1 dollar per ream, for sale at the Printing-Office.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on our farms, on the Head of Severn, as there have been numberless depredations committed on the same, we being determined to prosecute all such offenders, without respect to persons, with the utmost rigour of the law.

107/6 JOHN BURTON,
NICHOLAS Z. McCUBBIN.
Severn, April 16, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN RENCHER, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are earnestly requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of May, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Administrator.

April 11, 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

On Monday the 13th day of May next, the subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale,) on the premises,

TALBOT'S RESOLUTION MANOR, containing from 800 to 1000 acres of valuable land, lying on Elk-Ridge, within two miles of Ellicott's Lower Mills, and within nine miles of Baltimore-town.

This land can be divided into two farms, so as to leave every necessary improvement on each. It has a considerable proportion of valuable meadow land on it, good orchards of different kinds of fruits, and a great abundance of wood and good water.

From its convenience to a number of the most valuable mills, and one of the best markets in the United States; few places offer better profits to the industrious farmer.

This property will be sold together, or will be divided to suit purchasers, one third of the amount to be paid in hand, the balance in two annual instalments. The purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

Any person disposed to purchase can treat for the same with BENJAMIN OREN, near Upper-Marlborough, or with the subscriber, by whom a good title will be made on the payment of the money. A liberal deduction will be made for the full payment in hand.

2 STEPHEN WEST.

Woodyard, March 26, 1805.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1805.

JOHN ASSYER, J. Allen, M. Allain, Nelly Browning, James Brice, John Brice, John R. Brice, Anne Cheston, Fanny Campbell (3), Anne Calvert, Dr. Chew, William Caton, jun. (3), Charles Drummond, Betsey Ginnins, John Gwinn (5), John Gibson (2), Messrs. Green (2), Sally Grey, G. J. Grammer, Benjamin Grevell, Samuel H. Howard (7), Jesse Higgins (2), William Hammond, Nicholas Harwood, O. S. Harwood, James Hollis, Edward Hall, John Houston, Inn-Keeper of the City Tavern, A. Kerr, Lloyd M. Lowe, Enoch Lowe, Anne Miller, William Miller, George Murrw, Samuel Moss (2), Harriott Price, Samuel Peaco, James Reid, sen. John Rigby, Mary Robertson, Thomas Shaw (2), Seth Sweetser, John Scott, Lucrany Sewall, John Shannon, Benjamin Sewell, William Slaughter, William Thumert, John Valliant, Gideon White, George Welch, John Welch, Sally Williams, Richard White, Alexander Welsh, William Young, Annapolis.

George Adams, Jacob Boon, Elijah Chaney, Greenbury Griffin, Amos Gambrell, Hodges & Elstep, William Heath, William Johnson, Daniel Robinson, Betsey Smith, John Smith, Larkin Shipley, Greenbury Sewell, Sarah White, Anne-Arundel county.

Michl. Miller, Rock Hall.

Eliz. Slee, Hill's Kamp.

2 S. GREEN, P. M.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration of the personal estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

JAMES ANDERSON, } Adminif-
EDWARD C. ANDERSON, } trators.

To the Friends and Patrons of the
CITY TAVERN.

THE subscriber, sensibly pressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

Poet's Corner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AS MYRSON once his arm reclin'd
In Jemmy Dathwell's stud,
A pamper'd steed had quite a mind
To bite, a bit of blood!

The horse adher'd to nature's plan,
Nor broke the eating law,
Though MYRSON surely is a man,
He is a man of straw.

SELECTED.

TO AUGUSTA.

OH! let us seek the rural mead,
Where Shepherds tune their vocal reed,
And ev'ry plant and ev'ry tree,
Shall give its treasures, LOVE, to thee!

Oh! let us fly the noisy scene,
And wander o'er the spangled green;
Together cull the sweets of May,
All along the flowery way.

And I'll compare the violet's blue,
That's freshen'd by the morning's dew;
Oh! I'll compare it to the dye
Which sparkles in your azure eye!

And when the blushing, tender rose,
Soft blooms of nature shall disclose,
Oh! I'll compare it to the lip
Whose juice is nectar LOVE, to sip.

The lily, too, whose leaf is pale,
The fairest of the fragrant vale,
Oh! I'll compare its native glow
To thy fond bosom's brightest snow.

J. HUGHES,

Watch and Clock-maker,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants of R Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in Church-street, near the market-house, where he hopes to receive, as he will endeavour to merit, encouragement. He intends to keep an assortment of

Jewellery and Silver work,

WATCHES, CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, &c. Orders in the various branches will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to. 2 Annapolis, April 10, 1805.

TAILORING.

THE subscribers take this method to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the TAILOR'S BUSINESS, in the house occupied by Mr. GEORGE WELLS, opposite the City Tavern, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable manner. They solicit the patronage of a generous public, and flatter themselves they shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom.

JAMES RIGBY,
JOHN BEVERIDGE.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

TAILORING.

JOHN BOND respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the TAILOR'S BUSINESS in the house at the corner of Green-street, near Mr. Neth's store, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable manner. He thanks those who have hitherto favoured him with their commands, and humbly requests a continuance of the same, being determined to execute them with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and a very large deduction made for cash. 2 April 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age; she is an excellent spinner, a good washer and ironer, a good plain cook and a good hand on a plantation. Inquire of the Printers. 6 Annapolis, March 13.

FOR SALE,

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about 25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to the keeper of the gaol. 7 February 26, 1805.

NOTICE.

ANY person who understands the mathematics, and will teach in a private family, with good recommendation, will meet with encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county.

P. HAMMOND.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Printing-Office,
(Price one dollar.)

The LAWS of MARYLAND,
Passed November session, 1804.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the eleventh day of February, in the 29th year of the independence of the United States of America, John B. Colvin, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the following words, to wit: "A MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE, AND CITIZEN'S COUNSELLOR; being a digested abstract of those laws of the State of Maryland most necessary to be known, and most useful in common transactions of life; interspersed with a variety of practical forms and precedents; for the use of justices of the peace and others. By JOHN B. COLVIN." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors or proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

PHILIP MOORE, Clk. D. C.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

THE above work has been for some time past in the press, is in considerable forwardness, and will be published with all possible expedition.

It is a maxim which has been long established, that "ignorance of the law excuseth no man;" and the reason of it is obvious: For if ignorance of the law were admitted as a just plea, laws would be without force, and consequently useless. As it is out of the power of our government to promulgate its laws in such a way as to communicate them to every individual of the community, it is necessary for every man to furnish himself with the means of information to a degree sufficient to enable him to discharge the duties of his station as a citizen of a free state. This is what he owes to his country. To himself he owes more. It is every man's interest to be acquainted with the laws of his own government sufficiently to enable him to avoid the shoals and quicksands of legal controversy, on which ignorance of the law might throw him, and occasion the wreck of his fortune, and, perhaps, of his happiness likewise. It is not only every man's interest, but it is every man's duty to his family to endeavour to understand enough of the acts of assembly and of the forms and proceedings in the administration of justice, to enable him to preserve his estate in a legal way, transact in a proper manner the business of life according to rule, to be able to recover his debts; and he ought to know the relative duties of one citizen to another.

The above work is an attempt to convey to the people of Maryland in as concise a manner as possible, correct knowledge of the provisions of those acts of assembly which are most necessary to be known and understood by the citizens of the state at large, together with some common law principles which are in force in Maryland. Matters that relate to accounts, and the evidence of debts, to administration on the estates of deceased persons, apprentices, articles of agreement, assignments, attachments, arrests, bonds, bills, bills, bastardy, conveyancing, constables, contracts, dowers, deeds, distresses, execution, escape, evidence, felony, forgery, gaming, gaol, gaoler, guardians, homicide, indictment, infants, information, judgment, jurors, (and their duties,) justices of the peace, larceny, lewdness, libel, misdemeanor, nuisance, oaths, pardon, perjury, polygamy, the poor, presentment, prison-breaking, rape, recognizance, rescue, riot, robbery, search-warrants, sheriff, (his duties) slander, surety for the peace, slaves, treason, vagrants, warrants, wills, and a variety of other things, which it would be extremely tedious to describe at large, will be contained in this work. Besides laying down the law under each head, forms and precedents will be introduced for the information of magistrates and others. These will consist of precepts used by justices of the peace in the discharge of the duties of their station, and copies of all manner of instruments of writing used in bargaining, selling, and conveying every species of property, agreeably to the laws of Maryland. Under the head of accounts particular care has been taken to arrange all the evidence of debts, the manner and form of proof; and under the head of administration, the compiler has been careful to insert every thing that can be serviceable to executors and administrators. A very correct copy of a will is laid down, and the number of witnesses and manner of proving it explained, with respect to real and personal property. Marking and bounding land has occupied much attention, and the law and method of proceeding, together with the returns of commissioners are correctly stated. In short, whatever can be of service to the magistrate or to the citizen, has been carefully considered, and inserted in the book. To justices of the peace the work will be extremely valuable, and to the people at large of great benefit.

It has often been contended that in a free government every citizen has a right to participate equally in the offices of the state. To this proposition I have always assented; but at the same time I have uniformly thought there was another right not altogether unimportant; which is, that the community have a right to expect that every citizen should be qualified for the office which he fills. These two rights should go hand in hand. There is no office in the gift of our state executive of more importance or which may be more easily abused than that of a justice of the peace; and it not only requires a man of strong and good senses to fill it properly; but one somewhat acquainted with the fundamental principles of law in general, and with our local laws in particular: A knowledge of the latter in some degree, is, in fact, indispensably requisite: But as justices of the peace are generally and very properly appointed from among the honest and independent part of the citizens of the several counties, whose thoughts have been turned to

other pursuits in common, but who nevertheless, have sound understandings, it is not to be expected that they can at once dive into the huge quarto volumes of Kilty's compilation and drag thence the pith and marrow of the acts of assembly, and at the same time learn the form and manner of issuing innumerable precepts required by their official duty. Hence the great necessity for a work embracing all these particulars in a small compass, so as to form a complete guide and counsellor.

The duties of jurors have been stated with precision; and as every man is liable to serve the public in that capacity, that topic alone will render the book of general utility.

Although I have thus copiously dwelt upon the advantages and merits of this work, I by no means conceive that it will be free from some few imperfections; nor do I arrogate to myself the sole merit of collecting the forms and precedents together. I am by no means desirous to sacrifice truth in this particular to my vanity. I have had very able assistance from a few well informed friends, whose disinterested services have been of incalculable use to me; and without which, indeed, I should have found myself at a great loss for those numerous practical forms which the work will contain, amounting in the whole to more than two hundred. It would take an individual years, perhaps, to gather so large a collection, and they might at last be incorrect; whereas the above book will furnish the whole at once, and in a proper form.

The following letter from Judge Duvall, (to whom the first eighty pages of the work had been submitted after coming from the press) will convey some idea of the merits of the book—

"Washington, December 27, 1804.

Sir,

I have received your letter inclosing eighty pages of a work prepared by you, in which you have begun a digest of those parts of the laws of Maryland which more frequently occur in the common transactions of life, and which are therefore deemed the most useful.

I have perused it, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the utility of such a work. The law appears to be carefully abstracted, and the forms well chosen. It will be found useful to magistrates and to the people in general, and merits their patronage.

It is adapted more particularly to the information of those who have not the means of purchasing, and the leisure to examine our laws at large. In a free government, the laws cannot be too extensively circulated; and he who adds to the diffusion of a knowledge of them, contributes to increase the comforts and happiness of society, and deserves their encouragement and support.

I am, with respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

G. DUVALL.

Mr. John B. Colvin.

Wishing to make the book cheap, the terms will be as follow, to wit:

- I. It will be printed with a good type on good paper, and contain above 300 pages—perhaps 400.
- II. It will be neatly bound and lettered.
- III. The price will be 2 dollars to subscribers, and 2 dollars 50 cents to non-subscribers. No money required till the work is delivered.

IV. Persons procuring 11 subscribers, and becoming answerable for the money, shall receive a 12th copy gratis.

The acts of assembly, up to the close of the last session, will be attended to.

JOHN B. COLVIN.

FREDERICK-TOWN, March 11, 1805.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

A SALE.

The subscribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Saturday the twentieth day of April next, at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceased,

A NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-five years of age, with two children, also some stock of horses and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, } Administrators.
CHARLES DRURY }

March 26, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS M. SIMPSON to the subscriber, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 10th day of May next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, near Newport; this land is remarkably level, and the soil equal to any in that neighbourhood. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a title given, when the purchase money is paid, by JOSEPH GREEN.

March 26, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode River.

March 3, 1805, }
Rhode River. }

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1805.

Nehemiah Miller Rowles, and Candy his wife, William Brookes, and Elizabeth his wife, vs.

Edmund Jennings, Thomas and Daniel Jennings, Jonathan Sappington, Edmund Sappington, Jesse Wheat, and Harriet his wife, John Fairbank, and Charity his wife.

THE object of the petition in this case filed is to obtain a decree for the partition or sale of the real estate of Edmund Jennings, deceased, according to his last will and testament, for the benefit of the devisees and their heirs, which said real estate lies in Montgomery county, and consists of the following tracts and parcels of land, John Chance, Drury Plains, Wolf's Cow, or Addition to Wolf's Cow, Henry and Macy, Rich Meadows, also part of a tract of land, containing eighty acres, taken up by Jacob Howard, as also to compel the defendant, Edmund Jennings, to account for the rents and profits of said real estate; the petition also states, that sundry of the defendants are minors, and that the said Edmund Jennings hath removed from the state of Maryland and resides in the commonwealth of Virginia; it is thereupon, on motion of the petitioners, adjudged and ordered, that the foregoing notice be published in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 3d day of May next, to the end that the said Edmund Jennings may have notice and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the third day of September next, to shew cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

True copy,

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

In CHANCERY, April 8, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by WILLIAM MUIR, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Townsend Eden, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of May next. The report states, that part of a tract of land called BUSHFORD MANOR, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres, lying in Saint-Mary's county, was sold at £.3 8 3 per acre.

True copy,

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

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of RICHARD RAWLINGS, of JONATHAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of April, 1805.

JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Administrator de bonis non.

ANNA POLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIX YEAR

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1805.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, April 25, 1805.

OBSERVATIONS

On the act, entitled, *An act to establish a bank, and incorporate a company, under the name of THE FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, and for other purposes.*
(Concluded from our last.)

IN support of the objection to the solidity of banks issuing on landed security, the example of the Bank of Aire has been cited. That bank has been called a Land Bank, and to that principle of its establishment its failure has been attributed; the history of the institution will not only prove this assertion to be void of all foundation, but will furnish the strongest evidence in favour of the principles here contended for.—It is succinctly this—The two old banks of Edinburgh, which ever were, and still are, chiefly supported by operations on landed security, had given a great spur to industry and enterprise in Scotland, and with the industrious and well judging had brought into action many rash speculators, whose operations far exceeded their funds and the real circumstances of the country; their vast and expensive projects, extending to remote objects, were the cause of turning the balance of trade against Scotland; the old banks early foresaw the effects, and wisely curtailed their discounts, but in doing this they raised against them the whole host of speculators, who, instead of repaying, wanted to borrow more, and they had address enough to carry the public opinion against this prudent conduct of the old banks. It was on the chimerical basis of supporting the wild schemes of these projectors, that the bank of Aire was formed at an unfavourable crisis; with an avowed intention of giving the most liberal and extensive accommodations; it fell, of course, into the hands of these adventurers, who conducted it as they had managed their private speculations, and the institution soon blew up. Some patriotic noblemen and gentlemen of great landed property, who had inconsiderately become stockholders to small amounts, with the most laudable intentions, were much injured, as they were not protected by an act of the legislature, similar to the seventh clause of the law for incorporating the Farmers Bank, limiting the loss of the stockholders to the amount of their stock. To this extent only was the bank of Aire a land bank; some of the stockholders were landholders, but they did not issue their notes on landed security; their notes however were ultimately paid, and paid too from land, because the landed gentlemen were compelled to pay for themselves and the wild projectors with whom they unfortunately associated.—For the substance of the foregoing recital, see Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. I. p. 390 to 394, and Sir James Stewart, still more at large on the subject.

In the mean-time the old banks of Edinburgh saw the explosion without any injury to themselves, and very soon repaired the mischief done to the community by this wild scheme.—To illustrate the advantages which they and similar institutions have wrought in favour of England and Scotland, the following passages are cited from Sir Adam Smith and Montefiore. Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. I, page 369 to 370. "The commerce of Scotland, which at present is not very great, was still more inconsiderable when the two first banking companies were established, and those companies would have had but very little trade, had they confined their business to discounting bills of exchange; they invented, therefore, another method of issuing their promissory notes, by granting what they called Cash Accounts; that is, by giving credit to the extent of a certain sum, (two or three thousand pounds for example,) to any individual who could procure two persons of undoubted credit, and good landed estate, to become security for him, that whatever money should be advanced to him, within the sum for which the credit had been given, should be repaid on demand, together with legal interest; credits of this kind are, I believe, commonly granted by banks and bankers in all the different parts of the world, but the easy terms on which the Scotch banking companies accept of repayment, are so far as I know, peculiar to them, and have been, perhaps, the principal cause both of the great trade of those companies, and the benefit which the country has received from it. Whoever has a credit of this kind with one of the companies, and borrows a thousand pounds upon it, for example, may repay this sum piece-meal, by twenty or thirty pounds at a time, the company discounting a proportionate part of the interest, &c. All merchants, therefore, and almost all men of business, find it convenient to keep such accounts with them, and are thereby interested to promote the trade of those companies, by readily receiving their notes in all payments, and encouraging all those with whom they have any influence to do the same, &c. &c. And thus almost the whole money

business of the country is transacted by means of them; hence the great trade of those companies." Montefiore, vol. I. p. 235, 236, (American edition,) speaking of the bank of Scotland, remarks, that the bank of Edinburgh is conducted on precisely the same principles, and continues to observe, "the shares are only £83 6 8 sterling each, but from the flourishing state of its affairs, they usually sell for nearly double that sum. Any person, (he adds,) may deposit money here at the rate of four per cent. if to lie for four months, or three per cent. if to be drawn on demand. Another species of transaction peculiar to this, and the other Scotch banks, is, that the directors grant credits from £200 to £1000, principally to persons engaged in trade, agriculture and manufactures, on their giving bond, with approved security. On this a cash account is opened with the party to whom credit is given, who may draw or pay in any sum, not under twenty pounds, paying interest on what he owes at the rate of five per cent. Every half year accounts are adjusted, and although there are thousands of these cash credits, so careful is the bank of the securities they take, there is hardly ever an instance of any loss. These credits have been of incalculable benefit to the country, and they are now dispersed all through Scotland, there being no less than twenty-four different branches of the bank in the principal towns of that part of the kingdom."

These decisive examples from England and Scotland have not escaped our clear sighted neighbours of the northern states; among their numerous and increasing banks, most of them extend their aid to the agricultural interest, and some are established to lend exclusively on landed security, particularly one in Boston, and one in New-York. See Montefiore on Banks. Sub. fine.

The objection that the nature of bank accommodations, limited to sixty days, is not calculated to serve, and may ruin planters and farmers, will be found, on examination, to be equally destitute of foundation. Farmers have not been injured in England or Scotland, but on the contrary have been highly benefited by bank accommodations, as we have observed from the best authority, and it would be difficult to discover what can distinguish the agricultural interest of those countries from that of our own. Were these accommodations really to cease at the end of sixty days, still they might frequently prove beneficial; for in no country on earth is the nature of the cultivation so well adapted to temporary loans; crops come twice a year, the tobacco from March till May, and the wheat from September to November; in the intervals, frequent occasions occur when a farmer or planter could borrow to convenience and profit, and repay with much more certainty than a merchant, who depends upon the safe return of a ship and cargo employed in foreign commerce. But it is a fact well known, that these accommodations, although nominally limited to sixty days, yet are in reality seldom discontinued, where the security is undoubted, and the borrowers are industrious and thriving; but on the contrary, are renewed as long as customers may require, unless the bank is obliged to curtail its discounts, in which case timely notice is usually given.—Instead of merchants paying up their accommodations at the end of sixty days, it is a fact that will not be denied, that most of them renew, during their continuance in trade; and it cannot be supposed, that a bank established for the accommodation of the landed interest, would subject its safe customers to more inconvenient conditions than are imposed on merchants in mercantile banks.

To render the institution as convenient as possible to landholders, and to avoid the necessity of providing endorers in town, as the present banks require, the law provides for the appointment of a director in each county, who may give the necessary information respecting the circumstances of country drawers and endorers; and finally, to remove the very ground of this objection, the principle of Cash Accounts has been introduced into the establishment with all the latitude, and agreeably to the improvements, made by the banks of Scotland, as they have been just stated on the authority of Smith and Montefiore. Loans will therefore be granted on open accounts, to be settled every six months, but renewable at discretion, and repayable in small sums, each repayment stopping a proportionable part of the interest; this process will be attended with these important advantages, that where payments are made by checks on the bank, receipts that can be legally authenticated will be preserved at the expense of the institution, of which the planter and farmer may avail themselves without risk or trouble, and that the present serious danger of counterfeit notes will be wholly avoided. Such are the advantages resulting to individuals, but the benefit to the institution is still greater; as it will in a great degree, diminish the number, it will prevent the overloading circulation with notes, and their consequent return on the bank to be exchanged for specie.

The usual process will be thus: A. has a cash account at bank, and owes B. a sum of money, for which he gives him a check. B. will find that the money is more safe, and nearly as convenient, when lodged in the bank, as in his own chest; and as a check on the bank will generally answer all the purposes of money or notes, he will perceive it to be his interest, instead of drawing the money, to have a cash account opened in his favour, on which the draught of A. is passed to his credit. He then may draw in favour of C. or D. as his occasions require, and C. or D. will find it equally their interest to act in the same manner. When therefore a number of men of business have cash accounts at bank, it will necessarily follow, that notes will seldom be issued to them, and the purposes of those customers will generally be answered, and their mutual payments made, by debiting one and crediting the other, on the books of the bank, without the advance of a shilling, either in notes or specie, and yet the bank will draw an interest on the full amount of all those several transactions. It is this process that has produced such wonderful advantages from the Scotch banks, without exposing them to injury, or even hazard, as has just been stated.

In addition to cash accounts, there is another provision introduced by the law, which distinguishes this institution from any other bank hitherto established in America, and which is peculiarly calculated to promote the interest and convenience of planters and farmers; that is, receiving depositors of money, and paying an interest on them of four per cent. if for six months certain, and three per cent. if to be returned on demand. It has been found by experience, that the banks of Edinburgh, the most solid and flourishing perhaps in Europe, can well afford to pay this interest on depositors, although they receive but five per cent. legal interest on their loans; the profits of this institution, on such transactions, must necessarily be more considerable, as their loans will yield a legal interest of six instead of five per cent. and yet to individuals, the Farmers Bank offers the advantage of being the only institution of the kind in America that allows any interest at all on deposits. The great benefit those engaged in agriculture will derive from this provision consists in this, that it will afford them a moderate annual profit on money that would otherwise be dead on their hands, and that it will give a steady value to land, by increasing the number of purchasers. It is well known that a considerable time must elapse before a planter or farmer can raise a sum sufficient to purchase a tract of land, and when he has raised the money, the land he wants may not at that time be in the market, and he must take time before he can procure such land as will suit him; during the whole term therefore requisite to raise and collect the sum, and to effectuate the purchase, the money must lie idle, for if he risks keeping it at home, or deposits it in some other bank for safety, it will yield him no interest whatever, but if he lends it to an individual, or vests it in some stock, so as to draw an interest from it, he can no longer command the principal when an opportunity offers of making the purchase he wishes. The Farmers Bank, therefore, which will receive the money on deposit, allow a moderate interest for its use, and return it at the moment it may be wanted, is precisely the institution that will suit the landed interest.

But it has been farther objected, that farmers and planters are so deficient in punctuality that they cannot be relied on as customers of a bank. General reflections, when fairly examined, almost invariably prove unjust. It is not expected that all farmers and planters are to be credited at the bank. A bank is intended to promote industry, not to encourage extravagance. Those who are worthy of credit, it is presumed, will only be credited, and that there are a sufficient number of such characters among the planters and farmers of Maryland, who would be customers of the bank, cannot rationally be doubted. The authors before cited do not make any complaint of a want of punctuality in the agricultural interest of England or Scotland; on the contrary, it will be recollected that they give a decided preference to landed customers; and why should it be supposed that the planters and farmers of Maryland, as a body, are less honest than those of England, Scotland, or any other country whatever? Promptitude and punctuality in payments depend more on the aid and facilities afforded by monied institutions, than on the moral qualities of any class or description of persons; but it has always been believed, and in general it will be found true, that the pursuits of agriculture are more favourable to morals than the occupation of buying and selling, and living by the gain. Let the landholders be provided with the same means, and make it equally their interest to be punctual, by rendering punctuality indispensable to future accommodations, and no candid mind can suppose, that the American farmer or planter will yield to the European landholder, or American merchant, in either integrity or punctuality.

SALE.

that valuable plantation which Mr. Robert Jacob 330 acres, about seven miles, and possesses all the facilities to navigation, fish, within one mile of water, of it lies sufficiently safe of cultivation, and new ground of a superior quality, this land is covered with poplar, walnut, and an and cedar, and is ex-

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April 6, 1805.

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There is but one other objection, now recollected, that remains to be replied to, which is, that the Farmers Bank would be more liable to runs for specie, and being without foreign commerce to supply it, would consequently be more liable to failure. This position is unfounded in all its parts. Specie will always be commanded, whilst the produce of the country can command the notes of any bank. The risk of failure can therefore only depend on the quantity of notes the bank may issue in proportion to its capital and deposits. The provisions in this institution for transacting its business by cash accounts, and giving an interest on deposits, will render it morally impossible that an over proportion of its notes can be at any time in circulation. But exclusive of this consideration, the customers of the Farmers Bank will be, generally, persons who will employ their loans in internal exchange, by which they will be in a manner absorbed. On the contrary, the mercantile banks loan to merchants employed in the India, or other trades, that require gold or silver; such customers will naturally resort for specie to the banks, whose notes they are thus possessed of, and the operations of trade do not admit of the delay requisite to exchange them for the notes of other banks. In fact, individuals can seldom collect a sufficient quantity of the notes of any one bank to make a dangerous run. This can only be done by some other institution, and whilst a jealousy of all paper currency exists, that will long continue in America, the directors of no bank will be so rash as to risk a serious injury to any similar establishment. The credit of all bank notes is so much interwoven, that the failure of one bank will for a number of years endanger that of all others. But if such an attempt should be made, the directors of the Farmers Bank will not be asleep, and it will be certainly easy for them to resort on any other establishment, provided as they will be with active agents in every county, in the county directors, and with customers spread all over the state, who will know that their accounts must be curtailed or stopped if the necessities of the bank require it; how easy would it be to change their notes for the more numerous notes of other banks, always floating in circulation.

A candid review of the principles of the Farmers Bank will, (it is sincerely believed,) satisfy the public mind, that no possible injury can result from its establishment to any place, or description of persons, but that, on the contrary, as far as human foresight can be trusted, it is calculated to produce all the benefits to the public and individuals, that can be expected from the institution of any bank whatever.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival, last evening, of the fast sailing ship Fanny, captain Taylor, in 38 days from Glasgow, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Glasgow papers to the 9th and London papers to the 6th of March, one month later than our previous advices; but they contain no news of importance.

Various speculations were afloat in England, of the destination of the Rochefort Squadron. Among the rest it was reported that it had put into Ferrol, but they had a suspicion that it had gone to the West-Indies, as admiral Cochrane, had been ordered to proceed to that quarter with all possible expedition. The force with which he sailed from his station off Ferrol, consists of the St. George, Atlas, Northumberland, Eagle, Spartiate and Veteran. The St. George is his flag ship.

LONDON, March 1.

We are assured, by a letter from Paris, inserted in the Hamburg Journals, that his Prussian majesty's offer to mediate between France and Great-Britain has been well received by the emperor Napoleon.

A Russian Squadron of five ships of the line, and frigates, anchored at Naples on the 30th December, and an additional force was daily looked for. Whether they had troops on board or otherwise, there is no information; but as Rome is stated to be full of Russian officers, whom their curiosity has drawn thither; and as several bodies of French horse and foot have retired out of the Neapolitan territory into Upper Italy, it is most probable that the emperor of Russia has determined upon sending an army sufficient for the defence of the king of the Sicilies, and that this Squadron has brought part of it.

Our correspondent at Cowes writes to us that a gentleman who came passenger in an armed cutter which on Sunday passed the Isle of Wight from Jersey, states that six sail of Spanish 74 gun ships had effected their escape, and had safely got into Brest, where he saw them on the 18th ult. We are unable to ascertain what degree of credit is due to this statement, but no information upon this subject has yet reached the admiralty. [Sun.]

A letter from Guernsey, by the Brilliant, arrived at Southampton, states that a privateer of that island fell in with a French Squadron of six or seven vessels, in lat. 39, that they were standing to the S. S. W. under easy sail, and that two days after she spoke an American off Oporto, the master of which said he had been boarded by a French line of battle ship, and ordered away from Lisbon, which had been his place of destination.

March 3.

Previous to the sailing of the Townshend, letters had been received at Lisbon from Gibraltar, which stated that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, with a number of troops on board, but its destination was unknown.

The report stated in a preceding column, respecting a revolt at the Cape of Good-Hope, is said to have the strongest sanction of several letters received in London; one of which states, that the settlement was surrendered to the English, in consequence of a previous negotiation opened with the British government at Madras. It should seem as if the French government had received some intimation to this effect, at the time of publishing its famous *Expose* on the 31st of December, which speaking of the Batavian Republic, says—"Its colonies have been a second time sold to the English, and delivered up without resistance;" an expression which certainly does not at all apply to the late surrender of any of the Dutch settlements in the West-Indies.

Letters of the 18th ult. received from Rotterdam on Saturday, mention the arrival of M. Van Schimmelpenninck, at the Hague, with the new constitution manufactured at Paris; M. Schimmelpenninck, it is said, is to be invested with the supreme command of civil government; and it is added, for this arrangement the Dutch are indebted to the court of Berlin.

Orders have been issued, from the navy board for the greatest dispatch being used in the equipment of every ship in condition to put to sea.

The following paragraphs appear in the postscript of the *Courier de Londres*:

"M. Buonaparte has caused it to be inserted in his journals 'that England and France have accepted the mediation of a great power.'"

"The Majestueux, one of the Rochefort Squadron, has returned to that port dismasted—the others have not entered the harbour of Brest."

March 4.

Dispatches were last night sent off from the admiralty to Yarmouth. Orders have been given for a great number of ships of the line to join the North Sea fleet.

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of M. Varesley, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtains a fortune of 8000*l.* per annum: this is evidently the most effective of all the Rumfordizing projects for keeping a house warm!

GLASGOW, February 28.

Nine French gun vessels attempting to get into Brest have been captured by the *Melampus* frigate, &c. They are truly wretched craft; they contained no other accommodation for officers and men than straw to lie on.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald, our ambassador at Lisbon, has presented a spirited memorial to the Portuguese minister, complaining of the publication in the *Lisbon Gazette*, of the manifesto by the Prince of Peace. The memorial does great credit to his lordship, and is characteristic of a Briton.

The *Revolutionaire*, of 44 guns, captain Hotham, has brought from New-York 100,000 dollars, as part of a payment due to this country from the United States, for the subsistence of the American loyalists.

GRAVESEND, March 4.

The *Revolutionaire* frigate, which arrived at Portlmouth on Monday last night from New-York, performed the voyage in sixteen days, which is the quickest passage ever made; she ran from 200 to 260 miles every day. The *Revolutionaire* was waiting three months for the French frigate to come out of Hampton roads, which is to convey Jerome Buonaparte and lady to France. The Cambrian frigate, captain Berford, relieved her. Captain Bradley, formerly commander of the Cambrian, came passenger in the *Revolutionaire*, which has brought home 200,000 dollars.

CADIZ, January 6.

The troops in camp at St. Roche have received reinforcements lately; others are expected. The captain-general has hemmed in as much as possible all the line of English posts before Gibraltar. Almost all the garrison of that fortress is encamped outside the walls for fear of the contagion, which still continues its ravages.

BOSTON, April 15.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews, which he left 23 days since, informs, that commodore Hood, in the *Centaur*, of 74 guns, had arrived at Antigua, from Barbadoes, with a reinforcement of 1600 seamen and troops—and that the naval and land forces collected at Antigua amounted to between 12 and 14,000 men. That the French fleet had been off Antigua, but learning the state of defence, stood off to the southward. The *Cork* fleet, under convoy of two frigates, having on board 1700 troops, has arrived at Barbadoes.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

By the brig D. M. C. arrived on Saturday from Jamaica, we have received Montego-Bay papers of the 16th ult.

Information had been received at Jamaica of the arrival of a French Squadron to windward; and orders had in consequence been issued, in case of an attack from the French, for the troops throughout the island to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. A council of war was immediately to be held.

April 18.

A gentleman, who on Friday last arrived in town from Porto Rico, informs that just before he sailed, a packet arrived there in eighteen days from Corunna, bringing a file of *Madrid Gazettes*, one of which stated, that Buonaparte had consented to Moreau's taking the command of the Spanish army—that he had been sent, with several French engineers, to recon-

noitre the ground most favourable for erecting fortifications for besieging Gibraltar, and that he had informed his Catholic majesty, that if he would furnish him an army of 60,000 men, he would forfeit his life if he did not take Gibraltar. The army was immediately granted, and the attack was to commence without delay.

April 19.

A French passenger, who arrived here yesterday in the brig *Lion*, in 14 days from St. Thomas, informs that the French fleet had sailed from Fort Royal and gone to the city of St. Domingo, with 2000 troops, to be landed at that place. No news had reached St. Thomas of a second French Squadron having arrived in the West-Indies, or of the British Squadron under admiral Cochrane.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

A gentleman, late from Canton, gives us the following account from that country. "The ladrones and pirates in the Chinese Seas have committed great depredations on the commerce there—the Portuguese and Chinese have sent out from Macao, an armed force to cruise against them, consisting of 100 sail of Junks, and three Portuguese ships. A partial insurrection had taken place in one of the provinces of China, in consequence of the scarcity of rice, and other provisions, and of the oppression of the Mandarines, and many families had come to Canton for refuge."

Yesterday arrived brig *Eliza*, captain Eells, from Malaga, which he left the 3d of March, where one of the French frigates, who assisted at the taking of part of the English convoy from Malta, arrived the latter end of February, she brought in a number of the British prisoners and soon after sent them to Gibraltar in a cartel.—Capt. Eells says the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, and it was reported they had passed the Straits, and were joined by a number of Spanish ships. While at Malaga, which is only 60 miles from Gibraltar, he frequently heard of the assembling of the Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar; but heard of no attack or of their having commenced the siege. He passed Gibraltar in the night, so that he could not see whether there was a fleet there or not; but all was quiet as far as his observation went. It was reported at Malaga, that the English fleet that had for sometime blockaded Cadiz was withdrawn.

April 22.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, received by the brig *Lion*, arrived at New-York, in 14 days passage.

"An agent who was dispatched from general Ferrand, at Santo Domingo, to proceed to Guadaloupe, arrived here on his return, and informs that the Rochefort fleet was then on their way to Santo Domingo with troops to reinforce general Ferrand: The agent was the bearer of dispatches for the general of the forces by sea and land, and is now embarking in a small vessel loaded with flour, for Santo Domingo."

NORFOLK, April 13.

Captain Hudson, of the schooner *Fairplay*, 15 days from Havanna, brought the following letter from the captain of the *Vanguard*: "A report being in circulation, stating the loss of his majesty's ship above mentioned, on the Double Headed Shot bank, in the gulph of Florida, also that a great proportion of her crew are drowned, and as the existence of such a report (happily unfounded) can only be productive of unnecessary distress to the relatives of her officers and ship's company, the printers in America, into whose hands this memorandum may be put, are requested to contradict it." [Lidger.]

ALEXANDRIA, April 22.

Arrived on Saturday, the schooner *Paragon*, capt. Haynes, 23 days from Nevis. Captain Haynes has furnished us with the following important information: That news was received at St. Kitts the day before he sailed, that the French fleet had gone to Barbadoes and there taken and burnt the greater part of the *Cork* fleet; that they had effected a landing, and it was supposed would levy contributions on the inhabitants as they had done in the other islands; that they then intended going to Trinidad. An embargo was laid on all the shipping at St. Kitts immediately on the receipt of the above news, and it was expected one would take place at Nevis the day after captain Haynes sailed.

The brig *John*, from Jamaica, likewise arrived on Saturday in 20 days passage. No accounts of the above events had been received at Jamaica when the *John* left there.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, at about 15 minutes past 2, P. M. the town of Salem, Massachusetts, was visited by an earthquake, which lasted 4 seconds.

April 18.

We learn from Mr. Smith, supercargo of the ship *John Jones*, from Marseilles, (says the N. Y. Gazette received to-day,) that they were boarded in the gulph of Lyons, by several of lord Nelson's Squadron. The lieutenant of one of the frigates informed, that the admiral's ship, with others, were off Toulon; that the French fleet had put to sea with 8000 troops in a gale, but all returned dismasted, except a 74 and a frigate, which had not been heard of; and that general Moreau had taken the command of the Spanish army, and pledged himself to his catholic majesty to take Gibraltar. The general and suite were reconnoitring the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Saint-Roch.

Yesterday afternoon pounced, by the hon. justice of Anne-Arund and most impressive manner property of Mr. Charles—on negro Dennis his master, Mr. John negroes Ned and Kate same.

We learn that the who was murdered negroes, was found Rocks.—Balt. Amer.

Mr. John Randolph arrived in this town formed that he is re-congress. Mr. Randolph for France for the below state—he expects

The British brig *F* on the 18th inst. at 26th of February, la with the ship *Canton*, by cap. Sterett, de loaded with coffee, moveable article of the cabin. She had feet water in her holding she was quite 116 bags of coffee ar her in tow for three rudder. On Monday lat. 24, 20, N. long shipped, but the obliged to hoist it on and got a stout chain they found the rudder. On the 18th, capt. ter, and three men water sufficient to in tow till midnigh the tow-lines, and morning. He then the ship into Antiga

The following p Canton:—By this ing that the lives crew who survived preferred.

"The ship Can Muscat, bound to of wind off Cape I than half her cre 27th of December On the 6th of Jan the ship to; the c the deck. Since to get the ship into made a rudder a along side, but f it, and of cour taken us off the v to tow us into Li

"The ship is commanded by Muscat, in Arabi ican coast was di misfortunes, add and the diseafe board, except on cable to navigat after being in th ship, and have nerva, from the burgh, as their on board 400,0 petre, and 50,0 belongs to Mel timore.—At sea 27, 1805."

A singular of Nimequen. in the army, ar was suddenly livered of a fin

A Highland shop at Glasg one of his br asked the price lander. "No penny, and if t again." The he had to pay give ye a bau satisfy ye pit

MARRIED Mr. WYATT JOHNSON.

DIED, on county, Jon house of dele On Pool's Island 59th year of

able for erecting fortifications, and that he had in mind that if he would furnish the army with iron, he would forfeit his tar. The army was immediately attacked was to commence

April 19.
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PHILADELPHIA, April 18.
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April 22.
St. Thomas, received by the New-York, in 14 days past.

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ALEXANDRIA, April 22.
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BALTIMORE, April 17.
EARTHQUAKE.

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April 18.
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Yesterday afternoon sentence of death was pronounced, by the hon. HENRY RIDGELY, Esq; chief justice of Anne-Arundel county court, in a solemn and most impressive manner, on negro George, the property of Mr. Charles Pettibone, convicted of arson—on negro Dennis, convicted of the murder of his master, Mr. John Fowler, of Patapsco, and on negroes Ned and Kate, as being accessory to the same.

We learn that the body of Mr. JOHN FOWLER, who was murdered sometime since by three of his negroes, was found on Friday last near the White Rocks.—Balt. American.

Mr. John Randolph (says the Virginia Gazette) arrived in this town a few days since. We are informed that he is re-elected a member of the next congress. Mr. Randolph will in a few days embark for France for the benefit of his health, which is in a low state—he expects to return before the next session.

The British brig Hope, capt. McGeorge, arrived, on the 18th inst. at Norfolk from Grenock. On the 26th of February, lat. 32, N. long. 42, 41, fell in with the ship Canton, of Baltimore, lately commanded by cap. Sterett, deserted by her crew, from Muscat, loaded with coffee, medicine and salt-petre. Every moveable article of furniture had been taken out of the cabin. She had lost her rudder; and had seven feet water in her hold. After pumping her out and finding she was quite tight, capt. McGeorge took out 116 bags of coffee and 12 bales of medicine, and kept her in tow for three weeks, while preparing a new rudder. On Monday the 17th of March, then in lat. 24, 20, N. long. 50, W. got the new rudder shipped, but the heel-rope giving way, they were obliged to hoist it on board again by the ship's davits, and got a stout chain in place of the heel-rope, when they found the rudder answered very well to steer by. On the 18th, capt. McGeorge sent his mate, carpenter, and three men on board, with provisions and water sufficient to take them to Antigua; kept her in tow till midnight, when it falling calm, cast off the tow-lines, and lay to until 6, A. M. the next morning. He then gave orders to his mate to carry the ship into Antigua, and parted with her.

The following papers were found on board the Canton:—By this we have the satisfaction of knowing that the lives of the officers, and those of the crew who survived at their date, have at least been preserved.

"Feb. 21, 1805—lat. 31, long. 38.
"The ship Canton, Andrew Sterett, master, from Muscat, bound to Baltimore, was dismasted in a gale of wind off Cape Henry, having previously lost more than half her crew by scurvy and fevers. On the 27th of December, bore away for the West-Indies. On the 6th of January we lost our rudder, and have the ship to; the captain and officers only able to stand the deck. Since then we have made every exertion to get the ship into port, and found it fruitless. We made a rudder after Packingham's method, got it along side, but found ourselves too weak to manage it, and of course lost it. A Swedish Indiaman has taken us off the wreck, after trying all in his power to tow us into Lisbon."

"The ship is the Canton, of Baltimore, lately commanded by Andrew Sterett, which was from Muscat, in Arabia, bound to Baltimore; on the American coast was dismasted, and lost her rudder.—These misfortunes, added to the death of 17 of her crew, and the disease of the scurvy of every person on board, except one or two, have rendered it impracticable to navigate the ship:—They have, therefore, after being in this situation two months deserted the ship, and have gone on board the Swedish ship Minerva, from the Isle of France, bound to Gottenburgh, as their alternative from perishing. She has on board 400,000 wt. of coffee, 50,000 wt. salt-petre, and 50,000 wt. drugs.—The vessel and cargo belongs to Messrs. S. Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore.—At sea, lat. N. 31.—long. W. 38. Feb. 21, 1805."

A singular occurrence has taken place in the town of Nimequen. A sergeant, who had been ten years in the army, and who had served in many campaigns, was suddenly taken ill in the guard-house, and delivered of a fine boy.—French paper.

ECONOMY.
A Highlander who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop at Glasgow to get shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after having shaved him, asked the price of it. "Two pence," said the Highlander. "No, no," said the barber, "I'll give you a penny, and if that does not satisfy, you take your broom again." The Highlander took it, and asked "what he had to pay?"—"A penny," says Strap. "I'll give ye a banbee," says Duncan, "an if that dinna satisfy ye pit on my beard again."—Lon. pap.

The Knot.
MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. WYATT, Mr. JAMES RIGBY to Miss ANNE JOHNSON.

The Knell.
DIED, on the 10th instant, in Prince-George's county, JOHN B. DUCKETT, Esquire, clerk of the house of delegates of this State.
On the 12th instant, at his residence on Pool's Island, Mr. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, in the 59th year of his age.

A SALE.

The subscribers, agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will EXPOSE to SALE, on Wednesday the 15th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of CEPHAS CHILDS, deceased, NEGROES, and some stock of horses and cattle, together with a number of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above property will be sold on a credit of three months for all sums above twenty dollars, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

MARTHA P. CHILDS, Administratrix.
CHARLES DRURY, Attorneys.
April 23, 1805.

In Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of Sele Tucker, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, 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 Sele Tucker has resided, the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland; and the said Sele Tucker, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Sele Tucker, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week, for six successive weeks, before the twenty-fourth day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of Anne-Arundel county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said twenty-fourth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Sele Tucker's then and there taking the oath, by the said act provided, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

April 22, 1805.

In Anne-Arundel County Court,

APRIL TERM, 1805.

ON application to the justices of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of Joseph Marriott, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and four, 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 Joseph Marriott has resided, the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland; and the said Joseph Marriott, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Joseph Marriott, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week, for six successive weeks, before the twenty-fourth day of July next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court-house of Anne-Arundel county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said twenty-fourth day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Marriott's then and there taking the oath, by the said act provided, for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. County Court.

April 22, 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on TUESDAY, the second of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

THAT valuable FARM, lying on the upper part of Elk Ridge, adjoining Carroll's manor, whereon the late Henry Nelson formerly lived, containing about 655 acres. The terms of sale will be, that one fourth of the purchase money be paid, at the election of the purchaser, on the day of sale, or brought into the court of chancery on the ratification thereof, and the residue to be paid, with interest, at three equal annual payments, to be bonded for, with security, to be approved of by the trustee. This valuable farm lies high and healthy, within twenty miles of Baltimore city, thirty of Frederick-town, and thirty-five of the city of Washington. The improvements are, a large and convenient dwelling-house, a barn 60 feet by 40, with stables under it, three tobacco-houses, and all other necessary buildings; it abounds with all kinds of fruit, and an orchard of 500 bearing apple trees. There are about 50 acres of meadow in grass. This farm is well adapted to all kinds of country produce.

HENRY HOWARD, Trustee.

April, 1805.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ELEGY—Written at Sea.

ON sapphire throne, o'er Heav'n's unnumber'd fires
The moon in full-orb'd majesty presides;
Calm are the seas, a favouring breeze transpires,
While thro' the waves the vessel smoothly glides:
Beyond th' horizon's bound the mind extends,
To the sought shores where Hope delusive leads;
And flattering Fancy keen regret suspends
For absent kindred, friends, and native meads:
Till Sympathy from brooding Memory's stores
Culls thorns, and plants them in the bleeding breast;
Sunk into gloom the mind no more explores
Hope's future dawn, and pants in vain for rest.
What tho' the seas are calm, the skies serene,
Thus anguish dictates the desponding strain:
'To Friendship fear presents a gloomier scene,
'The whirlwind's fury and tempestuous main.
'Ev'n now perhaps from many a kindred eye
'My dubious fate compels the generous tear,
'And ev'ry passing cloud that veils the sky
'Chills some fond anxious breast with boding fear.
'In my Love's bosom deeper sorrows roll,
'Frantic with dread she sighs, implores, she raves;
'Whilst Horror paints me, to her sickening soul,
'Dash'd on a rock, or whelm'd beneath the waves.'
Father of Heav'n, whose power controls the storms,
O let thy mercy hear a wanderer's pray'r!
Check the wild fears connubial fondness forms,
And save the tender mourner from despair!
For me—whate'er thy sovereign will shall doom,
Still give me faith to bear that lot resign'd;
That faith which burst the confines of the tomb,
And, heav'n-aspiring, sooth the afflicted mind.

Furniture for Sale.

I WILL dispose of a variety of very valuable HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and will hire or sell several good house servants.

R. B. LATIMER.

Annapolis, April 24, 1805.

The subscriber being appointed Trustee by the honorable the High Court of Chancery for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of the rev. WALTER H. HARRISON, late of Charles county, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the tenth day of June next, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter,

THE whole of the real estate aforesaid, consisting of two hundred and thirty acres of LAND.—The greater part of this land lies immediately on the Patowmack river, about forty miles by water from Alexandria, and ten from Dumfries. It affords an elegant situation for a dwelling, is extremely fertile, has on it an excellent fishery, and abounds in valuable wood and timber. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, and on fully discharging the said bond will receive a deed for the land.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

Charles county, April 12, 1805.

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are desired to exhibit them, with proper vouchers, to the chancellor, before the tenth day of September next.

H. H. C.

COMPOUND.

FIVE years old, superior in size and pedigree to any covering Jack in Maryland, will stand, this season, at my stables near Queen-Anne, for Six Dollars each mare. His reputation for certainty as a foal getter, (acquired last year, his first season,) has so established his character, that his owner lately refused an almost incredible sum for him. The object which induced me to farm him being my own mares, and having no care beyond the price actually disbursed for the use of him, the neighbourhood has now an opportunity of raising that most valuable of all plantation animals—the Mule—fifty per cent. cheaper than can be effected with any other Jack of equal size and pedigree. Five dollars will be received, in full, if paid by the first day of September next.

April 15, 1805. C. BOWIE.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of JOHN MERCER STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, 1805.

ZACHARIAH JACOB, Administrator,
D. S. N. W. A.

FOR SALE.

A HEALTHY NEGRO MAN, aged about 25 years, now in Annapolis gaol. Apply to the keeper of the gaol.
February 26, 1805.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.

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

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obt. serv't.
JOSEPH MCENEY.

April, 1805.

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on our farms, on the Head of Severn, as there have been numberless depredations committed on the same, we being determined to prosecute all such offenders, without respect to persons, with the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN BURTON,
NICHOLAS Z. McCUBBIN.
Severn, April 16, 1805.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN RENCHER, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are earnestly requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, on or before the last day of May, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Administrator.
April 11, 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

On Monday the 13th day of May next, the subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale,) on the premises,

TALBOT'S RESOLUTION MANOR, containing from 800 to 1000 acres of valuable land, lying on Elk-Ridge, within two miles of Ellicott's Lower Mills, and within nine miles of Baltimore-town.

This land can be divided into two farms, so as to leave every necessary improvement on each. It has a considerable proportion of valuable meadow land on it, good orchards of different kinds of fruits, and a great abundance of wood and good water.

From its convenience to a number of the most valuable mills, and one of the best markets in the United States; few places offer better profits to the industrious farmer.

This property will be sold together, or will be divided to suit purchasers, one third of the amount to be paid in hand, the balance in two annual instalments. The purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

Any person disposed to purchase can treat for the same with BENJAMIN OLEN, near Upper-Marlborough, or with the subscriber, by whom a good title will be made on the payment of the money. A liberal deduction will be made for the full payment in hand.

STEPHEN WEST.
Woodyard, March 26, 1805.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1805.

JOHN ASSYER, J. Allen, M. Allain, Nelly Browning, James Brice, John Brice, John R. Brice, Anne Cheston, Fanny Campbell (3), Anne Calvert, Dr. Chew, William Caton, jun. (3), Charles Drummond, Betsey Ginnins, John Gwinn (5), John Gibson (2), Messrs. Green (2), Sally Grey, G. J. Grammer, Benjamin Grevel, Samuel H. Howard (7), Jesse Higgins (2), William Hammond, Nicholas Harwood, O. S. Harwood, James Hollis, Edward Hall, John Houston, Inn-Keeper of the City Tavern, A. Kerr, Lloyd M. Lowe, Enoch Lowe, Anne Miller, William Miller, George Murw, Samuel Moss (2), Harriott Price, Samuel Peaco, James Reid, sen. John Rigby, Mary Roberfson, Thomas Shaw (2), Seth Sweetler, John Scott, Lucrany Sewall, John Shannon, Benjamin Sewell, William Slaughter, William Thumler, John Vallian, Gideon White, George Welch, John Welch, Sally Williams, Richard White, Alexander Welsh, William Young, Annapolis.

George Adams, Jacob Boon, Elijah Chaney, Greenbury Griffin, Amos Gambrell, Hodges & Estep, William Heath, William Johnson, Daniel Robinson, Betsey Smith, John Smith, Larkin Shipley, Greenbury Sewell, Sarah White, Anne-Arundel county.
Michl. Miller, Rock Hall.
Eliz. Slee, Hill's Kamp.

S. GREEN, P. M.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscribers hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, of the county aforesaid, deceased, therefore all persons who may have claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally proved and passed by the court, and all those indebted to said estate to make payment, to

JAMES ANDERSON, } Adminif-
EDWARD C. ANDERSON, } trators.

J. HUGHES, Watch and Clock-maker,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the inhabitants of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in Church-street, near the market-house, where he hopes to receive, as he will endeavour to merit, encouragement. He intends to keep an assortment of

Jewellery and Silver work,

WATCHES, CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, &c.

Orders in the various branches will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to. 3X
Annapolis, April 10, 1805.

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following post roads, will be received at the general post-office in Washington, until the tenth day of July next inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

FROM Annapolis, by Rock-Hall, to Chester-town once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Chester-town by 6 P. M. Leave Chester-town every Wednesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The post-master general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for each depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. News-papers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The post-master general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master general.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Washington City, 25 February, 1805.

TAILORING.

JOHN BOND respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the TAILOR'S BUSINESS in the house at the corner of Green-street, near Mr. Neth's store, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable manner. He thanks those who have hitherto favoured him with their commands, and humbly requests a continuance of the same, being determined to execute them with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, punctually attended to, and a very large deduction made for cash.

April 7, 1805.

By virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS M. SIMPSON to the subscriber, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 10th day of May next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND, lying and being in Charles county, near Newport; this land is remarkably level, and the soil equal to any in that neighbourhood. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a title given, when the purchase money is paid, by
JOSEPH GREEN.
March 26, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell that valuable plantation SUMMER-HILL, on which Mr. Robert Jacob now lives, containing about 330 acres, about seven miles from the city of Annapolis, and possesses all the advantage of water, with respect to navigation, fish, oysters, and wild fowl, being within one mile of navigable water; the greater part of it lies sufficiently level; the soil is fine, and easy of cultivation, and contains a sufficiency of meadow ground of a superior quality; about one third of this land is covered with timber, consisting of oak, poplar, walnut, and an immense quantity of chestnut and cedar, and is extremely well watered.

The improvements are new, and consist of a comfortable dwelling-house, with two rooms below stairs and two above, a kitchen, smoke house, &c. and also a tobacco house.

The house is situated on an eminence, which commands a view of the surrounding neighbourhood, also of Annapolis, London-town, and Chesapeake bay, which makes it a situation in point of beauty equalled by few, and in point of healthiness exceeded by none, and has several springs of as fine water as any in the state, within a few yards of the house.

This place is well situated to admit of its being divided, and should it be found necessary to accommodate purchasers the subscriber will do it.

As the subscriber is not induced from necessity to dispose of this place, any reasonable credit that may be required will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved securities, and upon the payment of the whole, an indisputable title will be given.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

Any person in want of cedar, locust, and walnut posts, for building or fencing, may be supplied by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GASSAWAY, of
Rhode River.

March 3, 1805,
Rhode River.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1805.

Nehemiah Miller Rowles, and Candy his wife, William Brookes, and Elizabeth his wife,
vs.

Edmund Jennings, Thomas and Daniel Jennings, Jonathan Sappington, Edmund Sappington, Jesse Wheat, and Harriet his wife, John Fairbank, and Charity his wife.

THE object of the petition in this case filed is to obtain a decree for the partition or sale of the real estate of Edmund Jennings, deceased, according to his last will and testament, for the benefit of the devisees and their heirs, which said real estate lies in Montgomery county, and consists of the following tracts and parcels of land, John, Chance, Drury Plains, Wolf's Cow, or Addition to Wolf's Cow, Henry and Macy, Rich Meadows, also part of a tract of land, containing eighty acres, taken up by Jacob Howard, as also to compel the defendant, Edmund Jennings, to account for the rents and profits of said real estate; the petition also states, that sundry of the defendants are minors, and that the said Edmund Jennings hath removed from the state of Maryland and resides in the commonwealth of Virginia; it is thereupon, on motion of the petitioners, adjudged and ordered, that the foregoing notice be published in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 3d day of May next, to the end that the said Edmund Jennings may have notice and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the third day of September next, to shew cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

True copy,

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

In CHANCERY, April 8, 1805.

ORDERED, That the sale made by WILLIAM MUIR, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Townsend Eden, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of May next. The report states, that part of a tract of land called BUSHFORD MANOR, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres, lying in Saint-Mary's county, was sold at £.3 8 3 per acre.

True copy,

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

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the personal estate of RICHARD RAWLINGS, of JONATHAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the eleventh day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of April, 1805.

JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Administrator
de bonis non.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(LXIX YEAR)

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ANAPOLIS,

From the An

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