

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1811.

[No. 3377.]

LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, (at the house of Thomas R. Cross,) on the premises on Saturday the 28th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock,

The following tracts or parts of tracts of land lying on the north side of the river, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: *Cedar Neck, Norman's Fancy, McCabins's Fishery, part of Hopkins's Fancy, part of Hopkins's Addition, and part of The Addition*, supposed to contain about 300 acres. The subscriber deems it necessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, and the ratification thereof by the chancery which will be about five weeks from the filing of the report, to be at the option of the purchaser, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811.

In Chancery,

September 7, 1811.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Wells, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Mayo, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 6th day of October next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Part of Selby's Marsh, containing two hundred and sixty-seven acres and one eighth of an acre, sold for four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

True copy,
Test.

NICHOLS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A Runaway.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JOHN, who says he is the property of Mr. George Ashton, of King-George county, Virginia.

Said fellow is five feet six inches high, about 28 years old, has large eyes and nose, a scar over his left eye, has lost a joint of the middle finger of the left hand and is a little lame in the left knee. He had, when committed, a tow linen shirt, white cotton trousers, an old coat of light-colored cloth, and a hat and shoes. His owner is requested to release him or he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

JOHN CORD, Sheriff.
A. A. County.
Annapolis, Sept. 4, 1811.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.
Aug. 21, 1811.

Forty Dollars Reward.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21.

LATE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday forenoon arrived the ship Magdalen, in 45 days from Liverpool, with 42 cargo and 40 passengers. We have received files of London papers to the 3d August and Liverpool to the 5th inclusive, from which we have made some extracts. The king is yet alive, but it was not expected he would survive much longer. His imperial majesty, the emperor of the French, decreed the termination of the sitting of the legislative body—and accordingly on the 26th July the president addressed the body in a long speech, which begins with the following words: "Gentlemen,

The deputies which you commissioned to the king of Rome the homage of the legislative body, repaired this morning to St. Louis; none of us could behold without a deep interest, this august infant, upon whom nature has bestowed, and whose age in the most tender sentiments. We have endeavored to him all your sentiments gentlemen, and with them those wishes which the king and our own children is calculated to interest. Madam, the governess, received them, thanked us in the name of the young emperor; doubtless, at the same time regretted that he was unable to join his personal presence to those which he expressed to the legislative body." Applauds from all parts of the hall.

He concludes, his minister count de Castellar says:—
The emperor wishes for peace and the safety of the seas, he has 800,000 men under arms; the princes of Europe are his friends; his whole empire enjoys profound tranquillity; without loans, without anticipations, nine hundred and fifty-four millions, and with facility, secure the free execution of his noble plans; and his majesty commends us to address you only in the language of satisfaction and hope."

The London Courier noticing the speech of Buonaparte, makes the following observations:—
"We remark Buonaparte says nothing in the closing speech, about the synod of cardinals and bishops held at Paris. He has found refractory, and some have been sent to Rome. He has brought himself into an unexpected dilemma: for having declared the synod anathema, he has declared the concordant null and void, of which stipulated for the freedom of the Gallican church, as against the pope, he has declared the papal authority over the Gallican church, in as full a manner as it was before the treaties were made, and as it is over the Irish Catholic church.

The following is the substance of two decrees lately passed by Buonaparte, taken from the London Courier of July 30.
By one of these decrees no young lady has an annual income of six thousand francs, or above, is to marry without his permission!

By the second decree any person detected in a correspondence with the subjects of Great Britain, and in drawing or negotiating bills of exchange is to be shot within 12 hours after detection, if found guilty. [Ev. Post.]

Extracts from London papers to the 3d of August, received at the office of the Evening Post.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Two American gentlemen, who landed at Dartmouth on Wednesday, with despatches for the charge des affaires of the U. States in this country, have brought a confirmation of the release of all American vessels detained in France since the 1st November. It is said also, that some propositions have been transmitted through the channel of the American legation to government.

Seven ships from Holland, provided with licenses under the sign manual of Napoleon, arrived yesterday. The cargoes consist wholly of cheese.

A flag of truce has arrived from Morlaix, which left that port on the 21st instant, and it is again stated, that all the American vessels which were provisionally sequestered (entrepotes) since the 1st of November, have been, without a single exception, surrendered to the captains or owners.

Some recent accounts from France state, that Buonaparte is anxious to induce the Americans to believe that the Berlin and Milan decrees are really withdrawn, and that in consequence, he has ordered all the ships and cargoes detained since the 1st of November, to be released. A letter from Paris of the 20th says, "The American vessels captured

since November 1, by French privateers, are restored; among them are those which arrived at St. Sebastian's in 1809 and 1810; one of them is the *Camilla*, of N. York."
But other letters from Paris assert, that no ship has been released that has not been able to prove her cargo the growth and produce of the U. States.

JULY 28.

A neutral vessel which arrived at Dover from Dieppe, has brought a confirmation of the intelligence contained in our last number of the assembling of an army on the French coast. The passengers state, that troops are marching from Dunkirk, and other places, to the camp at Boulogne, and that the force assembled there, will comprise in a few days 40,000 men. The flotilla has been exercised, but found to be in a miserable state. It is not credible that Buonaparte has any real design of attempting an invasion; and it follows that his design by this assemblage must be to deter our reinforcing the British in Portugal.

JULY 29.

It will be seen by Saturday night's Gazette, that his royal highness the Prince Regent has appointed the present Viscount Melville to succeed his father as keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland, an entire sinecure of 4000l. per annum.

The *Adventure*, Snowden, of Whitby, from Leith for Quebec, was lost the 24th of May last in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—the crew saved. This is the identical ship that the circumnavigator capt. Cook, sailed round the world in. She was repaired at Whitby last year.

We are informed by a letter from Deptford, that a quantity of arms and ammunition is shipping from the depot, for a new and particular service; consisting, it is said, of 12,000 weight of gun-powder, in packages of 150 pounds each, a corresponding quantity of lead, and 50,000 stand of arms. It is conjectured that St. Petersburg is the destination of this shipment.

The 1st and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 9th dragoons, part of the 3d or Buffs, and the 7th Fusiliers, sailed from Plymouth for Portugal on Saturday. Two troops of the 3d, or King's own Dragoon Guards embarked at Portsmouth to-day, besides part of the German Legion. The King's own Dragoon Guards have not been out of England for the last 60 years.

The transports for Portugal, which have about 4000 troops in detachments, on board, sailed on Saturday morning from Portsmouth, under convoy of the *Mercury*, captain Tarcock, and *Jupiter*, capt. Hunlock. The latter takes several transports to Cadiz and Gibraltar, and then returns to Lisbon. The Duke of Leinster, Earls Clare and Delaware, and Lord William Fitzgerald, for Lisbon, are passengers in the *Mercury*.

Saturday morning the *Laurallina* frigate, hon. capt. Gordon, also sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, having under convoy the *Baring* for Bengal, with gen. Sir George Nugent, commander in chief in India on board; the *Sir William Burrows* and *Helen*, with stores for the Cape, Isle of France and Madras.

The first division of the fifth Dragoon Guards, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth from Sussex, and after being inspected by General Whitham, were embarked for Portugal.

The twenty-third Light Dragoons, under the command of the Earl of Portarlington, are in daily expectation of receiving orders to embark for Portugal. This fine regiment sustained great loss at the battle of Talavera, and came home shortly after it to recruit.

The four Hussar regiments expect immediately to be employed. They are complete in men and horses, and in point of discipline not to be excelled by any in his majesty's service.

It is said to have been at length arranged, that a brigade of cavalry household troops shall be sent to Portugal. Only depot squadrons of the blues, and of each of the regiments of Horse Guards, will be left at home, and these squadrons will, with a regiment of heavy cavalry, have the London duty.

NORTH AMERICA.

A convoy from Quebec with the *Amelia* frigate, has arrived at Plymouth. By this opportunity we have received Quebec papers to the 18th of June, and letters several days later. The former comprise nothing of interest, and the latter are filled with conjectures as to the probability of a war between Great Britain and the U. S. and the situation of our Colonies should such an event take place. The general opinion is that they would be invaded if not subdued.

It is now said in some well informed circles connected with government, that his Majesty's Ministers are disposed to act a temperate part with respect to the United States, and not to provoke hostilities unless the honour of the British flag should require it. The opinion of an immediate war with the republic which so currently prevailed, is in a great degree to be attributed to the misapprehension that Sir J. Yorke's Squadron was to be stationed off the coast of the United States.

Stocks closed this evening at the following prices: red. an. 63—consols 62—consols for opening 62 3/4—omnium 1 3/8 dis.

Last night died suddenly, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, his Grace William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

The death of the Marquis Townsend took place suddenly on Saturday, at Richmond.

JULY 31.

On Sunday last, Crib, the celebrated pugilist, arrived in Aberdeen, on a visit to a gentleman there. He is at present in training at Ury, the feat of Captain Barclay, preparatory to the great battle to be fought with Molineux, on the 27th of September, near Doncaster. On this match not less than 55,000 pounds are already betted.

AUGUST 1.

Mr. Fawcner's death was so sudden, that his servant had no knowledge of his master's indisposition when he went up at his usual hour to dress him, and found that he had just expired. He has left two daughters, remarkable for their personal and mental accomplishments, to each of whom he has bequeathed a fortune of 40,000l. one of whom, as report says, is to be united to Lord Walpole and the other to Mr. H. Cavendish, son of Lord G. Cavendish.—The office of clerk of the Privy Council, vacant by the death of Mr. Fawcner, is of the first importance, and the emoluments of which are estimated at 4,000l. per annum. No successor to it has yet been named by the Prince Regent.

Buonaparte, it appears, is making most extraordinary exertions to collect seamen, for manning the ships of war he is fitting out in the ports of France and Holland. Letters from the coast of France dated the 28th, state, that great numbers of foreign seamen had recently been conducted to the different depots prepared for their reception. These men are conveyed to their destination under escorts of Gendarmerie, and are very strongly guarded. The kind of naval conscription which Buonaparte had established, had not been found sufficiently productive to answer his present demands, and he has issued orders to the Hans-Towns to furnish immediately, in proportion to their population, a number of men fitted for the naval service. These orders, we understand, have already been carried into execution in a very rigorous manner at Hamburg. The French Governor of that city, it is said, caused the gates to be shut during three successive days, and after seizing every man who had been at sea, and a great proportion of those employed in the navigation of the river, sent them off under a strong guard for Holland. It is supposed that these men are destined for the fleet in the Scheldt.

We understand there are some licences in town for shipping goods direct from hence to St. Petersburg. The licences, we believe have the sign manual of Alexander, and are principally for the importation of drugs. It has been observed, that as a matter of favour to this country, two Russian harbours are to be converted into free ports. Those mentioned to us for this purpose are Archangel without, and Liebau within the Baltic.

Sir James Craig, late Governor of Quebec, has reached England by the *Amelia* frigate. It is said that the gentleman who commands the Halifax station is to succeed in the government of Quebec, as the age and infirmities of Sir James, after long service unfit this officer for the active duties, which, under the new circumstances with respect to the United States, he might be called upon to perform.

Letters from the coast of France to the 28th ult. informs us, that Buonaparte has published a decree denouncing the penalty of death against any captain on board of whose ship any Bills of Exchange upon England, or Correspondence with England, shall be found.

AUGUST 2.

The daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, we are informed from a respectable authority, is shortly to be married to a Mr. Charlton, a young man of twenty-four years of age, and possessing a considerable landed property in Shropshire. The fair foreigner is very handsome, and very highly spoken of. Mr. Charlton is of the family of the Lutcheres.

The match is approved of by all parties, and promises to prove a happy one.

By a letter dated the 15th of May, received from the Brazil, it appears that the Prince Regent of Portugal had, two days previous thereto, being his birth-day, settled a pension of 20,000 crowns per annum on Lord Wellington, 10,000 on General Beresford; and 5000 on Col. Trant.

AUGUST 3.

Paris papers have reached us to the 24th ult. from which we have given some extracts in our preceding columns. The Toulon fleet appears to have put to sea the middle of last month, to protect two frigates from being captured by our fleet, which the French effected; not, however, without some of our ships having a brush with Monsieur.

THE KING.

The Bulletin of to-day is just arrived. It is as follows: Windsor Castle, Aug. 1.

"There is no alteration in his majesty's state since yesterday."
(Signed by the Physicians.)

The Bulletins since Monday have been favourable, and the sleep and food his majesty has taken, have given him some increase of strength. It is laid too, that his majesty has been able to take a short walk in his apartments.

The following are extracts from the morning papers of to-day.

"We stated yesterday the favourable change that had taken place in his majesty's afflicting malady. He eat some solid food on Monday, and in the morning of Tuesday, his constitution appeared to have rallied, and he continued more quiet throughout the day. The physicians now inform us, that though the bodily strength is improved, the features of the disorder (a new pronouncement of the disease) continue much the same.—We hear that they are now convinced there is an effusion on the brain, for experience shows them, that whatever changes his majesty's bodily frame undergoes, and whatever refreshment he obtains, either by food or sleep, the mental disorder remains nearly the same. With this certain symptom of the malady so apparent, it is vain to hope for his majesty's restoration to sound health, though the strength of his constitution may even yet prolong his life for a time."

"The accounts of last night stated his majesty to be in a tranquil state, and that his spirits as well as his bodily strength had been somewhat improved. The refreshment which he has lately been prevailed upon to take, has produced this favourable effect, and some are of opinion that his present state may be considered as indicative of the crisis of his disorder having happily passed away."

"We had the pleasure last night to learn, that material improvement has taken place in his majesty's health.—His appetite has returned; and his strength, from this circumstance, and from the greater portion of sleep he has lately had, has very considerably increased."

Windsor Castle, Aug. 3.

"His majesty has had some sleep in the night; and is as well as he was two days ago."
(Signed as usual.)

The following circular letter was received in town yesterday:

Windsor, Aug. 2.

"This morning the Bulletin made its appearance at 12 o'clock, previous to which an awful interesting silence pervaded every countenance, within the precincts of the Castle, upon a rumour that his majesty had passed an entire sleepless night; but on reference to the literal expression of the Bulletin, we feel ourselves soled; which corroborated with general enquiry, states, that his majesty is in no worse position of his malady than yesterday."

"His majesty suffered another relapse on Thursday evening and continued in a state of violent agitation through the whole night."

At Antwerp there were advertised for sale, on account of the Public Treasury, 10,000 bags of cotton, two millions and a half pounds of coffee, one million and an half pounds of sugar, and in the whole, property to the value of nearly one million and an half sterling. These articles of merchandise had been received from Prussia, and were the form in which the contributions were paid by that kingdom to Buonaparte, in consequence of the defalcation in the royal and national coffers. The price of sugar in Paris was 4s. 6d. per lb. unrefined, of coffee, 3s. 6d. per lb.