

(LVIXth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2960.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 6, 1803.

L O N D O N, August 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, August 12.

A half after three o'clock his majesty having taken his seat on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod was desired to require the attendance of the speaker, who attended accordingly, and read the following address:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the united Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, have at length completed the supplies granted to your majesty for the service of the present year—a period memorable for the events which it has produced, and awful for those which may be yet to come.

"In granting those supplies, your majesty's faithful commons have considered that a crisis, without example, demanded unexampled efforts; and by refusing to raise, annually, a large proportion of the supplies for the current year, so long as the war endures, they have given to all the world a solemn pledge of their inflexible determination to render the public credit unassailable.

"They have also proceeded to revise the system of your majesty's permanent revenue. By consolidating the duties in each of its principal branches, they have simplified its operations, and at the same time they have endeavoured to render its pressure less burthen some by regulating its mode of collection.

"The commercial interests of this country, to which our attention was called by your majesty's gracious commands at the commencement of the present session, have been maturely considered; and measures have been taken for affording material accommodation and facilities to mercantile transactions, by rendering our principal ports free for all nations to import, deposit, and re-export their merchandise, without toll or tax, unless voluntarily brought into our own market for home consumption.

"Nor have we forgotten to bestow our earnest and solemn thoughts upon the safety and efficacy of our church establishment in every part of the united Kingdom. Upon this subject, comprehending all that consecrates our national hopes, morals, and policy, we have deliberated with peculiar care and anxiety; and we presume to believe, that the important laws which have been passed in aid of our church establishment, will materially strengthen and gradually extend its influence through succeeding ages.

"But, Sir, these were cares and objects belonging to times of peace. Wise, politic, and desirable, as they might be, nevertheless, called upon now by your majesty's commands, we have without hesitation turned all our thoughts and efforts to meet the renewal of war, persuaded that your majesty's paternal care preserved to us the blessings of peace so long as they retained with safety and honour; and confident that since they have been openly attacked, and the justice of our cause has been made manifest to the world, our appeal to arms will not be in vain.

"This war we see and know to be a war of no ordinary character. We feel that our religion, laws and liberties, and existence as a nation are put to the issue, and we have prepared for the contest accordingly. Besides the supplies of money, we have augmented, beyond all former example, every species of military force known in this country; we have met rebellion with prompt and necessary laws; and for the defence of a sovereign-endangered to us by long experience of his royal virtues, and commanding not in allegiance alone, but our hearts and affections, the whole nation has risen in arms.

"May then the God of our fathers go forth with us to battle, and bless our cause, and establish with us that throne which we revere as the bulwark of our liberties; and so shall other nations at length learn, that a free, valiant, and united people is unconquerable, and able to set lasting bounds to an empire of violence, perfidy, and unrelenting ambition.

"To the bills which we now humbly present to your majesty, your commons, with all humility, entreat your majesty's royal assent."

His majesty then, in a firm and audible tone addressed the following speech to the lords and commons assembled:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am at length enabled, by the state of public business, to relate you from your long and laborious attendance in parliament.

"In closing the session, I have the utmost satisfaction in expressing the strong sense which I entertain of the zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and

honour of your country, which has distinguished all your proceedings.

"During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifested the just view which you had taken of our actual situation, and of the dangers against which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and since the recurrence of hostilities, you have displayed an energy and promptitude which have never been surpassed, in the means which you have supplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"Your proceedings, in consequence of the late treasonable and atrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I trust, have the effect of preventing any further interruption of its internal tranquillity, and of convincing my loyal subjects, in that part of the United Kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are so justly entitled.

"In the midst of the deliberations, which were occasioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and I have great satisfaction in observing, that you have completed a system for consolidating the duties, and regulating the collection and management of the several branches of the revenue; and that you have adopted measures which are calculated to afford material accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation and commerce of my dominions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my particular thanks for the liberality and readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the public service.

"It is painful for me to reflect, that the means of necessary exertion cannot be provided without a heavy pressure upon my faithful people: but I cannot sufficiently applaud that wisdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook considerations of temporary convenience, for the purpose of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continuance of the war. You may be assured that there shall be as strict an attention to economy on my part as may be consistent with those preparations and exertions which will be best calculated to frustrate the designs and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whose arrogant pretensions and restless ambition alone these sacrifices have been rendered unavoidable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am fully persuaded that during the cessation of your parliamentary duties, you will continue to be actuated by the same spirit which has been universally displayed in your councils. It will be your duty to assist in carrying into effect those important measures which your wisdom has matured for the defence and security of the realm; and particularly to give the most beneficial direction to that ardour and enthusiasm in the cause of their country which animate all classes of my people.

"Justly sensible of the state of pre-eminence, in which it has pleased the Almighty to support us for so many ages, amongst the nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his Divine Protection, the exertions of my brave and loyal subjects will prove to the enemy and to the world, that an attempt to subvert the independence, or impair the power of this united kingdom, will terminate in the disgrace and ruin of those by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their sacrifices, and an undisturbed enjoyment of that freedom and security, which by their patriotism and valour, they will have preserved and ensured to themselves and their posterity.

"Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 6th day of October next.

August 19.

Dumourier is arrived in this country—we suppose government has suffered him to find an asylum here—Hamburg and Altona not being very secure places of residence for him at present. Besides the French may have hinted to the magistrates of those cities, a wish for his removal; but it has been reported that he is to have a principal, if not a chief command, in an expedition to be undertaken against some part of the enemy's coast. We do not believe that the rumour is well founded. In a contest so truly British as the present, we hope to be led on to battle by British commanders alone. Would it not gall the pride of Englishmen to be told that they were forced to employ a Frenchman in a war undertaken against Frenchmen? Britain single handed against France! Let us have British arms, British soldiers, British officers, every thing British and nothing but British.

General Dumonceau the French commander at the Hague, has issued a proclamation, in which he exhorts the Batavian troops to preserve the greatest amity with the French, as they have one common object, and the conquest of England is equally the interest of France and Batavia.

A letter received in town yesterday from an officer on board of one of his majesty's ships lying off Cadix, announced the capture of a very rich Spanish West-Indian, on her passage from South-America. She had 11,000 ounces of gold on board, and was carried into Gibraltar. A French seventy-four, which was in company with the prize, narrowly escaped.

August 22.

The accounts from Ireland yesterday and this morning are, we are sorry to say, of a less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumours of intended risings are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomanry centinels—Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at—Yet those cowardly assassins are the men who style themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia in attempting to secure some rebels on Monday last, in the town of Dunbryne, were assisted by an assemblage of the town's people, and it became necessary for the troops to fire—Three were killed, and sixteen of the rebels were taken and brought into Dublin.

The north of Ireland continues to be very tranquil, and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it expedient to impose—He confirms the opinion we have invariably expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

Judge Dowds is positively to succeed the late respected and lamented lord Kilwarden, as lord chief justice of the king's bench.

Accounts from Hanover of the 5th, state that great part of the French troops will soon quit Hanover.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

A Spanish messenger arrived this morning with dispatches for the Spanish ambassador, said to be of considerable importance.

Several of the young ladies who had been at school at Rouen, arrived yesterday at Dover—They have been exchanged for Buonaparte's nephew and niece.

The Russian ambassador, count Marcoff, has made pressing representations to the French government against the occupation of Naples, and it is said, with success—General St. Cyr, the French ambassador on his arrival at Naples, promised that the tranquillity of the kingdom should not be disturbed, provided that the royal family continued in their capital.

Letters from Vienna of the 30th ult. mention, that the French have expressed an intention to occupy the coasts of Greece, with a view to shut the British from the ports of the Adriatic.—We have a squadron cruising off Ancona, competent to prevent the execution of the plan, should it be entertained.

The blockade of the Weser has occasioned more sensation in the northern ports of Germany than we could have expected.—It has created great ferment at Berlin and in Silesia, the linen weavers, who are thrown out of employment by it are in a state of insurrection.

The East-India company have made a patriotic offer, which has been accepted by government.—They are to furnish six ships, completely manned, for the service of the state.

The report of a triple alliance of the northern powers with France, which we stated early last week, upon the credit of mercantile letters, is again repeated in an article from Frankfurt; but without any corresponding circumstances to support it.

It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, in the negotiations which are now pursued with activity between these two sovereigns, treat without the intervention of their respective ministers, and even write their own dispatches.

The number of English confined in Holland is said to amount to 1300 persons.—Among them are persons who have been settled near 30 years in Holland, particularly at Flushing.—The French general has declared to those victims of consular fury, that he will take their wives, children and property under his own protection.—Those who have seen, felt, or heard what French protection means, will easily conceive the meaning of this polite assurance.

HAMBURG, August 9.

Advices from Stockholm of the 22d ult. state that the king of Sweden has given orders to draw immediately a cordon of troops on the frontiers of Pomerania.—His majesty has likewise sent orders to his anti-



ambassadors at the different courts of Europe, to notify to their respective governments, that for the future no subject of theirs will be permitted to travel in Sweden without being furnished with proper passports from the ministers of his country.—His Swedish majesty is far from being pleased at the progress which the French are suffered to make in the North of Germany.

With regard to the blockade of the Elbe, hopes are still entertained of its being taken off, through the powerful mediation of Russia and Prussia.—The Prussian privy councillor of legation, Monsieur Lombard, has every day important conferences with Talleyrand, and negotiations of the highest moment are certainly on foot between France and Prussia. The chief consul's sudden departure from Brussels on the 29th ult. has been occasioned, it is said, by certain unforeseen political occurrences. To this may be added, that the king of Prussia has ordered the war department at Berlin to mount all the horse artillery by the 5th inst. and their destination is said to be to Westphalia.

#### PORTLAND, September 19.

On Thursday last capt. Nathaniel Jones, of the brig General Warren, of this port, arrived from Cuba, after a passage of 37 days. Soon after leaving the port, the captain, who was in the cabin, was informed that there was a vessel to the windward. Capt. Jones came immediately upon the deck, and supposing that the vessel might be in chase, hove his main-top-sail to the mast and kept under gentley way. The unknown pursuer, which proved to be a British armed brig of 16 guns, when first discovered was about two miles distant, soon came up with capt. J. and fired a musket—whereupon he settled his top-gallant-sails and hove his vessel dead in the wind. Her boat was then sent along side, and the men immediately boarded the General Warren, seized the captain with violence, tearing his cloaths from his back, forced him into the boat and carried him on board the British vessel. The English captain then accosted him in the following language—"You damn'd rascal why did you not heave to when you saw his majesty's colours?" Sir, said captain J. I saw no colours, they must have been hidden by your sails. "But you damn'd scoundrel, did you not hear the gun?" Yes, Sir, and immediately hove to. "You lie, you damn'd rascal, fall upon your knees in a moment and ask my pardon." I am in a merchant vessel of a neutral nation, said capt. Jones, am on the high seas, am not conscious of having offended, for what then should I ask pardon? "God damn you, fall upon your knees in an instant, or you shall receive a dozen," was the answer. Capt. Jones replied that he might do as he pleased. "Take this fellow," said the Englishman, "to the gangway and give him a dozen."

Capt. J. was accordingly dragged to the gangway and there beaten as directed by the commander of his majesty's armed brig, until at length he felt himself obliged to bow the knee, and say whatever his Britannic majesty's captain pleased to dictate. After many insults, added to stripes, he was returned on board his own vessel. The captain's little brother, a lad of about twelve years of age, was then forcibly taken from him. On this occasion the most tender expostulations were used, till at length capt. Jones's mate, Mr. Emerson, (and it is with pleasure we mention his name) offered himself instead of the lad. This was refused with the most abusive language. However, the lad was at last given up, and captain Jones permitted to proceed on his voyage, after taking two of his people from him. He was informed, by those who boarded him, that the name of the English brig was "The Hunter," but on leaving her he observed on her stern, "The Diana of Venice" (or Nevis). She mounted 16 guns, and the sailing master said his name was W. W. Bush.

#### BOSTON, September 26.

The United States brig Argus, lieutenant Decatur, bound from hence for the Mediterranean, put into Newport on Monday last, with the loss of her bowsprit.

#### NEW-YORK, September 28.

Captain Little, of the ship Jane, from Martinique, informs us that 2000 negroes are employed in putting Fort Bourbon, and the other fortifications on the island, in a state of defence against the English; and that a British vessel, in the government service, laden with flour, bound from Barbadoes to the leeward, had been captured by the Harmony privateer, and sent into Martinique.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liberty, in a short passage, of 30 days from Liverpool, brings further London accounts. We do not find that any event of magnitude had occurred on the part of either belligerent power, and it appears, with the exception of a trifling action between some English cruisers and French gun boats off Boulogne, that their affairs are conducted much as before. The invasion is still impending, but the expected moment had not yet arrived.

The affairs of Ireland wear a gloomy aspect; every day brings accounts of fresh arrests on the part of government, and of daring outrages on that of the insurgents. The Limerick mail coach was attacked two miles from that place, by a party of them, who, it appeared, were very anxious to get possession of the letters: two of them were killed, and several wounded by the guard. The coachman drove furiously through them, and brought his mail safe. Plots against government, in which the Irish are concerned, are

expected also in England, and arrests have taken place in consequence.

The hon. Charles Yorke has accepted the seals of the home department, in the room of lord Pelham. Mr. Pitt is appointed colonel of the Cinque port volunteers; and most of the distinguished characters of the nation bear commissions.

The endeavours made in parliament by Mr. Fox and others in favour of the prince of Wales' offer to take command of the volunteer corps, have not succeeded. The prince is still a colonel, and remains at the head of the 10th regiment of light dragoons.

The British government has directed, by proclamation, that persons coming from countries occupied by the enemy, shall only be suffered to land at Yarmouth, Harwich, Dover, Southampton and Gravesend. It has also decreed, with a few exceptions, that aliens residing in any part of England should within ten days, and if in Scotland within sixteen days, remove and reside only in London, or within such parts of England as shall be not more than fifty miles from the standard in Cornhill, and not within ten miles of the sea, or any of the dock yards.

The individual subscriptions go on with great spirit. The ladies of the kingdom have evinced a very patriotic disposition in this way, but in the list opened at Lloyd's female subscriptions are limited to two guineas.

Circulars have been written to the lord lieutenants of the different counties, recommending that colliers and other trading vessels should be fitted with sliding-boards between the decks, ring-bolts, &c. it being intended, if necessary, to employ them as gun boats, supplying them with ammunition at the expense of government. They are to be entitled to the privileges of letters of marque.

The British have declared the ports of Genoa and Spezia in a state of blockade.

We thus briefly notice the contents of our London papers by the Liberty, having no room for extracts.

#### September 29.

A Kingston (Jam.) paper of the 17th ult. says—"Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the sloop Justice, captain Vincent, from Jeremie, with dispatches for the governor and admiral. The present rulers there, it appears, are anxious for a commercial intercourse with this island; they have lowered the republican colours, and hoisted a blue and red flag (horizontal) under which the Justice entered Port-Royal harbour. It is now filed the Independent Government of St. Domingo."

The first consul arrived at Paris on the 11th of August, whose return was announced by the firing of cannon.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that prince Borghese is to marry the widow of gen. Le Clerc, sister to the first consul.

All the Swedish vessels taken by the English since the war, have been released.

Dumourier and Pichegru are in England, and, says report, are to bear commands under the British government. The report wants confirmation.

John M. Forbes, Esq; the American consul at Hamburg, arrived in England the 17th of August; but we have reason to believe, not on business of an official nature, as has been surmised.

Mr. Munroe, our minister to the court of Great-Britain, was introduced to the king at his levee, on the 17th of August, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Portuguese have at length gained an advantage by sea over the Algerines.—The Vofee de Gama, a Portuguese ship of the line, cruising before Algiers, was attacked by three large xebecs and a forty-gun frigate, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The Algerines attacked with their usual fury and desperation, but the Portuguese captain made so good a defence, that after a fight, which lasted three hours, he sunk two of the xebecs, and captured the third, in which he had the happiness to find two hundred prisoners, whom he set at liberty. The frigate, however, contrived to make her escape.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, from Liverpool, in lat. 45, long. 23, spoke ship Commerce, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, out nine weeks, the captain of which informed that he was taken in the channel by the English frigate Deborah, and detained six weeks: the frigate took out of the Commerce goods to the value of 7000l. sterling, and then permitted her to proceed.

#### PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated

CADIZ, August 1, 1803.

"War between this country and England is inevitable. Many months cannot pass over without its taking place, and the probability is, that the northern powers will be engaged also. The French minister here has completely gulled the English nation. He induced the prince of peace to deny him an audience four successive days; and to pay the most pointed respect and flattering attention to the ambassador of Great-Britain, who wrote home to his government a circumstantial account of the proceedings on the part of Spain; and of the probability of Spain joining them against France. It will occur to you at once the policy of this manner of proceeding. The Spaniards were expecting in all three months about eighty millions of dollars, which had actually been shipped, and the whole sum has been received safely in this country. The great statesmen of the united kingdoms could not see this their duplicity; would

not be warned by former experience, nor the situation of this country absolutely dependent upon France, but suffered themselves to be duped by so shallow an artifice. The French ambassador finds no difficulty in approaching the closet of the prince now; and the British minister sees with sorrow others enjoying the fruits of a harvest which might have been gathered by his own country.

"Mr. Young, our consul-general, will very soon return to America. He is tired of being in office without sufficient pay to support him.

"An express arrived here about four days since from Madrid, in thirty-six hours, to the governor, which is supposed to have contained some communication of great importance; certain it is, that orders were immediately issued to mount the cannon round the walls and ramparts, which was yesterday finished, and the whole charged with ball. It is supposed the English will vent their rage upon some sea port town.

"There is, and has been this month past, a very hot press in all the towns of this kingdom; and it is determined to continue it until all the regiments and navy (now much reduced) are completely manned. The patrol goes about at night, enters houses by saying, "Open to the governor," and takes all young men, of whom it has previously procured a list, who have no particular employment; and every man who is found with loose women after 10 o'clock at night, is taken off for a soldier."

[Aurora.]

#### CHARLESTON, September 17.

Capt. Bythwood, from Jamaica, in 30 days passage, states, that there were in Port-Royal, one 74; one frigate, La Creole, the same in which Touissant was carried to France; eight or ten sloops of war and other armed vessels, and about 80 merchantmen, all captured from the French.—The other 74 which slipped out of the Cape in company with the above, it was understood had made her escape, the Elephant who gave chase, being unable to come up with her; nor would the Vanguard have made prize of the above, but for the superior sailing of the Tartar, English frigate, which overhauled the Frenchman, and disabled him in his rigging so much as to enable the Vanguard to come up with him.

#### WASHINGTON, September 26.

Yesterday arrived in this city the president of the United States.

#### BALTIMORE, September 30.

Notwithstanding the threats of invasion by the French, we are assured government are actually employed on measures not altogether of a defensive description. A vast number of flat bottomed boats are constructing in all the dock yards, and other preparations are making which will enable us to convince the enemy, in a short space of time, that we are not to be even threatened with impunity. On this subject we are not at liberty to say more at present.

[London paper.]

#### Annapolis, October 6.

This morning the polls for this city were closed, and on counting the ballots, the votes stood as follows:—

Arthur Shaffer,	176
John Muir,	146
Allen Quyan,	125
Richard Ridgely,	31

The two first gentlemen are of course elected.

J. F. Mercer, Richard Hall Harwood, William Hall, 3d, and Lloyd Dorsey, Esquires, are elected delegates to the general assembly from Anne-Arundel county.

No official returns have yet been received.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Higinbotham, Mr. HENRY HALL to Miss AN GASTON, both of this city, and

On Saturday evening, Mr. RICHARD LOCKERMAN, of Talbot county, to Miss FANNY CHASE daughter of J. T. Chase, Esquire, of this city.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, the 23d year of his age; Mr. C. GRAMMER, elder son of Mr. F. Grammer, of this city.

#### Messrs. Green,

WHILE the inhabitants of other small towns in the United States, and possessing inferior natural advantages to the citizens of Annapolis in regard situation, are availing themselves of every opportunity to arrange and establish institutions honourable to themselves, and beneficial to the community, we remain inactive, careless and desponding, and leave as it were a favourable change of condition alone to the interposition of chance, without reflecting that this indolent supineness must be conquered, and our immediate interests promoted by our own judicious effort, then shall we be found to possess a degree of public spirit, self-confidence and enterprise, which, properly encouraged, and skilfully brought into action would produce the most beneficial effects. To suggest any new scheme that has not received the sanction of general experience, the projector freedom escapes contemptuous frowns of the ignorant and the laugh of ridicule from some of the more intelligent part of mankind, however regardless of the sarcastic smile and having a common interest in society, I shall submit to the judgment of my fellow-citizens the propriety of the establishment of a BANK in the city of Annapolis, the capital to be about 50,000 and the shares to be paid by small in

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[Aurora.]

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establishment in this place, or the practicableness of  
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to those acquainted with the nature of its operation,  
that it would afford great facility in money transac-  
tions, would aid the exertions of honest industry, would  
be a means of fixing something like a permanent  
standard for the valuation of real property in this city,  
and would considerably augment the value of the ad-  
jacent landed estates. If upon serious consideration  
the proposed scheme should be thought feasible, ano-  
ther interesting plan might also be adopted, and it is  
confidentially believed they would in some measure aid  
and support the operations of each other.

A FRIEND TO ANNAPOLIS.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 10th day of November next, at  
12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premises, pur-  
suant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery,  
THE real estate of Mr. RINALDO JOHN-  
SON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the  
river Patuxent, consisting of several tracts of land,  
which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and  
eighteen hundred acres, the precise quantity whereof  
will be ascertained by an actual survey, before the day  
of sale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a  
large and commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen,  
wash-house, smoke-house, ice-house, dairy, carriage-  
house, stables, and several large barns, all of which  
are in complete repair. There is also a very valuable  
grind mill on the premises, and other convenient and  
useful buildings, but it is deemed unnecessary to give  
a more minute description of them; since, it is pre-  
sumed, that any person disposed to purchase the pro-  
perty will view it before the sale takes place.

The above estate will be sold to pay, in the first  
place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq;  
and the purchaser or purchasers thereof must pay the  
money at the time of the sale, or immediately on the  
ratification of the sale by the chancellor. A con-  
veyance will be made on payment of the purchase  
money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Trustee.

September 28, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,  
agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of  
Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 24th of  
October next.

A PART of the personal estate of Charles Stew-  
art, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,  
consisting of a negro woman, who is a good cook, and  
can wash and iron well, is very brisk, young and healthy,  
one girl, one boy, hoes, hogs and cattle, three of  
the cattle are now excellent beef, and fit for killing,  
also four work oxen, and a cart with gears, and some  
farming utensils, also a desk and book-case, and other  
articles too tedious to mention, all which property  
will be sold for ready cash.

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 27, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,  
on Monday the 24th of October next, at the late  
dwelling of JOSEPH FOREMAN, deceased, on the  
north side of Severn, near Magoth's river,

A PART of his personal estate, consisting of a ne-  
gro woman, some sheep, cattle, and hogs, also  
quantity of corn, bacon, a bed and furniture, also  
household furniture, and a cart with gears.  
The property will be sold for ready cash.

ANNE FOREMAN, Executrix.

September 27, 1803.

In CHANCERY, September 26, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS  
BREWSTER, trustee for the sale of the real estate  
of William J. Jackson, deceased, shall be ratified  
and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown  
on or before the 23d day of November next; pro-  
vided a copy of this order be inserted in the Mary-  
land Gazette before the first day of November next.

The report states, that part of lot No. 11, in the  
town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre,  
with the improvements thereon, subject to dower,  
was sold for \$10 dollars, or £153 15s.

True copy,

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

## NOTICE.

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

JONATHAN BEARD.

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of  
September, a Morocco leather POCKET  
BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a  
considerable amount, together with the marriage cer-  
tificate of Euphemia Welsh, &c. Any person return-  
ing the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer,  
or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

A. WELSH.

September 28, 1803.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next ge-  
neral assembly to release him from debts that  
he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD

Prince-George's county, September 8, 1803.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

PERSONS afflicted with this disease are respect-  
fully informed, that a certain, safe, and expe-  
dient cure for the same is to be obtained by the ap-  
plication of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has  
in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this  
disease in twenty-four hours.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy  
in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements  
of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and  
many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which  
too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and  
to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of  
life, are readily and effectually removed by the ap-  
plication of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting  
the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*,  
will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-  
street, Baltimore.

N. B. All applications by letter must be post paid.  
Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing  
his friends, and the public, that he has rented  
that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of  
Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in pos-  
session of Mr. GOTTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of  
Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the  
thirteenth day of next month, where he means to  
continue the tavern line, and will then put up the  
sign of General Washington. It is his intention to  
furnish good accommodations, to provide the best  
liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined  
to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and  
hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public,  
and a continuance of favours from his former friends,  
to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind  
services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

He also means to carry on, at the same place,  
the turner and wheelwright's business in all its va-  
rious branches, and will be thankful for all orders  
sent him in that line.

JAMES ROYSTON.

September 24, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN MACCUBBIN,  
living in Broad Neck, on the north side of Se-  
vern river, brought before me, as a trespassing stray,  
a small black STEER, supposed to be two years old  
last spring, marked with a crop in each ear.

JAMES MACCURBIN.

The owner of the above stray is requested to come,  
prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN MACCUBBIN.

September 20, 1803.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber being appointed trustee, by the ho-  
nourable The Chancellor of Maryland, to sell the  
real estate of NAYLOR DAVIS, late of Prince-  
George's county, deceased, for the payment of his  
debts, will OFFER for SALE, to the highest  
bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of Oc-  
tober next, on the premises, the following lands,  
belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz.

A PART of a tract of land called FOREST, part of  
the FOREST of SHERWOOD, and part of COON-  
SPRING TRACT, containing in the whole about one  
hundred and eighty acres of land: This land lies  
within a few miles of Magruder's Ferry, in Prince-  
George's county aforesaid, and will be sold together,  
or in lots, as may be most convenient to the pur-  
chaser or purchasers.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers  
of any part, or the whole, to give bond to the trust-  
ee for the payment of the purchase money, with in-  
terest, within twelve months from the day of sale;  
and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor,  
and the receipt of the whole purchase money, the  
trustee, by a good deed, will convey to the purchaser  
or purchasers thereof all the right of the said Naylor  
Davis to the above lands. The creditors of the said  
Naylor Davis are hereby requested to exhibit their  
claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof,  
within three months from the day of sale.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.

September 21, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath  
obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-  
Arundel county, letters of administration on the per-  
sonal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of  
the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore re-  
quested, all persons who have any manner of claim  
whatsoever against the said estate to bring them in,  
legally authenticated, and those indebted in any man-  
ner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 7, 1803.

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than  
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be  
run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of  
October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights  
agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run  
for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND  
FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be  
run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOL-  
LARS; heats three miles each.

## Book and Stationary Store, AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A variety of Books and Stationary,

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LAWs of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's  
Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols.  
Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt,  
Public Characters, foreign and American, Dick-  
son's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet  
on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3  
vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Poems, Volney's  
Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lec-  
tures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the  
Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening,  
2 vols. Moore on Education, Morfe's Gazetteer,  
Telleme, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on  
Education, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's  
Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes,  
Thompson's Family Physician, Buchanan's do. Wood's  
Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe,  
Cateau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke,  
2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels,  
Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Me-  
tastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agricul-  
ture, Exile of Kotzebue, Story Teller, Washing-  
toniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works,  
Thompson's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzebue's Life, Kotz-  
bue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library,  
President's Speeches, Philip Quar, Carver's, Mungo  
Park and Dambarger's Travels, Friend of Women,  
Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion,  
Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of  
Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor,  
Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleasing In-  
structor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the  
Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Me-  
moirs of Mrs. Robinson, Mesiah, Montague's  
Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulcheras,  
History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic  
Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rime,  
Ahiman-Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's  
Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's  
Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandi-  
navia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2  
vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of  
Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manslow,  
Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness,  
2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette,  
Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval,  
Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2  
vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols.  
Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling,  
Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalso, Graffville Ab-  
bey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugi-  
tive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy,  
2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Man-  
deville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the  
Cave, 3 vols. Llewellyn, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet,  
Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miller and En-  
thusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert,  
2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster  
Abbey, 3 vols. Netherly, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers,  
2 vols. Orphan of Llangloed, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip  
Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols.  
Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring,  
Ruthinglenn, or, The Critical Moment, She lives  
in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide  
Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisima, 3 vols.  
Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale  
of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of  
Lanfdow, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth,  
D'Iraci's Romances, Mountain Cottage, The  
Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addison's Travels, The Mo-  
dern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera,  
The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forlyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The  
Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Cole-  
man, Songster's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyce's Addresses to young men,  
Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French)  
Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved,  
and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, En-  
field's Speaker, Fisher's Young Man's Companion,  
Scott's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harri-  
son's Grammar, Spelling Books, Chap do.

PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John  
Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's  
Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowisky, Lover's Vows,  
The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter,  
The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw,  
Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A  
Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault,  
Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and  
Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, &c. &c.

STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt,  
Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt  
books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands,  
Inkpowders, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do.  
Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rub-  
ber, Playing cards, &c.

ALMANACKS, for 1804.

By the gross, dozen, or single one.

Pencilboard, by do.

Store-keepers, and others, supplied at the Baltimore  
prices.



bassadors at the different courts of Europe, to notify to their respective governments, that for the future no subject of theirs will be permitted to travel in Sweden without being furnished with proper passports from the ministers of his country.—His Swedish majesty is far from being pleased at the progress which the French are suffered to make in the North of Germany.

With regard to the blockade of the Elbe, hopes are still entertained of its being taken off, through the powerful mediation of Russia and Prussia.—The Prussian privy councillor of legation, Monsieur Lombard, has every day important conferences with Talleyrand, and negotiations of the highest moment are certainly on foot between France and Prussia. The chief consul's sudden departure from Brussels on the 29th ult. has been occasioned, it is said, by certain unforeseen political occurrences. To this may be added, that the king of Prussia has ordered the war department at Berlin to mount all the horse artillery by the 5th inst. and their destination is said to be to Westphalia.

#### PORTLAND, September 19.

On Thursday last capt. Nathaniel Jones, of the brig General Warren, of this port, arrived from Cuba, after a passage of 37 days. Soon after leaving the port, the captain, who was in the cabin, was informed that there was a vessel to the windward. Capt. Jones came immediately upon the deck, and supposing that the vessel might be in chase, hove his main-top-sail to the mast and kept under gently way. The unknown pursuer, which proved to be a British armed brig of 16 guns, when first discovered was about two miles distant, soon came up with capt. J. and fired a musket—whereupon he settled his top-gallant-sails and hove his vessel dead in the wind. Her boat was then sent along side, and the men immediately boarded the General Warren, seized the captain with violence, tearing his cloaths from his back, forced him into the boat and carried him on board the British vessel. The English captain then accosted him in the following language—"You damn'd rascal why did you not heave to when you saw his majesty's colours?" Sir, said captain J. I saw no colours, they must have been hidden by your sails. "But you damn'd scoundrel, did you not hear the gun?" Yes, Sir, and immediately hove to. "You lie, you damn'd rascal, fall upon your knees in a moment and ask my pardon." I am in a merchant vessel of a neutral nation, said capt. Jones, am on the high seas, am not conscious of having offended, for what then should I ask pardon? "God damn you, fall upon your knees in an instant, or you shall receive a dozen," was the answer. Capt. Jones replied that he might do as he pleased. "Take this fellow," said the Englishman, "to the gangway and give him a dozen."

Capt. J. was accordingly dragged to the gangway and there beaten as directed by the commander of his majesty's armed brig, until at length he felt himself obliged to bow the knee, and say whatever his Britannic majesty's captain pleased to dictate. After many insults, added to stripes, he was returned on board his own vessel. The captain's little brother, a lad of about twelve years of age, was then forcibly taken from him. On this occasion the most tender expostulations were used, till at length capt. Jones's mate, Mr. Emerson, (and it is with pleasure we mention his name) offered himself instead of the lad. This was refused with the most abusive language. However, the lad was at last given up, and captain Jones permitted to proceed on his voyage, after taking two of his people from him. He was informed, by those who boarded him, that the name of the English brig was "The Hunter," but on leaving her he observed on her stern, "The Diana of Venice" (or Nevis). She mounted 16 guns, and the sailing master said his name was W. W. Bush.

#### BOSTON, September 26.

The United States brig Argus, lieutenant Decatur, bound from hence for the Mediterranean, put into Newport on Monday last, with the loss of her bowsprit.

#### NEW-YORK, September 28.

Captain Little, of the ship Jane, from Martinique, informs us that 2000 negroes are employed in putting Fort Bourbon, and the other fortifications on the island, in a state of defence against the English; and that a British vessel, in the government service, laden with flour, bound from Barbadoes to the leeward, had been captured by the Harmony privateer, and sent into Martinique.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

The Liberty, in a short passage, of 30 days from Liverpool, brings further London accounts. We do not find that any event of magnitude had occurred on the part of either belligerent power, and it appears, with the exception of a trifling action between some English cruisers and French gun boats off Boulogne, that their affairs are conducted much as before. The invasion is still impending, but the expected moment had not yet arrived.

The affairs of Ireland wear a gloomy aspect; every day brings accounts of fresh arrests on the part of government, and of daring outrages on that of the insurgents. The Limerick mail coach was attacked two miles from that place, by a party of them, who, it appeared, were very anxious to get possession of the letters: two of them were killed, and several wounded by the guard. The coachman drove furiously through them, and brought his mail safe. Plots against government, in which the Irish are concerned, are

expected also in England, and arrests have taken place in consequence.

The hon. Charles Yorke has accepted the seals of the home department, in the room of lord Pelham. Mr. Pitt is appointed colonel of the Cinque port volunteers; and most of the distinguished characters of the nation bear commissions.

The endeavours made in parliament by Mr. Fox and others in favour of the prince of Wales' offer to take command of the volunteer corps, have not succeeded. The prince is still a colonel, and remains at the head of the 10th regiment of light dragoons.

The British government has directed, by proclamation, that persons coming from countries occupied by the enemy, shall only be suffered to land at Yarmouth, Harwich, Dover, Southampton and Gravesend. It has also decreed, with a few exceptions, that aliens residing in any part of England should within ten days, and if in Scotland within sixteen days, remove and reside only in London, or within such parts of England as shall be not more than fifty miles from the standard in Cornhill, and not within ten miles of the sea, or any of the dock yards.

The individual subscriptions go on with great spirit. The ladies of the kingdom have evinced a very patriotic disposition in this way, but in the list opened at Lloyd's female subscriptions are limited to two guineas.

Circulars have been written to the lord lieutenants of the different counties, recommending that colliers and other trading vessels should be fitted with sliding-boards between the decks, ring-bolts, &c. it being intended, if necessary, to employ them as gun boats, supplying them with ammunition at the expense of government. They are to be entitled to the privileges of letters of marque.

The British have declared the ports of Genoa and Spezia in a state of blockade.

We thus briefly notice the contents of our London papers by the Liberty, having no room for extracts.

#### September 29.

A Kingston (Jam.) paper of the 17th ult. says—"Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the sloop Justice, captain Vincent, from Jamaica, with dispatches for the governor and admiral. The present rulers there, it appears, are anxious for a commercial intercourse with this island; they have lowered the republican colours, and hoisted a blue and red flag (horizontal,) under which the Justice entered Port-Royal harbour. It is now filed the Independent Government of St. Domingo."

The first consul arrived at Paris on the 11th of August, whose return was announced by the firing of cannon.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that prince Borghese is to marry the widow of gen. Le Clerc, sister to the first consul.

All the Swedish vessels taken by the English since the war, have been released.

Dumourier and Pichegru are in England, and, says report, are to bear commands under the British government. The report wants confirmation.

John M. Forbes, Esq; the American consul at Hamburg, arrived in England the 17th of August; but we have reason to believe, not on business of an official nature, as has been surmised.

Mr. Munroe, our minister to the court of Great-Britain, was introduced to the king at his levee, on the 17th of August, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Portuguese have at length gained an advantage by sea over the Algerines.—The Vofee de Gamma, a Portuguese ship of the line, cruising before Algiers, was attacked by three large xebecs and a forty-gun frigate, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The Algerines attacked with their usual fury and desperation, but the Portuguese captain made so good a defence, that after a fight, which lasted three hours, he sunk two of the xebecs, and captured the third, in which he had the happiness to find two hundred prisoners, whom he set at liberty. The frigate, however, contrived to make her escape.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, from Liverpool, in lat. 45, long. 23, spoke ship Commerce, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, out nine weeks, the captain of which informed that he was taken in the channel by the English frigate Deborah, and detained six weeks: the frigate took out of the Commerce goods to the value of 7000l. sterling, and then permitted her to proceed.

#### PHILADELPHIA, September 30.

Extract from a letter to the editor, dated

CADIZ, August 1, 1803.

"War between this country and England is inevitable. Many months cannot pass over without its taking place, and the probability is, that the northern powers will be engaged also. The French minister here has completely gulled the English nation. He induced the prince of peace to deny him an audience four successive days; and to pay the most pointed respect and flattering attention to the ambassador of Great-Britain, who wrote home to his government a circumstantial account of the proceedings on the part of Spain, and of the probability of Spain joining them against France. It will occur to you at once the policy of this manner of proceeding. The Spaniards were expecting in all three months about eighty millions of dollars, which had actually been shipped, and the whole sum has been received safely in this country. The great state-men of the united kingdoms could not see this their duplicity; would

not be warned by former experience, nor the situation of this country absolutely dependent upon France, but suffered themselves to be duped by so shallow an artifice. The French ambassador finds no difficulty in approaching the closet of the prince now; and the British minister sees with sorrow others enjoying the fruits of a harvest which might have been gathered by his own country.

"Mr. Young, our consul-general, will very soon return to America. He is tired of being in office without sufficient pay to support him.

"An express arrived here about four days since from Madrid, in thirty-six hours, to the governor, which is supposed to have contained some communication of great importance; certain it is, that orders were immediately issued to mount the cannon round the walls and ramparts, which was yesterday finished, and the whole charged with ball. It is supposed the English will vent their rage upon some sea port town.

"There is, and has been this month past, a very hot press in all the towns of this kingdom; and it is determined to continue it until all the regiments and navy (now much reduced) are completely manned. The patrol goes about at night, enters houses by saying, "Open to the governor," and takes all young men, of whom it has previously procured a list, who have no particular employment; and every man who is found with loose women after 10 o'clock at night, is taken off for a soldier." [Aurora.]

#### CHARLESTON, September 17.

Capt. Bythwood, from Jamaica, in 30 days passage, states, that there were in Port-Royal, one 74; one frigate, La Creole, the same in which Touissant was carried to France; eight or ten sloops of war and other armed vessels, and about 80 merchantmen, all captured from the French.—The other 74 which slipped out of the Cape in company with the above, it was understood had made her escape, the Elephant who gave chase, being unable to come up with her, nor would the Vanguard have made prize of the above, but for the superior sailing of the Tartar, English frigate, which overhauled the Frenchman, and disabled him in his rigging so much as to enable the Vanguard to come up with him.

#### WASHINGTON, September 26.

Yesterday arrived in this city the president of the United States.

#### BALTIMORE, September 30.

Notwithstanding the threats of invasion by the French, we are assured government are actually employed on measures not altogether of a defensive description. A vast number of flat bottomed boats are constructing in all the dock yards, and other preparations are making which will enable us to convince the enemy, in a short space of time, that we are not to be even threatened with impunity. On this subject we are not at liberty to say more at present.

[London paper.]

#### Annapolis, October 6.

This morning the polls for this city were closed, and on counting the ballots, the votes stood as follows:—

Arthur Shaaff,	176
John Muir,	146
Allen Quynn,	125
Richard Ridgely,	31

The two first gentlemen are of course elected.

J. F. Mercer, Richard Hall Harwood, William Hall, 3d. and Lloyd Dorsey, Esquires, are elected delegates to the general assembly from Anne-Arundel county.

No official returns have yet been received.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Higginbotham, Mr. HENRY HALL to Miss ANNE GARSTON, both of this city, and

On Saturday evening, Mr. RICHARD LOCKERMAN, of Talbot county, to Miss FANNY CHAMBERLAIN, daughter of J. T. Chafe, Esquire, of this city.

DIED, at Baltimore, on Sunday morning last, the 23d day of his age, Mr. C. GRAMMER, elder son of Mr. F. Grammer, of this city.

#### Messrs. Green,

WHILE the inhabitants of other small towns in the United States, and possessing inferior natural advantages to the citizens of Annapolis in regard to situation, are availing themselves of every opportunity to arrange and establish institutions honourable to themselves, and beneficial to the community, we remain inactive, careless and desponding, and leaving as it were a favourable change of condition alone to the interposition of chance, without reflecting that this indolent supineness must be conquered, and our immediate interests promoted by our own judicious effort, then shall we be found to possess a degree of public spirit, self-confidence and enterprise, which, properly encouraged, and skillfully brought into action would produce the most beneficial effects. To suggest any new scheme that has not received the sanction of general experience, the projector seldom escapes the contemptuous sneer of the ignorant and the laugh of ridicule from some of the more intelligent part of mankind, however regardless of the farcical smile and having a common interest in society, I shall submit to the judgment of my fellow-citizens the propriety of the establishment of a BANK in the city of Annapolis, the capital to be about 50,000 dollars and the shares to be paid by small instalments,

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September 28,

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periods to be hereafter fixed, according to the exigencies of the institution.

I do not deem it necessary at present to endeavour to prove the great importance and utility of such an establishment in this place, or the practicability of the thing in our situation, therefore shall only observe to those acquainted with the nature of its operation, that it would afford great facility in money transactions, would aid the exertions of honest industry, would be a means of fixing something like a permanent standard for the valuation of real property in this city, and would considerably augment the value of the adjacent landed estates. If upon serious consideration the proposed scheme should be thought feasible, another interesting plan might also be adopted, and it is confidentially believed they would in some measure aid and support the operations of each other.

A FRIEND TO ANNAPOLIS.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premises, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery,

THE real estate of Mr. RINALDO JOHN-SON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, consisting of several tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the precise quantity whereof will be ascertained by an actual survey, before the day of sale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, ice-house, dairy, carriage-house, stables, and several large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is also a very valuable grist mill on the premises, and other convenient and useful buildings, but it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description of them; since, it is presumed, that any person disposed to purchase the property will view it before the sale takes place.

The above estate will be sold to pay, in the first place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq; and the purchaser or purchasers thereof must pay the money at the time of the sale, or immediately on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Trustee.

September 28, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 24th of October next,

A PART of the personal estate of Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a negro woman, who is a good cook, and can wash and iron well, is very brisk, young and healthy, one girl, one boy, horses, hogs and cattle, three of the cattle are now excellent beef, and fit for killing, also four work oxen, and a cart with gears, and some farming utensils, also a desk and book-case, and other articles too tedious to mention, all which property will be sold for ready cash.

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 27, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 24th of October next, at the late dwelling of JOSEPH FOREMAN, deceased, on the north side of Severn, near Magoth river,

A PART of his personal estate, consisting of a negro woman, some sheep, cattle, and hogs, also a quantity of corn, bacon, a bed and furniture, also some household furniture, and a cart with gears. The property will be sold for ready cash.

ANNE FOREMAN, Executrix.

September 27, 1803.

In CHANCERY, September 26, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William J. Jackson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next.

The report states, that part of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the improvements thereon, subject to dower, is sold for \$10 dollars, or £. 153 15.

True copy.

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

## NOTICE.

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

JONATHAN BEARD.

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Wells, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

A. WELSH.

September 28, 1803.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that are payable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD

Charles county, September 8, 1803.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

PERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to be obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in twenty-four hours.

The air pump vapour bath is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the air pump vapour bath, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-street, Baltimore.

N. B. All applications by letter must be post paid. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirteenth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line; and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.

JAMES ROYSTON.

September 24, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN MACCUBBIN, living in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small black STEER, supposed to be two years old last spring, marked with a crop in each ear.

JAMES MACCUBBIN.

The owner of the above stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JOHN MACCUBBIN.

September 20, 1803.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber being appointed trustee, by the honourable The Chancellor of Maryland, to sell the real estate of NAYLOR DAVIS, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will OFFER for SALE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October next, on the premises, the following lands, belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz.

A PART of a tract of land called FOREST, part of the FOREST of SHERWOOD, and part of COOGE-SPRING TRACT, containing in the whole about one hundred and eighty acres of land: This land lies within a few miles of Magruder's Ferry, in Prince-George's county aforesaid, and will be sold together, or in lots, as may be most convenient to the purchaser or purchasers.

The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers of any part, or the whole, to give bond to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale; and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the receipt of the whole purchase money, the trustee, by a good deed, will convey to the purchaser or purchasers thereof all the right of the said Naylor Davis to the above lands. The creditors of the said Naylor Davis are hereby requested to exhibit their claims to the chancellor, with the vouchers thereof, within three months from the day of sale.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.

September 21, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested of all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 7, 1803.

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

## Book and Stationary Store, AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

## A variety of Books and Stationary.

LAWSON'S of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Willson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American; Dickens's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind; Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Poems, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals; Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education; Morse's Gazetteer, Telleme, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompson's Family Physician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Cateau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels; Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Metastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzebue, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompson's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzebue's Life, Kotzebue's Works; Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quar, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleading Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil; Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Messiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchra; History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome; Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

## NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manflow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette, Curle of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2 vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalon, Gravelle Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellyn, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miser and Enthusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llanglad, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisima, 3 vols. Spirit of the Castle, 3 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lansdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Iracl's Romances, Mountain Cottage, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addison's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forlyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grins, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyce's Addresses to young men; Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speakers, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scott's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar, Spelling Books, Chap do.

## PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, &c. &c.

## STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, &c.

## ALMANACKS, for 1804.

By the gross, dozen, or single one.

Patchboard, by do. Store-keepers, and others, supplied at the Baltimore prices.



## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chestnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

September 19, 1803.

## THOMAS SHAW,

At his store in Church-street,  
OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms,  
The following articles,

LOOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar canisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaister, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, lifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, flates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloaths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webb, fash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compasses and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, fash pulleys, lifting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and bead do. whitening, white lead, sweet oil, hitters, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do. Havanna segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803.

## FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about six and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about seven years of age; they are sold for no fault, but want of employ. Also a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be disposed of for no fault in them they will not be sold out of the State. For terms of sale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to dispose of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803.

## JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,  
ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent seal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

C. MILLS.

In CHANCERY, September 13, 1803.

Dorsey Jacob,

vs.

Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representative.

THE object of the bill filed is to foreclose a mortgage, executed on the seventh day of May, seventeen hundred and sixty-three, by Bartholomew Lynch, conveying to Upton Scott a tract or parcel of land called LAWYER'S RANGE, containing one hundred acres, to have the payment of fifty-three pounds current money, and the expence of recording the mortgage deed, Upton Scott conveyed his interest in the mortgage to the complainant, Dorsey Jacob, by deed, dated the third day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven; the bill states, that the mortgagor hath removed to places unknown out of this state, and it cannot be ascertained whether such mortgagor is dead or alive, or if dead who are the legal representative of such person; or whether he hath left any; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted thrice in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of October next; to the intent that the above named Bartholomew Lynch, or his legal representatives; if any there be, may have notice of the present application, and of the object of the bill; and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 2d Tuesday of January next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy;

Test: SAMUEL H. HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

## MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,  
JOHN DAMES,  
PERRY E. NOEL,  
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,  
JOHN H. BROWN.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

## NOTICE.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade, and otherwise, I am under the disagreeable necessity of petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

BENJAMIN S. SMOOT.

August 13, 1803.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above. September 14, 1803.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and flammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osenbury shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803.

## COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner for the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 26, 1803.

## Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new tickleburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort to a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chen Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

## Dissolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT in this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the subscriber is authorized to receive payment of all debts due the said firm. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past favours, and informs them that he has removed to the small blue store, nearly opposite Mr. Caton's tavern, where he keeps a constant supply of wet goods and groceries, among which are, best James river tobacco and Spanish segars.

LEONARD SCOTT.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

## NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the legislature, at their next session, to pass a law to annul my marriage with ANNE BRAY, my wife, for reasons which will be then made known.

September 12, 1803. JOSEPH BRAY.

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 13, 1803.

L O N D O N, August 20.

THE Russian Squadron of 12 sail of the line, which lately sailed from Russian ports, will certainly winter in our harbours.—The necessary orders for their accommodation have been given.

Sir Home Popham has been appointed to the chief command of a secret expedition. Some gun boats have been ordered to be immediately prepared.

Some letters from Paris still talk of plots against the first consul.—One was a Jacobin plot, the object of which was to dispatch Buonaparte, to call a convention as in 1792.—The other a royalist plot, to restore the Bourbons. Both have their partisans in the army.—The alarm of these conspiracies is thought to have shortened the first consul's stay in Flanders.

The king has accepted the very splendid offer made by the marquis of Buckingham, of giving to each of the twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-four volunteers called for in Buckinghamshire by the training bill, a bounty of one guinea, so soon as they shall be certified fit for service.

August 22.

Our readers could not fail to observe, in the late extracts from the French papers, a kind of complaint "that the correspondence between the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia was carried on without the medium of their ministers, by letters written with their own hands;" nor can our readers have forgotten a circumstance that made much noise, not long ago, of some dispatches having been kept from the knowledge of a certain potentate for a longer time than any good reason could be assigned for.—Whether the Machiavelian policy that rendered it necessary for the emperor and king of Prussia to manage their own correspondence, could be laid to our charge or to that of France, need not, we think, be doubted; nor, consequently, which of us is to be served by it.

The view we are decidedly inclined to take is farther corroborated by private letters, received yesterday from St. Petersburg, which state, that a nest of French spies and agents, detected in corrupt practices there, have been seized and sent to Siberia.

August 24.

A council was held yesterday on dispatches from the continent.—It is reported the mediation offered by Russia has entirely failed. The final proposition of the emperor was, that France should withdraw her troops from Holland and Hanover, and that Malta should remain ten years in our hands. The proposal, it was said, was coolly received by both the belligerent powers. His Imperial majesty has since caused it to be signified to France that unless the French troops are withdrawn from Hanover, he will find himself under the necessity of adopting compulsory means, in conjunction with the powers most immediately interested.

A few days since a council of the seven French princes was held. Pichegrue and Dumourier were present.—With a view to an expedition the latter has certainly come to this country.—The royal standard is erected in France, under these generals, accompanied by some of the princes.

A British frigate and bomb vessel have bombarded Boulogne, and destroyed a great part of the lower town and harbour. A party of seamen and marines landed and set fire to several houses.

Letters of marque and reprisal have been granted against the ships, goods, &c. of the Ligurian and Italian republics.

Orders have been sent to Dover for an hundred French pilots to be ready at a moment's notice.

DUBLIN, August 17.

Lady Jerminham, of Cosley, in the county of Norfolk, has proposed to raise and command a corps of 600 females, for the purpose of driving away the cattle from the sea coast, in case of an invasion.

The earl of Fife has offered to raise above 2000 men, to be formed into two battalions.

BOTANY BAY.

A late Paris paper contains a letter received from Citizen Gregoire, mineralogist, dated Basil's Streight, King's Island, December 7, 1802, in which he gives the following account of the English settlement in New-Holland:

"After leaving Van Diemen's land, our next halt was at Port Jackson.—That rising colony is the first from which the natives have no right of complaint against Europeans. They have been treated with every attention; but still resist all attempts to civilize them. Though living, for these fifteen years, with the English customs. Cloaths to them is still a superfluity. They rarely wear any thing to protect them from cold; never a garment to hide their nakedness. Their language has, however, by this intercourse, undergone some alterations."

"The English, during the fifteen years since their settlement here, have already carried their agriculture to a surprising extent. The forests have given place to corn-fields of wonderful fertility. Here are already towns and villages affording every accommodation of European luxury. The population amounts to 8000 souls, none of whom are slaves. I send you a sample of the wool of this country. The sheep which bear it are from Peru, from Paraguay, from the Cape of Good Hope, and from Bengal. The breeds are here much improved, and are mending daily. Those from Bengal, which have there nothing but hair, yield her lambs, having a rich fleece. In a stay of five months, I made excursions into the country. Leaving Port-Jackson we proceeded to survey the rest of the coast of New-Holland. The commander sends to France the naturalists, with what collections we have up to this time made. I have passed from the vessel in which I sailed for Le Geographe, on board which I succeeded my colleague, and friend Depuch, obliged by ill health to return to France."

BAILLY, Mineralogist.

It is quite pleasant to hear the French gasconade of invasion, when the principal part of their coast is so closely blockaded that they cannot send even a fishing boat out to procure a dish of fish. Our bomb vessels have sported a few shells into Boulogne, and beat down a couple of houses; and to keep the seamen from being idle, a party of them landed a few days since, and diverted themselves in overthrowing the French engines for driving piles for their fortifications; and throwing their intrenching tools, mattocks, baskets, &c. into the sea.

While the chief consul may be meditating the overthrow of British sway in Ireland, a very serious plan is on foot here to destroy consular tyranny in France.—A few days ago a council of seven of the French princes was held, at which Pichegru was present, together with Dumourier, who some time ago reconciled himself to the king of France, and took the oath of allegiance to him. With a view to an expedition, Dumourier is certainly come to this country. The royal standard is to be erected in France, under those generals, who will be accompanied by some of the French princes. All the emigrants who have, within these few years, returned to France, hate the consul, and his upstart pillaging profligates. It is well known that these emigrants possess a great influence over the minds of the people, all of whom affect to be sufferers by the revolution, fallen nobles, ruined royalists, &c.

There is undoubtedly a strong royalist party in France, which has lately manifested its disposition by acts that have alarmed the chief consul, and brought him back to Paris. General Donadieu was arrested in Holland as a partisan in this enterprise, to which we wish the fullest success. Moreau too, it will be recollected, was some years ago accused of being engaged in a project to restore royalty, with genl. Pichegru.

August 25.

A Dutch and Hamburg mail arrived yesterday, without bringing any very important intelligence. Indeed the German papers are more than usually deficient in the reports of negotiations in the cabinet, or movements among the forces of any of the northern powers. Nothing at all is said of the Russian fleet, or of any intention of its leaving the Baltic. Indeed we have uniformly thought that the speculations in this country respecting the aid of Russia against France, was over sanguine.

The report of the royal standard being about to be raised in the western departments of France, under the French princes or their officers, gains ground. It is said that Pichegru, as well as Dumourier, has been consulted by the princes of France.

It was mentioned yesterday, that the French troops in garrison at Dunkirk and Boulogne, and other parts in the north, have shown symptoms of aversion to Buonaparte's government.

August 26.

The celebrated Georges, with other French emigrants, have lately left London, no doubt upon some secret expedition.

A private letter from Paris of the 18th inst. states the following intelligence:—

"It is now understood, in the best informed circles, that the first consul, before his departure to execute his grand project and his plans of campaign, exercised the two principal privileges granted to him by a senatus consultum. By the first, he will pass an amnesty in favour of all criminals in custody, except those confined for conspiring against the state, for murder and coinage; and that by the second, he will deposit with the senate the nomination of his successors."

August 27.

Some of the late consular measures in Holland having occasioned a remonstrance on the part of the Dutch, delivered, however, with all that humility which a sense of their hopeless situation could inspire, in which the inevitable ruin that would come upon their commerce, by the adoption of the measures, was forcibly pointed out, the first consul, from hasty words to more hasty, at last declared, in a fit of rage, that he would destroy the basis on which such mercenary arguments were founded, by annihilating the trade of Holland so effectually, that they should not have a single ship of any kind left to them.

It appears by letters from Vienna, that Champagny, the French ambassador, is immediately to be recalled. There is no reason to think that Buonaparte has been dissatisfied with the services of this minister. His recall is designed to afford him an opportunity of more distinguished services to the Great Nation at this interesting moment. Citizen Champagny was useful at the court of Vienna; but it is supposed that his advice would be still more profitable in another department.—He is therefore to be invested with a naval appointment, and is to furnish his proportion of assistance in digesting the plan of invasion. If we may judge from what is known of the state of French preparation for a descent, some changes of ministry would certainly be highly expedient.

August 30.

A French messenger, or perhaps rather a messenger through France, arrived on Sunday morning or yesterday morning. Letters have been received from France, but chiefly, we believe, from the towns on the coast and in the neighbourhood of Calais. They contain no news of any consequence. No Paris journals came over. The story about a change at Paris is evidently groundless. It is said, however, that letters from captain Hothan repeat his having received intelligence that the labours of boat building and equipping two sail of the line in Holland, had been countermanded by order from the Batavian government. The reason of this is said to be, that they are in want of suitable materials. We do not, however, vouch for the truth of the statement.

The funds were yesterday rather better, which might be accounted for without any political rumour or speculation as there were large purchases from the court of chancery, &c.

Recent dispatches have been received from Madrid, but it is not known what decision that cabinet have come to respecting the present war. There can be no doubt of the inclination of Spain to remain at peace, if Buonaparte will permit her.

August 31.

Accounts from Lisbon by the last mail state, that there has been a serious tumult among the soldiers in that city. It lasted four days, during which many lives were lost. These disturbances originated in a dispute between two of the regular regiments quartered there and the regiment of police guards; but at length, by the spirited behaviour of the latter, and particularly of a detachment commanded by a French emigrant of the name of Novion, order was restored, though the populace seconded the regular soldiers. One of the regiments, commanded by Don Gomez Freires, is banished to Cascaes, and its commander is confined in the Tower. On the 3d inst. however, the city was in a state of tranquillity; but the precaution had been taken by government to double the police guards and patrols.

By a letter from Dover we are informed, that the French have prohibited any flags of truce going in future to Calais with prisoners. Gravelines we believe, is the place appointed for their reception.

A private letter from France states that the French government has for some time past made considerable exertions to place their naval establishment on a respectable footing. Besides the 80 gun ship lately launched at Toulon, four sail of the line, of at least 74 or 80 guns, are now on the stocks in the dock yard of that place, together with two large frigates. The Swiftsure, which was captured during the last war in the Mediterranean, is in dock there, and about to receive a complete repair.

Another letter states, that the greatest exertions are making at Toulon in building ships, and that the keels of half a dozen of large ships, of at least 80 guns, are ordered to be laid down immediately. Upwards of 3000 galley slaves, and about the same number of workmen, are daily employed either in the dock yard, or on the fortifications, which are putting in the best state of defence possible. The garrison, it is said, consists of 3000 men.

September 1.

A mail from Dublin arrived yesterday, but it does not bring any thing new. No further acts of violence of any kind have taken place. It is expected that some information will be obtained from some of the persons lately arrested.



A letter from Paris, dated August 20, states as follows: "Two bankers were last Wednesday sent to the temple, because they had given bills of exchange upon Hamburg and Francfort for three millions of livres, destined for the use of Louis XVIII, and which the police has found out to have been secretly subscribed by some royalists at Paris, since his refusal to resign his right to the throne of France was published here. Remember this refusal was known here on the 1st inst. and that these three millions were subscribed here only."

The conduct of the French government in refusing payment of the bills drawn by their generals in St. Domingo must completely destroy its credit, and deter every merchant of common sense from having any dealings with them. That swindling policy, however, will have the effect to render it impossible for the troops in St. Domingo to avoid surrendering either to the blacks or to the English, because they must now be entirely cut off from neutrals after the fraudulent bankruptcy of the French government in not paying the bills formerly drawn.

Accounts from Dublin of Saturday last state, that another deposition has been given upon oath of Arthur O'Connor having been seen a few days ago in that city. We do not believe it.

From the Publiciste, a Paris paper, received by the late arrivals from France.

Is it Pitt or is it Addington who governs the unfortunate George? Is it to effect a change of ministers, that the treaty of Amiens is violated so soon after it was concluded? These are idle questions now that war is declared.

It was the navigation act proposed by Cromwell, consolidated by Charles the Second, and, more especially by the victories of Marlborough, which laid the foundation of English greatness. The eighteenth century was the golden age of Englishmen, and the two oceans were the theatre of their glory.

At the present moment, France and her rival find themselves in nearly the same situation, as were Rome and Carthage after the death of Hannibal, and puny faith has become the maxim of the cabinet of St. James.

Can we suppose that a few millions to be fraudulently taken from the French merchants could have been a temptation to the British ministry to commence a war, which may become so fatal to them? No, let us not be deceived. New Carthage cannot endure the grandeur of Rome, she fears lest the French marine should rise from its ashes, and produce other Jean Barts, and other Dugue Franceins. England has more vessels than all the rest of Europe combined; but she deceives herself in supposing, that she shall always be able to find sufficient numbers of seamen to manœuvre her fleets and a sufficient number of customers to take away her manufactures. She will waste her gold in giving an apparent activity to the press, and in corrupting the cabinets of sovereigns, and in engaging them in a new continental war. She will endeavour to persuade them, that the balance lost its equilibrium when it was taken from her hands; but this talisman has lost its spell. The world knows too well, that new humiliations are the recompence, which she prepares for her dependent allies.

Russia, Prussia and Austria, do not dissimulate, that France alone can rescue them from the yoke, which galls so bitterly, and restore liberty to the sea. The Athenians were of the same opinion.

*Le trident de Neptune est le sceptre du monde.* The desire of Europe is, that the trident should be broken. The maritime ports will be spectators of a contest between two rival nations, one of which will not suffer an equal, the other a master. They, like France, will cease to be tributary to a people of shopkeepers; they will accustom themselves to privations, in order not to perpetuate their slavery, and the unfortunate monarch will learn, when it is too late, that *injustice is the mother of independence.*

What then are the resources of the British ministry? To stir up the divisions which it made in the republic, when in its infancy?—These expedients are the last proof of the degradation of a people who have had Drakes, Bacons, Ansons, Lockes and Newtons.

But, no: the nation is not the accomplice of the perjuries of the minister; it does not partake in his delirium; it enters with regret into a war in which it has every thing to lose, and nothing to gain. It renders homage to the peace-making hero, and apprehends every thing from an enterprising enemy, who can arm a million of hands, and which is charged with the vengeance of a people, which has been conquered, but which was never disheartened. This piece is signed,

AUGUSTINE HIMENES.

Should the expedition against England prove disastrous, the first consul may possibly, in the course of a few months, find Italian and German armies in the southern and northern departments of France, ready to exemplify this idea.

BOSTON, October 1.

Latest from Europe.

Since our last, the Calisto, captain Atkins, arrived in 34 days from Plymouth, England; and has furnished a file of London papers to the 24th August.

At our last dates, the warlike preparations and menacing movements in England and France continued with increasing interest. In the latter, troops were continually marching towards the sea coast opposite England; and the construction of gun boats, and bat-

teaux, was prosecuted with activity and earnestness. The language of the government was still menacing to England; and it appeared serious in its avowed intentions. In Great-Britain, the whole kingdom had the appearance of a grand parade. No subject but tactics was talked of; no business prosecuted but that of raising, uniforming and disciplining soldiers; of staking out encampments, and of manufacturing the engines and apparatus of war. Scarce a book was published, or a line in prose or verse written, but had for its subject invasion or defence. Every description of people appeared alive to the calls of government; and it was apparent from the movements in some of the ports, and from recent appointments, that the sailors and soldiers of Britain were not all to be employed in defending the nation. Voluntary subscriptions to immense amounts were daily filling; and the "Women of England" had solicited leave to add their mites to the fund of patriotism. Even the Quakers, though the apostles of peace, could not resist the impulses of patriotism, nor the contagion of example; and though they could not contribute to military measures, they had made liberal donations for procuring flannel waistcoats, blankets, and other comforts for the defenders of the country.

Amongst the foremost of these were doctor Leitch, and Mr. Hawes. Notwithstanding these measures, many well informed men do not imagine that Buonaparte will ever attempt to tread on British ground; and think his threats and preparations for invasion, a *russe du guerre* to arrest the attention of the English from an expedition, which is said to be fitting out from Toulon, and the coast of Italy; and which has the reconquest of Egypt for its object; if not, eventually, an attack on the English possessions in India. The French have a very powerful force in Italy. Others conjecture that the campaign will not end without an attempt on Guernsey, Jersey and Ireland; whenever the commander of the fleet at Brest, which is in a state of preparation for sea, shall think he can elude the vigilance of admiral Cornwallis.

The politicians of Europe appeared puzzled to calculate on the conduct and intentions of Russia. She had a fleet in the Baltic, which the French asserted, was destined to restore the free navigation of the Elbe and the Weser; whilst the English were positive that it was to join the British fleet, as a first fruit of the determination of Alexander to check the progress of French domination. A third party was of opinion, that this squadron was merely out on a tactical voyage, which has been yearly made, for the purpose of seamaning the navy; and that Russia will be the advocate of neutrality.

In Ireland—the traits of the late insurrection were wearing out; though many individual atrocities continued to be committed. No severities had been excited on the few miserable who had been imprisoned. The subject of the rebellion was discussed in the Imperial parliament, the 11th August. In the debate it appeared, that the government had been duly apprised of the insurrection; and on the day it broke out had taken the precaution to double the guards; and had 3000 men ready in the barracks to assist them whenever it should be thought necessary to call them out.

Every arrival from, and appearance in Europe, indicated, the times to be big with highly interesting events; which a day may develop.

Captain Atkins has our thanks for the judicious file of papers he was at the pains to procure. Our correspondent at Hamburg has furnished us with a file of "L'Abeille du Nord," published at Altona; but its contents have been anticipated by the British papers.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

The British frigate Cambrian has been for some time cruising off this harbour, and it seems principally with a view of impressing seamen. Our marine list has been for several days filled with accounts of her boarding our vessels, and impressing their hands. It is said, that she left port one third short of her complement, and had come here to complete her crew.

We shall be happy to see a check put to those proceedings: it could never have been contemplated in the arrangement between the nations, that vessels of war should have the privilege of cruising at the mouths of our own harbours, annoying our merchantmen, and entrapping such of our seamen as may chance to be without protections.

October 6.

Captain John Brown, of the ship Nonpareil, from St. Petersburg, spoke, in lat. 42, 72, off Montauk point, on the 2d of October, schooner Phoenix, Sloane, in 20 days from Martinique, who informed him of the capture of Demerara, Surinam, and Beibice, by the English forces.

Captain Delano, of the brig Anne, from Cadiz, informs us that two Tripolitan vessels are fitting out to cruise on the Spanish coast against the commerce of the United States.

October 7.

The regular trading ship Maryland, captain Wickham, arrived at this port yesterday in 31 days from London. Through the politeness of capt. Wickham, who favoured the editor with his latest papers we are enabled to lay before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, this day, European intelligence to the first of September, inclusive.

These papers (though six days later than any hitherto received in America) contain very little news of importance.

Mr. G. W. Ervine, our consul at London, was presented to the king on the 31st August, at the royal levee by Mr. Munroe.

The affairs of Ireland still make a considerable figure, arrests were daily taking place, and on the 28d of August an immense depot of military stores was discovered in Dublin, amongst which were, it is said, 34,000 pikes, 42,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges, tied up in parcels of 20 each, and four flints attached to each parcel, 246 hand grenades, boxes and bottles of powder, and almost every thing necessary for an army. A Hamburg vessel had been seized at Drogheda, and the captain and crew made prisoners, in consequence of 300 stand of arms of foreign manufacture being discovered in the neighbourhood, supposed to have been landed from her. It would appear that the volunteer corps in Britain were too numerous, the services of some of them had been rejected, and great dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence.

The communication with the continent was very uncertain as the French took every precaution to prevent the situation of their country from being known abroad. It appears, however, that their exertions continue increasing in proportion to the difficulties they expect to encounter; a number of ships of war were building in the different ports of France, and every endeavour using to render their marine respectable. Two bankers had been sent to the temple for giving bills of exchange on Hamburg and Frankfurt for 3,000,000 of livres destined for the use of Louis XVIII, subscribed by some royalists in France since his refusal to resign his right to the throne of France was known.

In the Mediterranean captain Gourdon commanding a division of French frigates, captured on the 1st August, about 12 leagues from Cape-Sicily, an English corvette, a brig, and two pinks. These 4 vessels arrived at Toulon on the 16th.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The secretary of the navy has ordered that the officers of the navy and marine corps wear crapes on the left arm below the elbow for three weeks, in commemoration of the death of commodore John Barry.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

A letter from Edinburgh, of a recent date, received at New-York, says:—Since this war commenced bankruptcies, to a great extent, have occurred, and are still occurring in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Greenock, and Glasgow. In Greenock, about 4 bankruptcies, and in Glasgow near 200, have taken place. Two of the houses have failed for above a million each. One of the Newcastle banks, the Berwick bank, the Darlington, the Durham, one Carlisle, and several others in England, have failed. All our Scotch banks stand steady. Indeed, the English banks are not so good a footing as the Scotch; as they have to give an exclusive privilege to the bank of England. No bank can be erected there to consist of more than five partners. These, of course, are men often engaged in other trades, and their stock in the bank is but small. In Scotland bank consists of as many partners as they please, with a capital which none of the partners can draw out for their own particular use; nor get bills discounted but by having other names than their own on the paper.

October 8.

SAMUEL ADAMS, IS DEAD!

We have the painful task to announce to the public that on yesterday morning, about a quarter past seven o'clock, at his house in this town, died, in the 57th year of his age, SAMUEL ADAMS, late governor of this commonwealth, the consistent and inflexible patriot and republican.

To attempt at this moment, even to sketch an outline of his character equally conspicuous for private virtue and public service, would betray a want of that information respecting the deceased, which time and profound reflection alone can justly describe. We shall now only observe, that he has been a prodigy of talents and industry;—of which the lapse of ages will not produce a parallel.

In his useful career, his soul seemed occupied with but one sentiment, and that comprehended every circumstance which had any relation to the interests and independence of his native country, and the rights and liberty of the human race.

The foe of tyrants, in every form—the friend of virtue and her friends, he died beloved, as he lived respected—Admiring posterity, penetrated by just sense of his transcendent merits, will emphatically hail him as the undeviating friend of civil and religious liberty, and the father of the American revolution!

"Let virtuous, with assiduous dread,  
"Preserve from rust a medall'd Caesar's head;  
"FREEMEN will keep with more industrious aim  
"From slander's vile aspersions; HANCOCK's fame,  
"While sun and stars revolve with course sublime,  
"Adams shall scorn th' all sweeping rage of time  
"His glorious toils in life's perennial bloom,  
"Till nature's winter strip his laurel'd tomb."

[Boston Chronicle.]

We learn by captain Muir, from Cape France that a plot was discovered there a few days before the departure, which had for its object the seizure and death of the commander in chief (general Rochambeau) and the prefect. The second in command, Clausel, and the chief of the staff, Thouvenot, together with upwards of 40 others, have been on board a frigate in the harbour; the two cooks the commander in chief and prefect have been hanged at Fort Dauphin. Was stormed and taken on the 8th by the brigands. A proclamation has been issued

ordering the found at the G on such as coul

The late fair says a Philadelphi of New-York; that it is supposed hands, belonging will amount to

On the 29th erected in Bost reverend bishop C nics. A very r assembled on th excluded by th striking, neat a placed a large p nior.

Anna

The following the house of del by, viz.

For St. Mary's Neale, jun. Wi Elquires.

For Kent coun chard Hatchefon For Charles, c Henry H. Chap Elquires.

For Baltimore Lemmon, Mofes Wm. Elquires.

For Talbot co Lloyd, William For Dorchester J. Frazier, Elquires.

For Cecil cou Miller, Daniel S quires.

For Queen-A Thomas Roberts, ry, Elquires.

For Worcester Nam, Ephraim K quires.

For Frederick Shiver, Daniel C For Harford Eowood, Elijah

For Caroline co John Young For the city Camberland Duga

For Washington Zeller, Robert S For Montgome Thomas Davis, F

For Allegany c Unio, Joseph C

WILL

HAS just rec of various on, and half y fourth rug, 6-4 down hempen d plains, green, blu are laid in on the last sugar, coffee. N. B. He has pted with, most o among which are

LAN

I WILL fell n 402 acres of plant from the c city of Washing ry level, and p small grain, and i each field; th 40 feet by as the lower flo broken, adjoining ble, turkey-houl 34, bounded on e 1; nearly one l ber, such as red and lays very co wats. For the c tion will be divi I will also fell ill lands, and by distance from Au ble lands lay a good good crops are, a d house 40, and is in woods, and chestnut. The te whole money payments, with i good securi will be good money good



ordering the immediate imprisonment of the English found at the Cape, which was carried into execution on such as could be found, and their property seized.

[Norfolk Herald.]

The late failure of Barclay and Co. in London, says a Philadelphia paper, will fall heavy on the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, inasmuch that it is supposed by some that the amount in their hands, belonging to merchants in the three cities, will amount to a million sterling.

#### CONSECRATION.

On the 29th ult. the Roman Catholic church lately erected in Boston, was consecrated by the right reverend bishop Carroll, with the appropriate ceremonies. A very respectable and crowded auditory were assembled on the occasion, and many persons were excluded by the want of room. The edifice is striking, neat and convenient. Over the altar is placed a large picture of the crucifixion of our Saviour.

### Annapolis, October 13.

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

For St. Mary's county, Luke W. Barber, Raphael Neale, jun. Wilfred Neale and James Hopewell, Esquires.

For Kent county, John Ireland, Unit Angier, Richard Hatcheson and John Thomas, Esquires.

For Charles county, Philip Stuart, Samuel Jones, Henry H. Chapman and William H. McPherson, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Tobias E. Stansbury, Alexis Lemmon, Moses Brown and Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Esquires.

For Talbot county, Thomas S. Deany, Edward Lloyd, William Meloy and William Rose, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Charles Goldborough, Solomon Frazier, Matthew Keene and Josiah Bayly, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Edward H. Veazey, William Miller, Daniel Sheredine and James Alexander, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, Joseph Thompson, Thomas Roberts, William Sudler and Stephen Lowrey, Esquires.

For Worcester county, Zadock Sturgis, John Wilkins, Ephraim K. Wilson and Stephen Purnell, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Thomas Hawkins, David Shiver, Daniel Clark and Henry Kemp, Esquires.

For Harford county, John Montgomery, John Woodward, Elijah Davis and James Lytle, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Peter Rich, Thomas B. Turpin, John Young and James Peirce, Esquires.

For the city of Baltimore, Thomas Dixon and Cumberland Dugan, Esquires.

For Washington county, Martin Kerstner, Jacob Zeller, Robert Smith and William Yates, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Elimelech Swearingen, Thomas Davis, Hezekiah Veatch and John Linthicum, Esquires.

For Allegany county, John H. Bayard, Jesse Tomlinson, Joseph Cresap and John Simkins, Esquires.

### WILLIAM WILKINS.

HAS just received a parcel of handsome carpets of various sizes and patterns, yard wide London, and half yard Venetian, Hair-cake carpeting, fourth rugs, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets, brown hempen shawls and ticklenburgs, Welch plums, green, blue, and white Kerseys, all of which are laid in on the best terms; he continues to keep laid sugar, coffee, mould and dipt candles, &c. &c. N. B. He has now, and shall be constantly supplied with, most of the common drugs and medicines, among which are H. Wilkins' Antibilious Pills.

### LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my dwelling plantation, containing 402 acres of LAND, lying on Beard's creek, about from the city of Annapolis 7 miles, from the city of Washington 21 miles; the above land lays very level, and produces well in corn, tobacco, and small grain, and is well watered, having good springs in each field; the improvements are, a dwelling-house 40 feet by 24, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms above stairs, a kitchen, adjoining the dwelling, smoke-house, hen-house, turkey-house, and a large barn, 48 by 24, divided on each side for stabling horses and cattle; nearly one half of this land is standing in timber, such as red oak, white oak, and some chestnut, and lays very convenient to good landings on the water. For the convenience of purchasers this plantation will be divided into two lots.

I will also sell 350 acres of land, adjoining my old lands, and lying on South river, about the same distance from Annapolis and the city of Washington; these lands lay well for cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a dwelling, some out houses, and a tobacco house 40 by 24 feet; nearly one half of the land is in woods, and laying on the river, such as red oak and chestnut, and some white oak, fit for ship building. The terms are as follow: one third of the purchase money in cash, the residue in three equal payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bond, with good security for the payment of principal and interest, will be required. On payment of the purchase money good titles will be given, by

10/16 SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

### Just received and for sale at the Book and Stationary Store,

AT THE PRINTING OFFICE,

In addition to the former assortment, A variety of Novels, &c.

Binn's Treatise on Agriculture, Moore do. do.

Annapolis, Oct. 12.

The subscriber has ready made, and for SALE, at his house, near the Sadt-house, the following articles of household furniture, viz.

MAHOGANY desks, desk and book-case, bureau, wardrobes, secretaries, side boards, dining, breakfast, and card tables, drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, bedsteads of different kinds, baion stands, knife cases, liquor do. passage lamps, and dressing glasses, a good eight day clock, with a handsome case, and sundry other articles for house-keeping, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, October 10, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, now in the city of Annapolis, at Mr. Peaco's, is authorized to receive them during the general court, after which time, if not paid, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

October 11, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife Anne Meek hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her as my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

October 12, 1803.

10/12 THOMAS MEEK.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premises, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery,

THE real estate of Mr. RINALDO JOHNSON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, consisting of several tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the precise quantity whereof will be ascertained by an actual survey, before the day of sale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, ice-house, dairy, carriage-house, stables, and several large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is also a very valuable grist mill on the premises, and other convenient and useful buildings, but it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description of them, since it is presumed, that any person disposed to purchase the property will view it before the sale takes place.

The above estate will be sold to pay, in the first place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq; and the purchaser or purchasers thereof must pay the money at the time of the sale, or immediately on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Trustee.

September 28, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, agreeably to an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY, the 24th of October next,

A PART of the personal estate of Charles Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a negro woman, who is a good cook, and can walk and iron well, is very brisk, young and healthy, one girl, one boy, horses, hogs and cattle, three of the cattle are now excellent beef, and fit for killing, also four work oxen, and a cart with gears, and some farming utensils, also a desk and book-case, and other articles too tedious to mention, all which property will be sold for ready cash.

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 27, 1803.

The subscriber will EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 24th of October next, at the late dwelling of JOSEPH FOREMAN, deceased, on the north side of Severn, near Magothy river,

A PART of his personal estate, consisting of a negro woman, some sheep, cattle, and hogs, also a quantity of corn, bacon, a bed and furniture, also some household furniture, and a cart with gears. The property will be sold for ready cash.

ANNE FOREMAN, Executrix.

September 27, 1803.

### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

### Book and Stationary Store, AT THE PRINTING OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A variety of Books and Stationary.

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

LAW'S of the United States, 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Wilson's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickens's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Proofs, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morle's Gazetteer, Telleme, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompson's Family Physician, Buchanan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Gatteau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels, Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Metastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzebue, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works, Thompson's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzebue's Life, Kotzebue's Works, Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quarl, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberger's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleading Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Messiah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchra, History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome, Ahiman Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyages, Hull's Tales, Gentile's Dramas, Riccio's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

### NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manflow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette, Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2 vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonfalso, Grafville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Man-deville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellyn, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miser and Enthusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster Abbey, 3 vols. Netterville, 2 vols. Noble Wanderer, 2 vols. Orphan of Llangloed, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Rings, Ruthinglenhe, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hopes, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisima, 3 vols. Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Landdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Iffrael's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addin's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forryth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grits, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyce's Addresses to young men, Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Black's, Jones's, Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speaker, Fisher's Young Man's Companion, Scott's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar, Spelling Books, Chap do.

### PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret Court Benyowky, Lover's Vows, The Robbers, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, &c. &c.

### STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, &c.

### ALMANACKS, for 1804.

By the gross, dozen, or single one.

Store-keepers and others, supplied at the Baltimore prices.



In CHANCERY, September 26, 1803.  
**ORDERED**, That the sale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William J. Jackson, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22d day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the first day of November next.

The report states, that part of lot No. 11, in the town of Bladensburg, containing about half an acre, with the improvements thereon, subject to dower, was sold for 410 dollars, or £. 153 15.

True copy,  
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

### NOTICE.

**I**NTEND to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.  
JONATHAN BEARD.

**W**AS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welch, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

A. WELSH.  
September 28, 1803. 3X

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.  
Charles county, September 8, 1803. 3

### AGUE AND FEVER.

**P**ERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to be obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in twenty-four hours.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-street, Baltimore.

N. B. All applications by letter must be post paid. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

### TAVERN CONTINUED.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirteenth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.

September 24, 1803. JAMES ROYSTON. 3X

**I**HEREBY certify, that JOHN MACCUBBIN, living in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river, brought before me, as a trespassing stray, a small black STEER, supposed to be two years old last spring, marked with a crop in each ear.

The owner of the above stray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

September 20, 1803. JOHN MACCUBBIN. 3X

### COACH PAINTING, &c.

Mr. MILBOURNE,  
Of the Theatre,

**R**ESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803. 13

### LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

**O**NE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 5127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chestnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.  
September 19, 1803. 4

### THOMAS SHAW,

At his store in Church-street,  
OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms,

The following articles,  
**L**OOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar canisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife-boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaister, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, files, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting cloths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webbs, sash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, fish pulleys, lifting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and bead do. whitening, white lead, sweet oil, bitters, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do. Havana segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803. 4

### JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER,  
ANNAPOLIS.

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent seal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

**I**TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.  
Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

C. MILLS.

### Forty Dollars Reward,

**F**OR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort to a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

### MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

**O**n Monday the first of August the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetic. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KEET,  
JOHN DAMES,  
PERRY E. NORT,  
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and Capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

**W**E intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,  
JOHN H. BROWN.  
Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803. 6X

### TAVERN CONTINUED.

**T**HE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.

September 14, 1803. 3

### Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oshabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

### ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1803.

BERLIN, August 10.

COURIERS from London and Petersburg arrive here almost daily. Our court, conjointly with that of Russia, neglects no means to put an end to the war between France and England. The last propositions made to the cabinet of London, are of such a nature that it cannot refuse to accede to them, without proving in the most evident manner, its aversion to peace. We are assured that if the courts of Russia and Prussia shall be unable to reconcile the two belligerent powers, there will be formed between the principal sovereigns of Europe, a confederacy similar to that called the Germanic League. This confederacy will have for its object the rescuing Germany from all attack, protecting her territory, inhabitants, rights and property, and insuring the freedom of commerce and navigation. We expect a speedy change in the state of affairs. The Elbe and Weser cannot long remain blockaded; the inconveniences which result from the blockade, and the stagnation of commerce, are too great for our court and that of Petersburg not to adopt the most serious measures to put an end to them.

PARIS, August 20.

After the arrival of a Russian and Prussian courier yesterday morning, the Prussian ambassador and the Russian charge d'affaires went to St. Cloud, and had conferences with the first consul, and at their return expedited couriers to their respective courts. The report is since current that France has consented to withdraw its troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weser, which are to be occupied by Prussian troops, and that general Blücher, the Prussian commander in Westphalia, has sent orders to several regiments to hold themselves ready to march for their destination.

It is said at the same time, that except a column of 10,000 French troops, all the others are immediately to evacuate Hanover; but as long as France keeps any troops in that country, it certainly governs it, and prevents the passage of English productions to the interior of Germany; many therefore doubt that England will accept of this arrangement, so advantageous to Prussia, whose merchants and manufactures have not capitals enough to endure, without their ruin, the present stagnation of trade for a twelve-month.

You may judge of the French influence at Constantinople, from Le Brun being able to persuade the grand signior to propose to Austria, Spain, Naples, and other powers in the Mediterranean and Adriatic sea to form an armed neutrality for the South, similar to that established by Russia in the north of Europe last year. That such a proposal has been made I know from good authority, as well as that it has been declined. On board the Turkish fleet destined to Egypt, are no less than six French officers of the navy, eight engineers, and eighteen of the artillery, with fifty French cannoners. An aid-du-camp of general Le Brun, who came here last Monday with dispatches, mentioned yesterday in my presence at the circle of Cambaceres, that the grand vizier desires particularly to get some Frenchmen of the horse artillery to instruct the Turks. It is said besides, that last month four French generals, accompanied by four Mamelukes, as servants, passed incognito through Vienna for Constantinople. They were recognised by go. Hedouville.

August 21.

The existing circumstances have compelled the government to redouble its vigilance on our coasts, and such measures have been adopted that no spy, no fomentor of troubles, can land from England on our shore, without his being almost inevitably arrested. In consequence of this strict precaution, J. Harvie Christie, an Englishman, was arrested as a spy, and tried before the military tribunal of the 15th division. But having justified himself from the charge, he was acquitted by an unanimous suffrage.

Thus, notwithstanding the just resentment which fills the mind of every Frenchman against a government which is guilty towards us of so many and grave offences, notwithstanding that prejudice which may be supposed to spring from the hostile state of the two nations, justice preserved its ascendancy, and the sacred rights of innocence were as much respected in an enemy as they would have been in a Frenchman.

Since the capture of the Minerva frigate, the English keep themselves several leagues off the road of Cherbourg. That frigate will soon be in a condition to put to sea; her guns are on board, and her last mast is about to be set up. The labours of the Mole are going on with activity. Several thousand workmen are employed on Fort Buonaparte, and more are daily arriving.

The privateer of Bourdeaux, the Repraille, has been taken by boarding, after an action of an hour, the English packet, the King George, armed with 12

pounders, and carried her into a Spanish port. She had on board a box containing 15,000 carats of rough diamonds, and 31,321 pialtres.

LONDON, August 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Madras army, dated Feb. 22.

"We are all in an uproar again in India, and likely to have a serious war. Our army is moving rapidly to the frontiers; that of Bengal has taken the field and war is said to be declared against the king of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon. Something serious is also expected from the king of Traraneac; our strength is, however, equal to any thing, and we are all in high health and spirits.

"Coast troops, 35,000; five regiments cavalry, eight regiments infantry, 10,000; Bombay not known, suppose 5000; grand total 50,330, say 50,000 effective."

August 27.

Captain D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, who is to have a principal command in a secret expedition, was yesterday appointed to the Severn, of 44 guns, at Woolwich.

August 28.

One of the Calcutta papers which we have lately received, contains the following article:—

We little expected that the revolutionary scenes which so long agitated the western hemisphere, would have extended their influence over so distant—and so jealous a government as the Chinese;—the principles which actuate the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with those which produced the French revolution—the progress threatens to be as terrible, and if we view the character of the nation and the preposterous genius of empire, it is more than probable that the result will be the same;—the subversion of the ancient government of the Chinese.

The following interesting account of this transaction, we have received from a correspondent:—

There has sprung up within these few months a very numerous body of men, of a description very similar to what we have known for some years past by the name of THE ILLUMINATI. They are known to one another by particular signs—the bond of allegiance is communicated to any one who is desirous of becoming a member of the society, by drawing blood from some part of his body, and infusing a little of that of one who is already incorporated—or, a mutual interchange of blood takes place—the clans that have already appeared, are alarmingly numerous—insomuch, that the viceroy of Canton has been long absent commanding the Imperial troops in person, and has gained some signal victories—it was said, indeed, at one time, that he was on the return, but by late accounts there is great probability of further commotions.

It is prophesied that some person will rise up before the year 1804, who will depose the present Tartar race of emperors, and restore that of the ancient Chinese.

August 31.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated August 20.

"If the tranquillity of Ireland, if the measures of your government, seconded by the national enthusiasm, should force our heroes to give up the plan of invading England, the first consul will then direct his views towards Egypt and the Morea.

"During several months past, a great number of Albanians and Greeks, known to be in the pay of government, have been observed here; some of them go away every day upon some secret destination, and a plan of debarkation is talked of, upon which government has determined; and it is further asserted, that they flatter themselves that as soon as the consular troops appear in Albania and the Morea, these countries, which are entirely French, will immediately rise. It is also pretended, that a Greek army has been secretly organising for a long time past.

"All these objects, however, are to be considered subordinate to that which this government prefers to every other, viz. the invasion of Ireland. The strict alliance of Spain with France, compels her to make preparations; that kingdom is exhausted, and though the court of Madrid has prayed that it might preserve its neutrality during the present war, it has only been permitted that it shall not be compelled to declare itself, till its galleons have arrived; and the armaments now carrying on in Spain may eventually be employed in carrying troops to Ireland, or otherwise, in co-operating in the expedition to the Levant."

BRIDGE-TOWN, September 3.

His majesty's land and sea forces, under lieutenant Greenfield and commodore Hood, have again been put in motion, and sailed from Carlisle bay on Thursday last, on an expedition against the Dutch colonies

to the southward. Lieutenant-general Grinfield commands in chief; lieutenant-colonel Nicholson (of the royals) is 2d; lieutenant-colonel Shipby commands the engineers, and captain Sheldrick the artillery. The army is composed of choice troops, and sufficiently strong for the enterprise they are engaged upon; the naval force is equally powerful and well appointed; the most ample and extended conquest must therefore be expected to result from their united efforts, which have already added lustre to the British name in the West-Indies.

BOSTON, October 8.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Minerva, captain Clements, from London, has furnished papers three days later than before received; but no articles of very interesting news. The threatened invasion of Great-Britain appeared to occupy all the attention of the English politicians.

At our last dates the atmosphere of the north of Europe was far from clear; but whether the appearances were merely evanescent, or the storm of war was brewing, was uncertain. We still retain the opinion, that the northern powers will not join Great-Britain against France. They are too jealous of the maritime superiority of England, to wish to strengthen her. The rumour of an offered alliance of Russia had subsided; and the so much talked of Russian squadron was quietly pursuing its voyage of discipline. It is said, in a Paris paper of some authority, and of a recent date, that France had empowered Russia and Prussia to act as mediators between her and England; and that they had accepted the appointment. How far the refusal of Great-Britain (and she must refuse them if they are not of a nature to prescribe limits to the inordinate ambition of France) to accept their mediatorial propositions, will influence their future measures, time must determine. Russia is said to have offered a *projet* for the guarantee of Malta.

The armed myriads of France appeared in constant motion in various parts of the republic. It is very evident she meant to strike home strokes some where. Besides England and Ireland, Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta, have been named as the suppositious objects of attack. A considerable force was in the vicinity of Jersey and Guernsey, which it was thought would probably receive the first onset of the Gallic legions. The first consul, in one of his replies to his addressers, having declared they "should form a buttress of a bridge to England."—We do not think, while lord Nelson remains in the Mediterranean with the strong fleet he now commands, that an expedition will proceed for Egypt from any of the southern parts of France. The French have experienced his vigilance and activity: And Gibraltar and Malta are strong fortresses calculated to bid defiance to any thing which can be brought against them. We, therefore, are of opinion, Buonaparte will confine his measures to an attack on the British isles. He has given the challenge and it has been accepted.

Great-Britain presents one vast field of bayonets and lances; whilst her coast is surrounded with mounted cannon and floating castles. To the numerous and varied preparations for defence and offence, fifteen hundred gun-boats and batteaux had been added, which, under the direction of lord Keith and Sir Sidney Smith, were stationed on the English coast, opposite France and Holland; in which an army of sea fencibles was daily exercised; and which were destined to meet the French flotillas on their passage, and to try the tug of war on the favourite element of Britain. The men in arms in the British isles were estimated at nearly one million. This may be exaggeration; but it is fact, on the 26th August, the military corps which had volunteered their services were so numerous, that the king, by proclamation, had suspended the act for training and exercising the population of the kingdom; and the offers of several corps had been refused; those corps having already exceeded the amount of six times the militia. These volunteer corps were independent of the regulars, militia and army of reserve. We mention it, as an instance of zeal, that some of the inland parishes had resolved, if muskets could not be furnished them in season, to take the field against the French armed with long pitch-forks. If reliance may be placed on addresses, solemn resolutions, voluntary offers of service, and real sacrifice of property at the altar of patriotism, England and Scotland may be said to be united to a man in the resolution, vigorously to oppose and chastise their threatening invaders; if not to spread, in their turn, the terrors of invasion in France. In this resolution Christians and Jews, Tories and Whigs, loyalists and oppositionists, high and low, rich and poor, seemed cordially combined; and the only contest appeared to be, who should be foremost in exhibitions of unequivocal evidence of the sincerity of their professions. The language of the people too appeared to have acquired a



new tone; and all the addresses, resolutions, harangues, and songs, were in a language unusually elevated and energetic. The noblest feelings of a great and mighty people had been roused with a warmth and zeal equal to the subjects that inspired them—Public safety and national glory—The "nation of shopkeepers" had become a nation of soldiers.

We do not place much reliance on the report of the new revolution in France. We have not found any circumstances which corroborate it. All the French papers we have seen contain nothing but evidence of the most ardent affection of the French people for Buonaparte; and attachment to his government. We know it may be objected, that the French papers, being under the control of his ministers, very little dependence is to be placed therein, as evidence of the extent of opposition—Granted; but of positive approbation there are many marks, and travellers in France assure us, that every thing appeared tranquil in the interior. We know, however, that Moreau has long been looked up to as the general Monk of France:—It is also pretty evident Louis XVIII. has received assurances of the existence of a strong party in France:—And it is said to be certain, that the French princes in England had positively been making preparations for erecting the royal standard in France:—around which they had been assured 50,000 royalists, with Pichegru and Dumourier at their head, stood ready to rally.

Ireland at the last dates appeared verging to another violent agitation. The snake of rebellion, though scorch'd, was not dead. A heavy cloud appeared ready to burst. The vigilance of government was great, and its strength mighty. We may daily expect very interesting accounts from that quarter.

#### NEW-YORK, October 28. HEALTH COMMITTEE.

October 5, 1803.

It is with great surprise and concern the health committee have learned, that several families who had removed from the city at the commencement of the epidemic, have, within a few days, unadvisedly returned. Nothing but a knowledge of the fact could have induced them to believe in such unnecessary imprudence, and they deem it a duty, solemnly to remonstrate against a step so fatal in its immediate effects upon those who may return, and in its probable consequences upon those who may surround them. Every year's experience has shewn, that this destructive disorder is checked by nothing but hard frosts: until, therefore, this agent is interposed, it will be throwing away their own lives, and sporting with the lives of those around them. At present there is nothing to invite, and every thing to dissuade from a return. No business, no society, no means of subsistence can be expected, by the solitary families, who might attempt to regain the deserted places of their former abode. The very gloom which would surround them, must of itself produce melancholy and disease, to which those who have been inhaling a purer atmosphere become more susceptible. The disorder is not diminished in virulence, or contracted the limits of its former ravages: on the contrary, it is more fatal, and is more scattered throughout the city; so that at present, but a small part may be said to be free from its influence.

It cannot be doubted but that the committee will rejoice in the happy moment, at which they may recall their scattered fellow-citizens to their business, to their friends, and to the enjoyment of their domestic pursuits.

J. B. PROVOST, Chairman.

#### ELIZABETH-TOWN, October 11.

The English colony at Botany Bay has succeeded so well that the government is forming a new colony in the island; and two loads of convicts have been sent from England therefor, under the government of colonel Collins. They were embarked on board the Calcutta, of 56 guns, and a transport, and are accompanied by a number of volunteer settlers. The rev. Mr. Knopwood goes out chaplain to the settlement. The government has directed that fifty healthy young women convicts shall go out with the 306 embarked on board these vessels. "They doubtless," adds the English paragraphist, "will form not the least important part of the stock taken out for the effectual colonization of this hitherto unexplored region certainly situated at the farthest limits of the known world."

#### PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

The trustees of Princeton college have, unanimously, made choice of the rev. Dr. Green, of this city, to be professor of divinity in that university.

#### CHARLESTON, September 30.

The ship Birmingham Packet, capt. Cochran, from London, has brought in for the use of the state eighteen elegant brass field pieces, two howitzers, a parcel of shells and a quantity of artillery stores. Our late chief magistrate, governor Drayton, with that arduous desire to fulfil every duty attached to his office, which always marked his administration, prevailed on a friend going to England, to superintend the execution of the order he gave for these articles. It is owing to the attention and unremitting exertions of this gentleman, that leave was obtained in time of war for their exportation.

#### NORFOLK, October 6.

On Sunday night this place was visited by a tremendous hurricane, attended with incessant rain for twenty-four hours; which, with the high tides, laid the lower part of this borough under water, and, we

understand, has done considerable damage in the warehouses on the different wharfs. We are told that some shipping in Hampton Roads have been driven on shore, and fear that we shall shortly have to announce melancholy tidings of the fate of many coasters.

#### BALTIMORE, October 10.

Abraham Bishop, Esquire, is appointed collector for the district of New-Haven, in the place of his father, deceased.

Extract of a letter from St. Maloes, to a gentleman in Newburyport.

"You must have heard, undoubtedly, of the grand preparations making in this country for a descent on England. It is said that Buonaparte means to head an army of four hundred thousand men, himself, in this expedition: but I do not imagine he will lose his hold here. However, I wish and think it will take place, as all descriptions of persons are urgent, and encouraging the first consul to undertake it; but all from different views—the army want it to enrich themselves, by plundering that fine country; the citizens wish it, to be rid of the army; the Jacobins are in hopes by that means to regain their authority; and the royalists contemplate when the army is gone, to seize the helm of government in the name of Louis XVIIIth; recall that unfortunate monarch, garison well the sea coast, to prevent their return, and depend upon the change in the public mind for their success, aided by all the strength they can collect. I am sure it would not be difficult if the king would be active and enterprising in the business. It is confidently said that Moreau will assist the royal family; but I feel afraid the plot will be discovered, as some persons are so imprudent as to express their wishes on the subject already."

#### YELLOW FEVER AT CATSKILL.

We are sorry to have it in our power (says the Hudson Bee) to announce the existence of the Yellow Fever at Catskill Landing, but from the importance of establishing the doctrine of the domestic origin of this terrible disease, to which cause alone we understand it can be attributed in this instance, we think it our duty to publish the fact.

October 11.

In a London paper of August 30, we find the following:

"It is stated in a morning paper, that Mr. Livingston, (the American ambassador at Paris) in a recent memorial on the occasion of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, delivered the following opinions:—"That France and the United States, having no point of collision, may assist without being tempted to hurt one another in any manner;" and continues thus:—"This union of sentiment and interest rests upon principles which ought to form the maritime code, and deliver us from the tyranny of Great-Britain, which she maintains; and which will never be combated with success, until the other powers, by uniting, will abridge her means, by transferring to nations more moderate a part of her commerce." Evidence of a very different nature from that which supports this article must be produced before we can give credit to a conduct so grossly insulting to the British government."

October 13.

We find from the following paragraph in a London paper of the 1st ult. that the drought has been as excessive in some parts of the old world, during the late summer, as it has been with us in the new.

"The drought has been more excessive in France than in England. It appears from an examination made by M. Fiott, inspector of the navigation of the Seine, that the water in that river is eighteen centimeters lower than it was in the memorable year 1719. From some parts of France it appears that the water which remains in some of the marshes has become so mephitic, as to poison the cattle which drank of it. The descent of the wolves from the mountains is clearly to be ascribed to the want of water. The French journals, however, state that the wheat harvest has been abundant, and that no blight has been experienced. The vines also promise to be a very fine crop, though not a large one."

#### From the LUZERNE FEDERALIST.

Messrs. Miners,

By inserting the following, you will serve the cause of humanity.

Receipt for the bilious cholic and the dysentery, by Dr. Usher of Connecticut.

Dissolve in keen vinegar as much common table salt as will, put in an open bottle, that it may ferment and work itself clear. The bottle should be nearly full, that it may discharge the foam; this done, bottle it for use, let the person affected take a large spoonful of the vinegar in about a gill of boiling water, or at least, as hot as he can drink it, until he finds relief. It will effectually remove the cause in either case, although the patient may be so far relaxed as to die with weakness. The same remedy is excellent in the common cholic.

October 15.

#### A CURIOSITY.

We are strictly informed that Mr. Blair, of 34, Ferry-street, caught on Tuesday last, on York Bank, a young sea-horse, which, no doubt, the amateurs will be anxious to behold, being a great natural curiosity, probably never exhibited in this city.

[New-York paper.]

By the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States of America will gain 450,000 square miles of territory in one of the most fertile and well watered countries in the world, the centre of which is about the thirty-third degree of northern latitude. The

whole extent of the United States will then be 1,680,000 square miles; or, in English acres, 10,740,300,000, or about sixteen and an half times larger than Britain and Ireland!!!

Lon. Pap.

#### Annapolis, October 20.

On Monday last, at 3 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to the two Houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie, secretary to the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

IN calling you together, fellow-citizens, at an earlier day than was contemplated by the act of the last session of congress, I have not been insensible to the personal inconveniences necessarily resulting from an unexpected change in your arrangements; but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call necessary; and the interest you feel in these will supercede in your minds all private considerations.

Congress witnessed, at their late session, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit, at the port of New-Orleans, no assignment of another place having been made according to treaty. They were sensible that the continuance of that privation would be more injurious to our nation, than any consequences which could flow from any mode of redress. But reposing just confidence in the good faith of a government whose officer had committed the wrong, friendly and reasonable representations were resorted to, and the right of deposit was restored.

Previous however to this period, we had not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be perpetually exposed, whilst so important a key to the commerce of the western country remained under foreign power. Difficulties too were presenting themselves as to the navigation of other streams, which arising within our territories, pass through those adjacent. Propositions had therefore been authorized for obtaining, on fair conditions, the sovereignty of New-Orleans, and of other possessions in that quarter interesting to our quiet, to such extent as was deemed practicable, and the provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be applied and accounted for by the president of the United States, intended as part of the price, was considered as conveying sanction of congress to the acquisition proposed. The enlightened government of France saw, with discernment, the importance to both nations of liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship and interests of both, and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana which had been restored to them, has, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States, instruments bearing date the 30th of April 1803.

When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the senate, they will, without delay, be communicated to the representatives also, for the exercise of their functions as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by the constitution in congress. Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and uncontrolled navigation through their whole course free from collision with other powers, and the danger to our peace from that source, the fertility of country, its climate and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our treasury, and ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for blessings of freedom and equal law.

With the wisdom of congress it will rest to those ulterior measures which may be necessary to the immediate occupation, and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for attaining the geography of the country acquired.

Materials for your information relative to its situation, in general, as the short space of time has permitted to collect, will be laid before you when the subject shall be in a state for your consideration.

Another important acquisition of territory has been made since the last session of congress. The friendly tribe of Kaskaskia Indians, with which we have never had a difference, reduced by the wars of savage life to a few individuals, unable to defend themselves against the neighbouring tribes, transferred its country to the United States, reserving only for its members what is sufficient to maintain them in an agricultural way. The consideration purchased are, that we shall extend to them our protection, and give them certain aids in money, in implements of agriculture, and articles of their choice. This country, among the most fertile within our limits, extending along the Ohio, though not so necessary as a barrier, the acquisition of the other bank, may yet be worthy of being laid open to immediate settlement as its inhabitants may defend with rapidity its port of the lower country, should future circumstances expose that to foreign enterprise. As the stipulations in this treaty also, involve matters within the competence of both houses only, it will be laid before congress so soon as the senate shall have advised its sanction.

With many of the other Indian tribes, improvements in agriculture and household manufactures are established on grounds much firmer than

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The measure adopted of establishing trading houses among them, and of furnishing them necessaries in exchange for their commodities, at such moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loss, has the most conciliatory and useful effect on them, and is that which will best secure their peace and good will.

The small vessels authorized by congress, with a view to the Mediterranean service, have been sent into that sea, and will be able more effectually to contain the Tripoline cruizers within their harbours, and supersede the necessity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will sensibly lessen the expences of that service the ensuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the North-Eastern and North-Western angles of the United States, has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution. It has therefore been thought worthy of attention, for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove, by timely arrangements, what unfavourable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has therefore been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of those limits, to the satisfaction of both parties.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year ending the 30th of September last, with the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury so soon as the receipts of the last quarter shall be returned from the more distant states. It is already ascertained that the amount paid into the treasury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue, accrued during the same term, exceeds the sum counted on as sufficient for our current expences, and to extinguish the public debt within the period heretofore propofed.

The amount of debt paid, for the same year, is about three millions one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and making, with the payment of the preceding year, a discharge of more than eight millions and an half of dollars of the principal of that debt, besides the accruing interest; and there remain in the treasury nearly six millions of dollars. Of these, eight hundred and eighty thousand have been referred for payment of the first instalment due under the British convention of January 8th, 1802, and two millions, what have been before mentioned as placed by congress under the power and accountability of the president, towards the price of New-Orleans and other territories acquired, which, remaining untouched, are still applicable to that object, and go in diminution of the sum to be funded for it.

Should the acquisition of Louisiana be constitutionally confirmed and carried into effect, a sum of nearly thirteen millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, most of which is payable after fifteen years; before which term the present existing debts will all be discharged by the established operation of the sinking fund. When we contemplate the ordinary annual augmentation of impost from increasing population and wealth, the augmentation of the same revenue by its extension to the new acquisition, and the economies which may still be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that congress, in reviewing their resources, will find means to meet the intermediate interest of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progression of our revenue. Its extraordinary increase in times of foreign war, will be the proper and sufficient fund for any measures of safety or precaution which that state of things may render necessary in our neutral position.

Remittances for the instalments of our foreign debt having been found practicable without loss, it has not been thought expedient to use the power given by a former act of congress, of continuing them by re-borrowing, and of redeeming, instead thereof, equal sums of domestic debt, although no difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by congress for providing gun-boats, remains unexpended. The favourable and peaceable turn of affairs on the Mississippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unnecessary; and time was desirable, in order that the institution of that branch of our force might begin on models the most approved by experience. The same issue of events dispensed with a resort to the appropriation of a million and an half of dollars, contemplated for purposes which were effected by happier means.

We have seen with sincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe; and nations, with which we have the most friendly and useful relations, engaged in mutual destruction. While we regret the calamities in which we see others involved, let us how gratefully to that kind Providence, which, inspiring with wisdom and moderation our late legislative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greatest danger, guarded us from hastily entering into the sanguinary contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages. These will be heaviest on those immediately engaged; yet the nations pursuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavour, as it is our interest and desire, to cultivate the friendship of the intelligent nations by every act of justice and of generous kindness; to receive their armed vessels, with hospitality, from the distresses of the sea, but to admit them the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbours such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part;

to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag, for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans, and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong. Congress will consider whether the existing laws enable us efficaciously to maintain this course with our citizens in all places, and with others while within the limits of our jurisdiction, and will give them the new modifications necessary for these objects. Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our jurisdictional limits, and on the high seas. The friendly disposition of the governments from whose agents they have proceeded, as well as their wisdom and regard for justice, leave us in reasonable expectation, that they will be rectified and prevented in future; and that no act will be countenanced by them which threatens to disturb our friendly intercourse. Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them, and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with, of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace and happiness, of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason, rather than of force. How desirable then must it be, in a government like ours, to see its citizens adopt individually the views, the interests, and the conduct which their country should pursue, divesting themselves of those passions and partialities, which tend to lessen useful friendships, and to embarrass and embroil us in the calamitous scenes of Europe. Confident, fellow-citizens, that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct, that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody Arena spread before us, with commiseration indeed, but with no other wish than to see it closed, I am persuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents. And I anticipate with satisfaction the measures of wisdom, which the great interests now committed to you, will give you an opportunity of providing, and myself that of approving, and of carrying into execution, with the fidelity I owe to my country.

OCTOBER 17, 1803. TH: JEFFERSON.

Both houses formed quorums on Monday. The senate elected John Brown, president pro tem. The house of representatives elected Nathaniel Macon speaker, and John Beckley clerk.

Richard Grahame, Thomas Gantt, William Holland and William M. Carcaud, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent Calvert county in the ensuing general assembly.

Benjamin F. A. C. Dashiell, Henry James Carroll, John Cottman and James C. Hyland, Esquires, are elected for Somerset county. And Robert Bowie, Peter Wood, Archibald Van-Horne and Edward H. Calvert, Esquires, for Prince-George's county.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. GOVANA-TOWN.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, the Baltimore Jockey Club purse of three hundred dollars, was run for over the Club's race course, near this town, for all ages, four mile heats.  
Mr. Duckett's br. c. Financier by Whistle Jacket, 4 y. old, 100 w. 1 1  
Mr. Lloyd's br. h. Mount-Vernon by Lamp Lighter, 5 y. o. 112 w. 2 2  
On Wednesday the 12th, the B. J. C's. Colts purse of one hundred and fifty dollars.  
Mr. Duvall's br. c. Post-Boy, by Gabriel, 2 mile heats, 3 yrs. dis. a feather, 1 1  
Gen. Ridgely's b. f. Rosebud, by Grey Medley, 4 yrs. old, 97 lb. 2 2  
Mr. Bitton's b. c. Vulcan, by Paul Jones, 3 yrs. old, a feather 3 3  
Mr. Duckett's br. f. by Gabriel, 3 yrs. old, a feather, 4 dis.

#### T A V E R N,

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT noted stand for a tavern, on the Baltimore road, lately in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS W. HEWITT, with about one hundred acres of land. For terms apply to 109 7/6 EDWARD PUMPHREY.

#### LAST NOTICE.

ONCE more give notice to the creditors of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring in their claims, legally attested, on or before the 7th day of November next, as a distribution will be made, and they excluded from all benefit of said estate. SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator. October 14, 1803. 109 7/6

By His EXCELLENCY JOHN FRANCIS MERCER, GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of the state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative; we, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district, WALTER BOWIE, Esquire, was elected for the second district, THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district, DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE and WILLIAM MAC-GREEVEY, Esquires, were elected for the fifth district, JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By the Governor. NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the Governor and Council.

In COUNCIL, October 17, 1803:

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the space of two weeks successively, in the American, Telegrapher, Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Maryland Gazette, National Intelligencer, American Advocate, Bartgis's paper Frederick-town, Greeves's paper Hagar's-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

#### MAREEN B. DUVALL

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a complete CHOICE of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present season; also cutlery and groceries, the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices. Annapolis, October 18, 1803.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against ANNE TOOTELL, late of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render them legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the said deceased, to make payment, to JOHN RANDALL, Administrator. Annapolis, October 12, 1803.

#### Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the Upper ferry on South River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Wednesday the 21st ult. a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, five feet seven inches high, of a yellowish complexion, the inside of one of his ears has a knot occasioned by a fall, his foreteeth are very broad, has a very broad foot and narrow heel; had on when he went away a green coat, striped waistcoat, and osnabrig trousers, and had other cloaths in a bundle which are unknown. He was seen near the city of Baltimore a few days after he went off. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him.

October 6, 1803. THOMAS PINDLE.

THERE is at the plantation of SAMUEL W. DORSEY, taken up as a stray, a dark brown HORSE, about seven years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder WH joined together, though not very perceivable, has a white spot on the left side of his back, racks and paces, and is shod with old shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 109 7/6

#### WILLIAM WILKINS,

HAS just received a parcel of handsome carpets of various sizes and patterns, yard wide London, and half yard Venetian, stair-case carpeting, hearth rugs, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets, brown hempen osnabrigs and ticklenburgs, Welch plains, green, blue, and white Kerseys, all of which are laid in on the best terms; he continues to keep loaf sugar, coffee, mould and dipt candles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has now, and shall be constantly supplied with, most of the common drugs and medicines, among which are H. Wilkins's antibilious pills. 2

WHEREAS my wife Anne Meek hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

October 12, 1803. 2 THOMAS MEER.



## LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my dwelling plantation, containing 602 acres of LAND, lying on Beard's creek, distant from the city of Annapolis 7 miles, from the city of Washington 21 miles; the above land lays very level, and produces well in corn, tobacco, and small grain, and is well watered, having good springs in each field; the improvements are, a dwelling-house 40 feet by 24, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms above stairs, a kitchen, adjoining the dwelling, smoke-house, hen-house, turkey-house, corn-house, also a large barn, 48 by 24, shedded on each side for stabling horses and cattle; nearly one half of this land is standing in timber, such as red oak, white oak, and some chestnut, and lays very convenient to good landings on the water. For the convenience of purchasers this plantation will be divided into two lots.

I will also sell 350 acres of land, adjoining my mill lands, and lying on South river, about the same distance from Annapolis and the city of Washington; these lands lay well for cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a dwelling, some out houses, and a tobacco house 40 by 24 feet, nearly one half of the land is in woods, and laying on the river, such as red oak and chestnut, and some white oak, fit for ship building. The terms are as follow: one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue in three equal payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bond, with good security for the payment of principal and interest, will be required. On payment of the purchase money good titles will be given, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

The subscriber has ready made, and for SALE, at his house, near the Sadt-house, the following articles of household furniture, viz.

MAHOGANY desks, desk and book-case, bureaux, wardrobes, secretaries, side boards, dining, breakfast, and card tables, drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, bedsteads of different kinds, basins, stands, knife cases, liquor do. passage lamps, and dressing glasses, a good eight day clock, with a handsome case, and sundry other articles for house-keeping, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, October 10, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, now in the city of Annapolis, at Mr. Peaco's, is authorized to receive them during the general court, after which time, if not paid, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.

October 11, 1803.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premises, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, THE real estate of Mr. RINALDO JOHN-SON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, consisting of several tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the precise quantity whereof will be ascertained by an actual survey, before the day of sale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, ice-house, dairy, carriage-house, stables, and several large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is also a very valuable grist mill on the premises, and other convenient and useful buildings, but it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description of them, since, it is presumed, that any person disposed to purchase the property will view it before the sale takes place.

The above estate will be sold to pay, in the first place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANT, Esq; and the purchaser or purchasers thereof must pay the money at the time of the sale, or immediately on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Trustee.

September 28, 1803.

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE, of not less than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Tuesday the 25th day of October next; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 26th a colt's purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS; heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 27th a subscription purse will be run for, of not less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS; heats three miles each.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

JAMES MATTISON.

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.

September 14, 1803.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAR, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossing, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the south branch of the Little Crossing, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 226 and 80. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chestnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

September 19, 1803.

## THOMAS SHAW,

At his store in Church-street, OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms, The following articles,

LOOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do. prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar canisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do. plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do. one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do. portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaster, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, sifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, slates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do. colour tyles, square black crayons, round do. glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webbs, fash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key hole do. bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, fash pulleys, lifting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do. smoothing and bread do. whitening, white lead, sweet oil, bittern, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do. Havana segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803.

## JOHN HYDE,

TANNER and CURRIER, ANNAPOLIS.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent seal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

C. MILLS.

## Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his clothing; he is said to resort to a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an old baggy shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

WE intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof as will pay his debts.

AGNES BROWN,

JOHN H. BROWN.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

## NOTICE.

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

JONATHAN BEARD.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.

THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.

Charles county, September 8, 1803.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

PERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to be obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in twenty-four hours.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East-street, Baltimore.

N. B. All applications by letter must be post paid. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

## COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE,

Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crests, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirtieth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.

JAMES ROYSTON.

September 24, 1803.

WAS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welsh, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

September 28, 1803.

A. WELSH.

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1803.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

YESTERDAY at about 5 o'clock, P. M. the Senate ratified the LOUISIANA TREATY, twenty-four votes in the affirmative, and seven in the negative; there were eight federal senators present, but Mr. Dayton, we understand, voted in the affirmative.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the prompt approbation given by the senate to this important act. The treaty, as advised to be ratified by the senate, and which we have no doubt will in a short time receive the final ratification of and promulgation by the president of the United States, is as follows:

## TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire an. 9, (30th September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. WHEREAS, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendémiaire, an. 9, (1st October, 1800) between the first consul of the French republic and his Catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic majesty promises and engages on his part to cede to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States."

And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory. The first consul of the French republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States, in the name of the French republic, for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appertinances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic majesty.

Art. II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers, of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

Art. III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

Art. IV. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he may carry out necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in

the name of the French republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

Art. V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the president of the United States, and in case that of the first consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French republic shall remit all military posts of New-Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the president to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

Art. VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

Art. VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on: it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or her said colonies, and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of Spain or her colonies; shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New-Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is however well understood that the object of the above article is to favour the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States; without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

Art. VIII. In future and for ever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favoured nations in the ports above mentioned.

Art. IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800, (8th Vendémiaire, an. 9,) is approved; and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in this present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

Another particular convention, signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to a definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

Art. X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages—declaring nevertheless that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.  
JAMES MONROE.

## CONVENTION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the

name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, willing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the said cession, have authorised to this effect the plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the president of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, nominated for their plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said United States, near the government of the French republic; and the first consul of the French republic in the name of the French people, has named as plenipotentiary of the said republic, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois—who, in virtue of their powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I. The government of the United States engages to pay to the French government, in the manner specified in the following article, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of the debts due by France to the citizens of the United States.

Art. II. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half year to three hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars; according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French government to be paid at either place—the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each—of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications; this stock shall be transferred to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorised to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if the French government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock, to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favour, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

Art. III. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs 3333-10000ths, or five livres eight fous turnois.

The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language—to which they have heretofore affixed their seals.

Done at Paris the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French republic, (30th April, 1803.)

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.  
JAMES MONROE.  
BARBE MARBOIS.

## CONVENTION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The president of the United States of America, and the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations, and being desirous, in compliance with the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800,) to secure the payment of the sums due by France to the citizens of the United States, have respectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French republic; and the first consul, in the name of the French people, the citizen Francis Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury: who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:



Article I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendémiaire, ninth year of the French republic (30th September, 1800,) shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent. to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French government.

Art. II. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is compromised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of France. The claims comprised in the said note which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

Art. III. The principal and interests of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the convention signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissaries of France to those of the United States.

Art. IV. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies for embargoes and prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention, 8th Vendémiaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800.)

Art. V. The preceding articles shall apply only, first, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the government of the French republic, and only in case of insufficiency of the captors; 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800,) the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandise, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

Art. VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureaux established for this purpose by the French republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendémiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800,) the debtor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the third article.

Art. VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

Art. VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which in their judgment ought to be admitted to liquidation.

Art. IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles, shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent. by the treasury of the United States.

Art. X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the minister plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureaux, and co-operate in the examinations of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned, and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureaux established by the French government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the minister of the United States. The minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the minister of the treasury of the French republic, on whose report the French government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

Art. XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

Art. XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendémiaire, 9th year (30th September, 1800,) not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

Art. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH OF WHICH, the respective ministers plenipotentiary have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages, declaring nevertheless that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French republic, 30th April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

BARBE MARBOIS.

JAMES MONROE.

LONDON, September 9.

Dispatches were on Thursday received at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis, dated the 1st inst. They bring no news of importance. The enemy's fleet had shewn no disposition to move at the time the dispatches left the fleet.

In a few days we hope to have the satisfaction of announcing that the secret expedition, under the orders of admiral lord Keith, has successfully executed the important object for which it is destined.

Another secret expedition will sail on or about the 20th of the present month.

We understand it is lord Cathcart, and not marquis Cornwallis, who goes out commander in chief to Ireland. This has been lately stated in the Irish papers. Lord Cathcart is a very good officer. He possesses those qualities which are above all others essential to a good officer; great quickness and activity, equally prompt to decide and to execute.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.

Extract of a letter from London.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 6.

"Though no arrivals have yet taken place from France, the Gazette of this evening amply justifies the intelligence we communicated a few days ago, of the intention of government to engage in a predatory war upon the French coast, and which it will now appear, has commenced with the blockade of Havre-de-Grace, and the other ports of the Seine, that river being probably the theatre of a great number of gun boats, flat bottoms, &c. &c."

BELFAST, August 30.

On Tuesday, Holton, the rebel general, was brought into town under a strong escort. He had on when taken a plain uniform, on the buttons of which were "Belfast Regiment," and was armed with a case of pistols double loaded, and a short dirk or dagger. He was ordered to put on the dress found in his possession, which completely fitted him, and in this state was brought into town and exhibited to the public at maj. Sirr's office in the lower castle yard: he seemed totally unconcerned, and of a resolute appearance. He is well known in this city: he served in the yeomanry during the rebellion of 1798, and was formerly in the East-India company's service.

DUBLIN, September 5.

On Thursday last, Edward Kearney, the first prisoner convicted of high treason, before the special commission now sitting, was executed pursuant to his sentence, in Thomas-street, on the spot where the lamented lord Kilwarden was so cruelly massacred: and yesterday, Thomas Maxwell Roche, convicted on Thursday, yielded in the same place, his forfeited life to the injured laws of his country.

On Wednesday last, a depot of 150 pike heads were discovered buried nearly opposite to the church in Irish-town. Mr. Hepburn, of Sandymount, took into custody some finches, suspected of having manufactured those missiles of rebellion and assassination.

A conspiracy among the convicts in Kilmainham to break prison, has been discovered and defeated.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) September 17.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated July 26, 1803.

"We have been a little alarmed here, in consequence of a demand made by the captain-general of Yucatan, to deliver up the settlement to the Spanish government. However, our fears have been dispelled, in some measure, by our commander in chief making active preparations to defend the place, in case the Spaniards should feel themselves inclined to second their demand by forcing us to a compliance."

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Captain Paulding, of the ship Eagle, in 49 days from Amsterdam, has favoured us with files of Amsterdam and Leyden papers, from which we will give translations of such articles as appear interesting. He informs us that boats were building, and other pre-

parations for the invasion were going on at Amsterdam and the Texel with great activity. Generals Victor, Carew and Le Seigne, were at the Helder on the 28th August, reviewing the troops, examining the works, stores, &c. Capt. P. conversed for some time with an aid-de-camp of general Victor, who expressed himself perfectly assured that the invasion would take place and entirely confident of its success.

Previous to her reaching Amsterdam, the Eagle was (on the 11th July) carried into Portsmouth, by the Duke of York Cutter, as noticed in former papers. After a detention of 18 days, capt. Paulding was offered a dismissal, on his paying the expenses that had occurred, amounting to about 500 dollars. To this proposal he found it prudent to consent, and on complying with the terms, was permitted to pursue his voyage.

Since our last, the ship Eagle, capt. Riker, has arrived at this port in 32 days from Belfast, and the brig George, Taber, in 42 days from Dublin. Our Irish intelligence by these vessels is to the 6th September, inclusive.

Ireland is not yet restored to tranquillity. The snake of rebellion is "scorched, not killed." Private assassinations are frequent. Depots of pikes, firearms, and military stores continue to be discovered; and the number of arrests is daily augmented. The trial of the persons who were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of the 23d of July, commenced in Dublin on the 31st August, with the indictment of Edward Kearney, who was found guilty, and executed on the day following. The trials of Thomas Maxwell Roche, Owen Kirwan, and James Byrne, took place on the 1st September; they were all found guilty, and hanged on the 2d. The court were proceeding with the remainder of the prisoners at the date of our last accounts.

Four ladies (Misses More, Shaw, McCracken, and Diken) have been apprehended on suspicion of harbouring William Ainslie Holton, a chief of the insurgents, and formerly in the service of the E. I. company. Many persons with whom he has had dealings have also been taken into custody: the general himself is thought to be an emissary of government. The young ladies are in close confinement. Two brothers of one of them have been arrested, and it is supposed will be executed.

No insurgent of distinction has been brought to trial on the 6th September.

A patriotic fund, on the principle of that established at Lloyd's coffee house in London, has been set on foot in Ireland; but its progress is comparatively slow. The highest subscriptions are two of 1000 one by the lord lieutenant, and the other by the bankers David Latouche & Co.

October 20.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Captain Nickels arrived at Bolton from Corunna in 30 days, informs that war between Great-Britain and Spain had not commenced at the time of his sailing, but the merchants were in hourly expectation of that event. The British minister plenipotentiary still remained in Spain, but was understood to be at the point of departing. There were seven French and Spanish frigates in Corunna harbour, and a British squadron of four frigates before it. A French 74 and a frigate from the West-Indies, had succeeded in getting into Corunna, notwithstanding the efforts of the British ships to prevent them.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.

Captain Newbold, of the brig Fame, from Barbadoes, has arrived at New-York, and informs, that on the 24th September an express boat arrived from Demerara with intelligence that Demerara was taken by the British on the Sunday preceding; that Berbice and Orinoko had surrendered without striking a blow. A French expedition was fitted out at Guadaloupe to go against Antigua; whilst lying at anchor at Basseterre, with the troops on board the British frigate Emerald went into Basseterre Road, in the night, cut out several of the transports and carried them into Antigua.

Under the London head of September 1, we saw an alliance talked of between Russia and Great-Britain; his royal highness the duke of Cambridge to marry a Russian princess; whose name is not mentioned, and the electorate of Hanover to be given them with a new title. Under the same date it also stated, that the Algerines have captured several Maltese merchantmen.

October 19.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1803.

The Board of Health are happy in being able to announce to the public, the disappearance of the malignant fever, which lately prevailed in certain parts of Philadelphia. From the best information we have been able to collect for several days past, we believe the city and liberties to be free from disease at present, as they have ever known them at any part of the year. Persons in the country, who have flocks to transact in Philadelphia, may enter it in perfect security.

The board recommend to their fellow-citizens whose houses have been for some time shut up, to return to them with their families, till after they shall have been well ventilated and fires kept burning for a day or two in the different apartments.

From and after this date bills of health will be issued as usual.

WILLIAM T. DONALDSON, President.  
FELIX PASCALIS, Secretary.

BAL Captain Rob days from Anti lat. 28, 30, lon 28 guns, who o formed him that that he was on latter power. The French rived on Mond vice boat with of France in th nant Sacks, of that the Engli St. Marks, w render to them, duction.

Anna

On Tuesday dred dollars: this city, and w pare.

Yesterday the dollars was run Mr. Duckett's.

On Saturday 50th year of h register of the Maryland. Th employed in re before us, that but, so fully did not his we uprightness of this recorded let and beloved fat husband of a no In his official du and complying, Having as litt social and offic in the peaceful purer affection lingering illness prepared himself that awful mo last ray, and v citadel the hear Christian religio happier foil. who, from a kn appreciate them

By virtue of an Arundel coun of November first fair day, THE perfo deceased, household furni

All persons requested to b previous to the October 26,

To be SOLD.

EIGHTEEN Liddle n give bond or n until paid, w gin at 12 o'clock

October 24,

A LIST of L

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GEORGE

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polis.

Gabriel Chr

bell, Annapo

Joseph Eva

John Gwin

for Charles

county.

Samuel H.

George Jen

Annapolis.

Robert W.

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Mrs. May

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Richard O

Leonard P

Ryde Ray,

Arundel coun

Sheriff of

Anne-Arunde

John Th

Anne-Arunde

Mrs. Woll

Annapolis;

ty.

N. B. No



BALTIMORE, October 24.

Captain Robinson, arrived at Charleston, in 13 days from Antigua, spoke on the second instant, in lat. 28, 30, long. 75, 38, a Spanish ship of war of 28 guns, who ordered him on board; the captain informed him that Spain was at war with England, and that he was on a cruise against the commerce of the latter power.

The French armed schooner la Sophie, which arrived on Monday, from Cape Nicholas Mole, is an advice boat with dispatches for the commercial agent of France in this city; she is commanded by lieutenant Sacks, of the marine. She brings accounts that the English had bombarded Fort Dauphin and St. Marks, which places had been compelled to surrender to them, and the brigands who aided in the reduction.

Charleston Gaz. 13th inst.

### Annapolis, October 27.

On Tuesday last the Jockey Club purse of three hundred dollars was run for over the course near this city, and won by Mr. Norwood's horse Buona-parte.

Yesterday the colts purse of one hundred and fifty dollars was run for over the same course, and won by Mr. Duckett's horse Financier.

On Saturday evening last departed this life, in the 50th year of his age, JOHN CALLAHAN, Esq; register of the land-office for the western shore of Maryland. The pen of eulogy is so indifferently employed in recording the virtues of those who go before us, that we would not now offer up this tribute, so fully due to the memory of the deceased, did not his well known benevolence, integrity and uprightness of conduct, inspire implicit credence to this recorded letter of his death. He was the loving and beloved father of an amiable family, the kind husband of a no less affectionate and amiable consort. In his official duties he was assiduous, ardent, honest and complying, the truest test of the truest patriotism. Having as little commerce with the world as his social and official duties would permit, he exercised, in the peaceful quiet of his domestic retirement, every purer affection and tender sentiment. Warned by a lingering illness of the approach of death, he had prepared himself to encounter its terrors, evincing, at that awful moment when the lamp of life shed its last ray, and when the blood retreated back to its citadel the heart, that man's firmest reliance is on the Christian religion, and that he is born to ripen in a happier soil. This tribute of respect is paid by one, who, from a knowledge of his virtues, knew how to appreciate them.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Friday the 18th of November next, for CASH, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE personal estate of THOMAS BEARD, deceased, consisting of a negro man, hog, household furniture, and plantation utensils, &c.

ANNE BEARD, Administratrix.

All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, previous to the day of sale.

October 26, 1803.

To be SOLD, on the 9th day of November, 1803, on nine months credit,

EIGHTEEN head of cattle and a handsome saddle horse. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond or notes, with interest from the day of sale until paid, with approved security. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

October 24, 1803.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, September 30, 1803.

GEORGE BEVANS (2), Mrs. Brice, Annapolis; James Bowie, Joseph Butler, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Christie, John Callahan (4), Fanny Campbell, Annapolis; Thomas Coffield, Maryland.

Joseph Evans, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (7), Saml. Godman, Thomas Gibbs, Charles Booth, Mrs. Gifford, Anne-Arundel county.

Samuel H. Howard (2), Annapolis.

George Jennings, Richard J. Jones, Milly Jones, Annapolis.

Robert W. Lambdin, Annapolis; Mrs. Lynthy, West river.

Mrs. Maynard, Lydia McDonald, Gilbert Murdoch, Annapolis; Philip Miller, Mr. Minchin, care of George Hardy, Anne-Arundel county.

Hester Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Annapolis.

Richard Owings, sen, Anne-Arundel county.

Leonard Prefelt, Annapolis.

Hyde Ray, Annapolis; Richard Rawlings, Anne-Arundel county.

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Maj. Snowden, Anne-Arundel county.

John Thomas, Annapolis; John C. Thomas, Anne-Arundel county.

Mrs. Wollerton, Henry Ward, James Williamson, Annapolis; Caleb Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

N. B. No letters delivered without the money.

### NOTICE.

I hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency to discharge me from debts which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE

Charles county, October 10, 1803.

### NOTICE.

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

THOMAS BIDDLE, jun.

Cecil county, October 10, 1803.

By His EXCELLENCY

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,

GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for representatives of the state in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative; we, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, was elected for the first district, WALTER BOWIE, Esquire, was elected for the second district, THOMAS PLATER, Esquire, was elected for the third district, DANIEL HEISTER, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, NICHOLAS RUXTON MOORE and WILLIAM MACGREGG, Esquires, were elected for the fifth district, JOHN ARCHER, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and JOHN DENNIS, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the Governor and Council.

In COUNCIL, October 17, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week for the space of two weeks successively, in the American, Telegraph, Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, Maryland Gazette, National Intelligencer, American Advocate, Bartgis's paper Frederick-town, Greeves's paper Hagar's town, and Smith's paper, Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

### T A V E R N,

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT noted stand for a tavern, on the Baltimore road, lately in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS W. HEWITT, with about one hundred acres of land. For terms apply to

EDWARD PUMPHREY.

### LAST NOTICE.

ONCE more give notice to the creditors of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring in their claims, legally attested, on or before the 7th day of November next, as a distribution will be made, and they excluded from all benefit of said estate.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

October 14, 1803.

Just received and for sale at the

Book and Stationary Store;

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

In addition to the former assortment,

A variety of Novels; &c.

Bliss's Treatise on Agriculture,

Moore do. do.

### MAREEN B. DUVAL

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received a complete CHOICE of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present season; also cutlery and groceries, the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Annapolis, October 18, 1803.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against ANNE TOOTELL, late of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render them legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the said deceased, to make payment, to

JOHN RANDALL, Administrator.

Annapolis, October 12, 1803.

WHEREAS my wife Anne Meek hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her in any account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

October 12, 1803. X THOMAS MECK.

### Book and Stationary Store;

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A variety of Books and Stationary.

LAWs of the United States; 5 vols. Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, 2 vols. Willon's Account of the British Expedition to Egypt; Public Characters, foreign and American, Dickenson's Works, 2 vols. Life of Buonaparte, Condorcet on the Human Mind, Gordon's American War, 3 vols. Heath's Memoirs, Robinson's Poems, Volney's Ruins, Washington's Letters, 2 vols. Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. Practical Farmer, Beauties of the Spectator, Seneca's Morals, Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. Moore on Education, Morse's Gazetteer, Tellesme, Parent's Friend, 2 vols. Hamilton on Education, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying, 2 vols. Blair's Sermons, 2 vols. Volney's Travels, Jefferson's Notes, Thompson's Family Physician, Buchan's do. Wood's Switzerland, Necker on Power, Modern Europe, Cateau's Sweden, Concert of Princes, Life of Burke, 2 vols. Stael on the Passions, Thompson's Travels; Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, Burney's Metastasio, 3 vols. De Foe's Voyages, Stone's Agriculture, Exile of Kotzebue, Story Teller, Washingtoniana, American Revolution, Franklin's Works; Thompson's Seasons, Farrier, Kotzebue's Life, Kotzebue's Works; Boyle's Voyages, Pocket Library, President's Speeches, Philip Quar, Carver's, Mungo Park and Damberg's Travels, Friend of Women, Works of Nature, The Task, Slave of Passion, Clerk's Magazine, Tears and Smiles, Pleasures of Hope, Sandford and Merton, Mason's Monitor, Lady's Library, New Mirror, New Pleasing Instructor, Principles of Eloquence, History of the Devil, Addisonian Miscellany, Siamese Tales, Memoirs of Mrs. Robinson, Meliah, Montague's Travels, Oriental Moralist, Constantius and Pulchra, History of Siam, Goldsmith's Greece, Patriotic Songster, Religious Courtship, Goldsmith's Rome, Ahimad Rezon, Burrough's Memoirs, Barrow's Travels, Barrington's Voyage, Hull's Tales, Genlis's Dramas, Riccoboni's Theatres, Letters from Scandinavia, 2 vols. Sheridan's Reading, Persian Tales, 2 vols. The Bullfinch, &c.

### NOVELS, &c.

Armenian, 2 vols. Amelia, or, the Influence of Virtue, Ambrose and Eleanor, Baron of Manslow, Beggar Boy, Battleridge, 2 vols. Castle of Caithness, 2 vols. Charlotte Temple, Constant Lover, Coquette, Curse of Sentiment, 2 vols. De Valcourt, Dorval, Emmeline, 3 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Excursion, 2 vols. Fair Methodist, 2 vols. Fancied Events, 2 vols. Fashionable Involvement, 3 vols. Female Foundling, Galatea, George Barnwell, Gonsalvo, Grafville Abbey, Henry Villars, Ianthe, 2 vols. Innocent Fugitive, 2 vols. Isabinda of Bellefield, 3 vols. Jealousy, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Julia and the Baron, Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. Lottery of Life, 3 vols. Lady of the Cave, 3 vols. Llewellyn, 3 vols. Maid of the Hamlet, Memoirs of Emma Courtney, The Miser and Enthusiast, Monima, or, the Beggar Girl, Montalbert, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Moreland Vale, Munster Abbey, 3 vols. Netherfield, 2 vols. Noble Wanderers, 2 vols. Orphan of Llanglead, 3 vols. Ormond, Philip Waldegrave, 2 vols. Posthumus Daughter, 2 vols. Reuben and Rachel, Roderick's Castle, The Ring, Ruthinglenne, or, The Critical Moment, She lives in Hope, Shrine of Bertha, 2 vols. Shrove Tide Child, 2 vols. A Short Story, 2 vols. Sigisima, 3 vols. Spirit of the Castle, 2 vols. St. Leon, 2 vols. A Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Tourville, 2 vols. Vicar of Lansdown, Vicar of Wakefield, Novels for Youth, D'Israeli's Romances, Mountain Cottager, The Young Exiles, 3 vols. Addison's Travels, The Modern Art of Love, or, The Congress of Cythera, The Adventures of a Pin, &c.

Forlyth on Fruit Trees, An Epitome of do. The Farmer's Boy, by Bloomfield, Broad Grits, by Coleman, Songster's Magazine, &c.

Prayer Books, Fordyce's Addresses to young men; Sheridan, Walker's pronouncing, Boyer's, (French) Alexander's, Entick's, Jones's; Sheridan Improved, and Perry's Dictionaries, Dilworth's Assistant, Enfield's Speaker, Filmer's Young Man's Companion; Scott's Lessons, Looking Glass for the Mind, Harrison's Grammar, Spelling Books, Chap do.

### PLAYS, &c.

Select Plays, 4 vols. The Marriage Promise, John Bull, Mourning Bride, Folly as it Flies, Winter's Tale, The Secret, Count Benyowsky, Lover's Vows, The Hobbler, Poor Gentleman, Sixty-Third Letter, The Orphan, Life, Douglas, Adelmorn the Outlaw, Speed the Plough, Point of Honour, The Jew, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, Every one has his Fault, Taming of the Shrew, As you Like it, Romeo and Juliet, Voice of Nature, Tale of Mystery, &c. &c.

### STATIONARY, &c.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Inkpowder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Waters, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, &c.

### ALMANACKS, for 1804.

By the gross, dozen, or single one.

Palleboard, by do.

Store-keepers, and others, supplied at the Baltimore prices.



## LANDS FOR SALE.

**I** WILL sell my dwelling plantation, containing 602 acres of LAND, lying on Beard's creek, distant from the city of Annapolis 7 miles, from the city of Washington 21 miles; the above land lays very level, and produces well in corn, tobacco, and small grain, and is well watered, having good springs in each field; the improvements are, a dwelling-house 40 feet by 24, with two rooms and a passage on the lower floor, and three rooms above stairs, a kitchen, adjoining the dwelling, smoke-house, hen-house, turkey-house, corn-house, also a large barn, 48 by 24, shelled on each side for stabling horses and cattle; nearly one half of this land is standing in timber, such as red oak, white oak, and some chestnut, and lays very convenient to good landings on the water. For the convenience of purchasers this plantation will be divided into two lots.

I will also sell 350 acres of land, adjoining my mill lands, and lying on South river, about the same distance from Annapolis and the city of Washington; these lands lay well for cultivation, and have produced good crops of corn and tobacco; the improvements are, a dwelling, some out houses, and a tobacco house 40 by 24 feet, nearly one half of the land is in woods, and laying on the river, such as red oak and chestnut, and some white oak, fit for ship building. The terms are as follow: one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue in three equal payments, with interest from the day of sale. Bond, with good security for the payment of principal and interest, will be required. On payment of the purchase money good titles will be given, by

**SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.**

The subscriber has ready made, and for SALE, at his house, near the Sadt-house, the following articles of household furniture, viz.

**MAHOGANY** desks, desk and book-case, bureaux, wardrobes, secretaries, side boards, dining, breakfast, and card tables, drawing room and easy chairs, sofas, bedsteads of different kinds, basin stands, knife cases, liquor do, passage lamps, and dressing glasses, a good eight day clock, with a handsome case, and sundry other articles for house-keeping, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.

**JOHN SHAW.**

Annapolis, October 10, 1803.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to persons indebted for taxes in Allegany county, that Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, now in the city of Annapolis, at Mr. Peaco's, is authorized to receive them during the general court, after which time, if not paid, the lands will be advertised and sold for the payment thereof, agreeably to law.

**WILLIAM M'MAHON, Collector of Allegany county.**

October 11, 1803.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD, on the premises, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, THE real estate of Mr. RINALDO JOHN-SON, lying in Prince-George's county, on the river Patuxent, consisting of several tracts of land, which contain in the aggregate between fifteen and eighteen hundred acres, the precise quantity whereof will be ascertained by an actual survey, before the day of sale.

The land is exceedingly fertile, and on it are a large and commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, wash-house, smoke-house, ice-house, dairy, carriage-house, stables, and several large barns, all of which are in complete repair. There is also a very valuable grist mill on the premises, and other convenient and useful buildings, but it is deemed unnecessary to give a more minute description of them, since, it is presumed, that any person disposed to purchase the property will view it before the sale takes place.

The above estate will be sold to pay, in the first place, a debt due to the late DANIEL DULANY, Esq; and the purchaser or purchasers thereof must pay the money at the time of the sale, or immediately on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor. A conveyance will be made on payment of the purchase money.

**THOMAS BUCHANAN, Trustee.**

September 28, 1803.

## WILLIAM WILKINS,

**H**AS just received a parcel of handsome carpets of various sizes and patterns, yard wide London, and half yard Venetian, stair-case carpeting, hearth rugs, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 rose blankets, brown hempen osnabrigs and ticklenburgs, Welch plains, green, blue, and white Kerseys, all of which are laid in on the best terms; he continues to keep loaf sugar, coffee, mould and dip candles, &c. &c.

N. B. He has now, and shall be constantly supplied with, most of the common drugs and medicines, among which are H. Wilkins's antibilious pills.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

**T**HE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by capt. WEST, and opened a TAVERN. He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

**JAMES MATTISON.**

Wanted immediately, a good cook and waiter, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply as above.

September 14, 1803.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following tracts of LAND, viz.

**O**NE tract of 474 acres, in Allegany county, and State of Maryland, known on the general plot of that part of the county westward of Fort Cumberland by the name of SHAWNEY WAT, it lies in the fork of the river Little Crossling, it is very rich, well watered, and abounds with a variety of large and valuable timber; the fourth branch of the Little Crossling, which is a bold never failing stream, runs through part of it. Also four 50 acre lots in said county, the following numbers, 4034, 3127, 222, and 804. One tract of 1000 acres, in Greenbrier county, and State of Virginia; this tract lies on the north of Greenbrier river, not far from the dwelling of major James Grimes, is rich, well watered, and abounds with a great variety of timber, a great proportion of which is sugar tree, walnut and chestnut. Also a tract of 500 acres, in Botetourt county, and State of Virginia, on the north fork of Jennings's creek.

The above lands will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, and if not disposed of at private sale prior to the 15th day of next November, the whole will on that day be offered at public auction, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis. Those who may be disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. William Alexander, who will shew the title papers and make known the terms, or to the subscriber, living at West river.

**ARCHIBALD GHISHOLM.**

September 19, 1803.

## THOMAS SHAW,

At his store in Church-street, OFFERS for SALE, on reasonable terms, The following articles,

**L**OOKING glasses in gilt, marble and mahogany frames, dressing glasses, with boxes & drawers, pocket do, prints of Washington, Jefferson and the Washington family, japanned dressing boxes, sugar canisters, plate warmers, knife, bread and snuffer trays, chamber and portable lamps, entry do, plated and brass candlesticks, one handsome plated coffee urn, one tea do, one pair cut glass gerandoles, mahogany knife boxes, do, portable writing desks, satin wood and yew tree caddies, silver caddy shells, mahogany and leather backgammon tables, a few gold watches, watch keys and seals, tin plate buckets, japanned spittoons, andirons, shovels and tongs, bellows, cinder sifters, chaffing dishes, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, skewers, gridirons, dust pans, shot belts, powder flasks, pearl sleeve buttons, black knee buckles, scissors, needles, pins, court plaister, ivory and horn combs, tooth brushes, violin strings and pegs, bodkins, tambour needle cases, fifes, writing and letter paper, copy books, quills, wafers, ink-powder, flates, Reeve's boxes water colours, lead pencils, camel's hair do, colour tyles, square black crayons, round do, glazed, scrubbing, sweeping dusting, cloaths, head, shoe and hearth brushes, girth webbs, fash line, bed cords, curtain rings, commode handles, door, drawer, desk, cupboard and trunk locks, wood saws, compass and key hole do, bolts, hinges, nails, screws, tacks, brads, &c. cloak pins, pendant rings, fash pulleys, lifting handles, cork screws, boot hooks, bed screws, carpenter's rules and compasses, brass nails, fish skin, sand paper, fore planes, jack do, smoothing and bread do, whitening, white lead, sweet oil, bitters, snuff, tumblers, decanters, wine glasses, goblets, salts, claret glasses, ale and jelly do, Havanna segars, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, mace, pearl barley, rice, chocolate, tea, sugar, brandy, spirit, gin, rum, and whiskey.

Annapolis, September 20, 1803.

## JOHN HYDE,

**TANNER and CURRIER, ANNAPOLIS.**

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to the public generally, and to his friends particularly, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He has now on hand a quantity of excellent foal and upper leather, which he will sell as low as can be purchased in Baltimore. He will give cash, or leather in exchange, for all kinds of hides, and will take one or two apprentices to the above businesses.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**I** TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

**C. MILLS.**

## Forty Dollars Reward,

**F**OR apprehending and securing negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. He made his escape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

**STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.**

## Ten Dollars Reward.

**R**AN away the Wednesday after Whit Sunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

**BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.**

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

**W**E intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to pass a law empowering us to sell the real estate of the late Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county, or as much thereof, as will pay his debts.

**AGNES BROWN.**

**JOHN H. BROWN.**

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1803.

## NOTICE.

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

**JONATHAN BEARD.**

**T**HE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to release him from debts that he is unable to pay.

**THOMAS T. GREENFIELD.**

Charles county, September 8, 1803.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

**P**ERSONS afflicted with this disease are respectfully informed, that a certain, safe, and expeditious cure for the same is to be obtained by the application of *Herbert's air pump vapour bath*, which has in several instances relieved persons afflicted with this disease in twenty-four hours.

The *air pump vapour bath* is an efficacious remedy in gout, rheumatism, palsy, contractions, enlargements of joints, cutaneous, almost all chronic, and many acute diseases.

Complaints, particularly incident to females, which too generally baffle the remedies hitherto applied, and to which they frequently fall victims in the prime of life, are readily and effectually removed by the application of this machine.

Persons desirous of further information respecting the nature and effects of the *air pump vapour bath*, will please to apply to the proprietor, No. 3, East street, Baltimore.

N. B. All applications by letter must be post paid. Terms may be known by applying to Mr. Green.

## COACH PAINTING, &c.

**MR. MILBOURNE,**

Of the Theatre,

**R**ESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crest, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, July 20, 1803.

## TAVERN CONTINUED.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has rented that well known stand as a tavern, within the city of Annapolis, near the town gate, at present in possession of Mr. GOTLIEB J. GRAMMER, (the sign of Mount Vernon) to take possession of the same the thirtieth day of next month, where he means to continue the tavern line, and will then put up the sign of General Washington. It is his intention to furnish good accommodations, to provide the best liquors, and to keep good servants, being determined to use every effort to give general satisfaction, and hopes to gain the patronage of a generous public, and a continuance of favours from his former friends, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for their kind services to him while living at the Spinning Wheel.

He also means to carry on, at the same place, the turner and wheelwright's business in all its various branches, and will be thankful for all orders sent him in that line.

September 24, 1803.

**JAMES ROYSTON.**

**W**AS dropped between the 26th and 28th of September, a Morocco leather **POCKET BOOK**, containing notes, accounts and receipts to a considerable amount, together with the marriage certificate of Euphemia Welsh, &c. Any person returning the same will be politely rewarded by the Printer, or by the subscriber in the city of Annapolis.

September 28, 1803.

**A. WELSH.**

## ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**