

responding improvements into Pennsylvania; but as the corporation had a vested right, which caused uneasy sensations in both states, it would probably be for the interest of both states to unite in purchasing it up, in order to extinguish it, and that it would be the interest of the company to dispose of it. I was myself happy to find that the company saw this measure in a proper view, and the proposals they have made, I hope will prove satisfactory to the legislature. Since this period I have received the enclosed letter from his excellency the governor of Pennsylvania, (No. 5); he seems to have misconceived entirely the principles on which the law of Maryland was founded, as I should have endeavoured to explain to him in my reply; yet, as it is never prudent to convince our friends that they are wrong, unless absolutely necessary, it might perhaps be more for the public interest to adopt the plan proposed by governor McKean, (or such other as the legislature may prefer,) to promote the united interests of both states, leaving for the present the right of Maryland to rest on the general principles, that it is no argument against the existence of a right that it may be abused; and that the state in this instance have not abused the right, as appears evident from the incontrovertible testimony, that the individuals with whom they have contracted are willing to relinquish their bargain, on the return of the principal and interest they have expended.

THE legislature having heretofore had in contemplation a plan for rendering the punishment of criminals subservient to their reformation, I do myself the honour of forwarding to them a publication transmitted to this executive, by a benevolent and enlightened individual, Mr. Thomas Eddie, descriptive of the buildings, and explanatory of the regulations, of the state of New-York on this subject, together with a detail of the success with which they have been attended.

THE eight hundred dollars appropriated during the last session for the purchase of furniture for the government-house, under the direction of the governor, has been expended, and an account for eight hundred and four dollars has passed the auditor. The accounts for repairs of the buildings, lot, enclosures, &c. are not fully settled, as the work begun is not yet finished; they may amount to somewhat more than twelve hundred dollars, but will be far within the two thousand dollars contemplated by the legislature. It may be also proper here to suggest, that the garden, &c. has been repaired at no inconsiderable private expence of the governor, and that, exposed to such temporary occupation, it will probably require some permanent resident to keep it in repair, who might also protect the house and furniture during the intervals between the governors, periods that have always occasioned loss and depredation on this public property.

WHILEST I offer to the legislature my warm and grateful acknowledgements for the renewed testimony of their approbation, they will permit me to assure them, that my objects in public life have ever been limited and directed by the desire of being useful, and to hope that they will receive favourably the assurances of my devotion to the state, and personal respect for themselves.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

Yesterday, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, after the 3d of March next.

LEADING-TON, (Ken.) October 26.

ACCOUNTS as late as the 17th September assure us that the port of New-Orleans was shut up. Whether this order was given by the Spaniards, or by the French, was matter of uncertainty. The writer promises to give the earliest information on this subject.

BOSTON, November 2.

Arrived November 1, schooner Favourite, Poutland, from Madeira and Teneriff, 31 days. October 24, fell in with the Spanish frigate Juno, of 34 guns, Don Juan Ignacio Bustillos, in great distress, making so much water, that the greatest exertions could barely keep her free. The Spanish captain requested capt. P. to stay by him, and assist in getting the frigate to the nearest American land, at the same time putting on board three officers and four marines with provisions. Captain P. accompanied the ship three days; on the fourth, in a very heavy gale from the N. W. he observed signals of greater distress, and for abandoning the frigate, and run under her lee as near as possible. The unfortunate Spaniards waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed almost in def-

pair—and the ship rolled as if nearly full of water. At 9 A. M. her main-mast went over her side—and her foremast fell alternately from side to side. Every effort was made to afford her assistance, but in vain! A fog occasioned capt. P. to lose sight of her. In half an hour it cleared away; but the ship was no more to be seen. Four hundred and thirteen persons, including several women and children, were on board. She was bound from Porto-Rico to Cadiz, and had 100,000 dollars on board.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The United States frigate Adams has arrived at Gibraltar, after a passage of 34 days. She was rather sickly; a fever having originated on board, and destroyed several of her hands.

November 8.

The last sailing ship Swift, captain Gillender, arrived at this port yesterday in 33 days from Bourdeaux. We are indebted to the politeness of captain Speyer, who came passenger in this vessel, for a file of Paris papers to the 26th September, inclusive. They are almost wholly destitute of interest. The only prominent article relates to the troubles in Switzerland, which have risen to a very serious crisis. To this subject our translations are principally confined.

We are happy to announce that the report of the death of the illustrious M. La Fayette is without foundation. A Paris paper of September 23d, mentions that the English Demosthenes, Mr. Charles Fox, was about setting out from Paris to spend a fortnight with him at his country seat.

The vintage throughout France promises very abundant.

By the Sophia, captain J. Wood, which arrived yesterday in 39 days from Bourdeaux, papers have been received to the last of September.—From a cursory view, they convey nothing of political importance. The greatest tranquillity appears to prevail in the interior of France. Some changes with respect to the internal organization of the department were taking place, merely relative to municipal affairs. Preparations were making at Brussels for lodging 200 troops of the consular guard, it being reported, that Buonaparte was certainly to visit that city in the month of October. Peace between the emperor of Morocco and the United States of America was announced to have been re-established, by Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, through Mr. James Simpson, consul at Tangiers; American vessels have therefore nothing to apprehend, on the part of the cruisers of the emperor of Morocco. Commerce began to resume greater activity in the port of Bourdeaux; clayed sugars were scarce and the price increasing; considerable quantities of Havana sugars having been transported for inland consumption. Brown sugars were in demand and scarce. Coffee, of which considerable quantities were on hand, began to be more brisk—the demand for the Baltic having increased.—Carracas Cocoa, was scarce, and engrossed. Cotton was dull, and falling in price. Indigo of St. Domingo and Carolina scarce, Bengal and Louisiana in demand. The vintage promised to be more abundant than had been expected. Brandy still continues very high. There was no demand for American vessels, every thing being done in French bottoms.

We are verbally informed by passengers in the two arrivals at this port from Bourdeaux, one of them direct from Paris, that the bills drawn by gen. Le Clerc at St. Domingo on the government, had not been promptly paid—some of them indeed had been protested. And it was the general opinion, that they would not be generally honoured; although some of them might be paid as a very great favour to those in whose hands they might fall. This measure was deemed not to be out of any disrespect to the American nation, but of the unwillingness of the French to part with their money.

Buonaparte still reigned supreme over the French nation. He has a numerous life guard constantly about his person, to prevent any attempts upon his life.

[OFFICIAL]

His Catholic majesty's consul-general, chevalier de Feranda, received a few days ago official information from the governor of St. Augustine that the ports in that province are closed against all neutral vessels—at the same time permitting the citizens of the United States to trade in Spanish bottoms agreeable to the royal order of the 9th June, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.

Extract of a letter from New-York, November 8. "We have received London papers to the 25th September, being 8 days later than our last European advices.—We regret that their contents are so uninteresting as even to preclude our forwarding you any considerable extracts.—Tobacco was on the rise in England; other American produce stationary."

Wonderful changes in the Heavenly luminaries.

The ancient astronomer had observed a new star in the heart of the Swan which from time to time disappeared. In the year 1600 it was equal to a star of the first magnitude; it greatly diminished, and at length disappeared. Mr. Cassini perceived it in 1665. It increased five years successively; it then began to decrease, and re-appeared no more. In 1670 a new star was observed near the head of the Swan. It disappeared and became again visible in 1672. From that period it was seen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally disappeared. The Pleiade, a constellation mentioned in the book of Job, once con-

tained seven stars. Six only are now perceptible: The seventh disappeared at the siege of Troy; about 1200 years before the birth of Christ.

"What has become of this star and others which have disappeared?—Have they been utterly extinguished, together with the worlds with which they were systematically connected?"

"The stars fade away; the sun himself grows dim with age, and nature sinks in years."

Extract of a letter received from an American gentleman at Gibraltar.

"Moorish Castle—June 30, I obtained permission to examine the remains of the Moorish Castle. Its ruinous state prevents your ascertaining any thing of the different apartments. Part of the stair-case is still remaining; it is spiral, of stone, and appears to have been very ingeniously cut and ornamented. The terrace or roof of the building is of handsome white stone; and gives a distinct and extensive view of great part of the province of Andalusia. Its height is about ninety feet, breadth sixty. I visited this, otherwise uninteresting, spot from an opinion of its having given rise to, or aided, in a particular manner, the writers of the novel and opera of *Blue Beard*:—and although I have not found the *blue chamber*, yet I have discovered some foundation for the suspicion. The time this castle was built is not correctly known; but it is reported to have been the work of the bassaw Abomelique, son of the emperor of Fez, who besieged Gibraltar in 1333, which place surrendered in five months; and that his descendants kept quiet possession of it until 1410. He had a wife, or favourite, by the name of Fatima. His death was sudden—the manner not recounted. His character is represented as cruel and brutal. The scenery is accurately represented on the New-York stage. The zig zag roads cut through the rock, and the terrace from which Fatima's siller looks for aid, are also correct. The cloud of dust she first discovered may have come from the sand banks near St. Roke—the names have also some right to their corroborating the suspicion.

"I give this to you *talis qualis*. Drinkwater and James's History of Gibraltar has aided me.

"There is a singular Moorish building near the Spanish lines, which boasts of antiquity, but its use I cannot devise; it is called the Devil's Tower, and is about 40 feet high. There is but one entrance, viz. at the top. It might have been considered in early days, a fortress of some strength, and possibly, the sole defence of Gibraltar from the inhabitants of Spain, its strength will not readily yield to time.

"As I am with the Moors, I cannot pass over the wall, which is considered as one of the curiosities only as it respects its great strength. It is related, but I cannot give you the authority, that this was the work of the Moors who were held in captivity by the Spaniards, upon a sacred promise, that when completed, they should have their liberty; but, when the work ended, every surviving Moor was inhumanly massacred."

H. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in flossing or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleans and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings; at Mrs: Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months.

NOTICE.

Finding that the sales of the real and personal property of the late major RICHARD CHEW heretofore sold, have proved greatly insufficient for the payment of his debts, the subscriber will offer for SALE, on the 29th instant, for READY MONEY, at the place of the said Chew's late residence,

SIX NEGROES, consisting of four lads, one girl, and an infant, and a parcel of plate, which property was left as legacies under the will of the said Chew, and therefore was not offered for sale at the time the other property was sold.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Executor.

November 15, 1802.

For more new advertisements see next page.