

She had herself, 9 brothers and 14 sisters, all of whom made good use of their time; so that the old woman was aunt to upwards of 1000 people.

[OFFICIAL.]

[Eng. Mag.]

Extract of a letter from the American vice-consul at Leghorn, dated April 26, 1800.

"Genoa is still in the possession of the French; but from its absolute want of provisions, Massena being lately beat, and now with the remains of his army between that of the Austrians and the city, and the blockade being rigorously kept up both by sea and land, it is supposed must soon fall. So much a certainty is it considered, that one or two American vessels are here waiting to fall on the first news of its surrender."

This must have been the same defeat alluded to in the letters from Liverpool.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Gibraltar, dated May 7, 1800.

"Three Spanish frigates, and fourteen merchant vessels under their convoy, sailed a few days since from Cadix for S. America. Two of the former, viz. the Florentina and Carmen, (one loaded with quicksilver) and nine of the latter, were captured immediately after, and brought here by rear-admiral Duckworth. The Swiftsure brought in another. The remaining frigate, the Sabina, loaded with cannon, returned to Cadix.

"Yesterday arrived in four forty gun ships, two regiments from England, for this garrison; and two of those here embark to-morrow for the Mediterranean. Five others from England passed here last night; but their destination is not known. It is expected every moment that more troops from England will pass by this port into the Mediterranean, on some secret expedition. The whole, they say, will comprise 20,000 men.

The French line of battle ship Gillaume Tell, was captured by the English coming out of Malta. The plague rages with violence at Tangier, Tetuan, &c. Winorra is the port of rendezvous for the above-mentioned British armament. They have a large number of heavy battering cannon on board."

DEAL, May 20.

The Superb, captain Trial, arrived in the Downs from Charleston, and landed her passengers at the king's hotel. She was boarded in the channel by a French privateer brig mounting 22 guns and 180 men, and after looking at her papers, ordered her to proceed. The French commander said that the American commissioners had settled the difference between the two governments, and that they would not capture any American vessels, except they had British property on board. The Superb had a cargo worth 25,000l.

Annapolis, July 17.

On the 18th of May, while the king of England was reviewing the grenadier guards, Mr. Orgley, who stood a few yards from the king, received a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of the hip. No discovery was made of the person who fired, or whether the act was meditated or accidental.

On the evening of the same day, on the king's entering the theatre, James Hadfield levelled from the pit a horse pistol at the king's box, and fired it. The ball lodged itself in the roof of the box. On examining Hadfield the general opinion was that he was insane.

We are requested to insert the following:

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

TO catch a mere party-man, ambitious leaders have nothing to do but to throw out a bait to his party-passions, and at once he becomes their property. This artifice has been at all times well known. Credulous people have been in all countries, too easily flattered or alarmed into measures to answer the supposed purposes of the day, which, to their surprise and mortification, have been afterwards continued, and at last have terminated in their utter degradation. By this kind of artifice have been introduced systems, which, in process of time have had the effect of placing the great body of the people of almost every country in Europe, in their present degraded and oppressed condition. And it is, I find, by this kind of artifice, that certain leading partisans in this state, would, at this time, cajole us into a surrender of the most valuable privilege we enjoy as republicans, viz. the right of voting freely and fairly for the electors of the president and vice-president.

It has hitherto been in Maryland the pleasing prevailing sentiment, that our federal constitution is distinguishable from the governments of all other nations, in this—that it is purely representative—that the people's right of suffrage is its vital principle, and that at every election of the chief magistrate of the nation, we should individually enjoy the high privilege of voting for the person the most worthy of our choice.

Dear, however, as this invaluable right of suffrage has been to us, there are men among us, who, at this interesting crisis, are daring enough to be meditating a plan to deprive us of it—who are assiduously endeavouring, but in vain, to induce the executive of Maryland to promote their aspiring views by convening the legislature for the purpose of violating or of taking from us this invaluable right, which under the existing laws we have hitherto happily enjoyed, and which by this act we have never in any degree abused. And this all-important privilege is, to be taken from us, because in some of the other States certain ambitious party leaders have, by some imposing stratagem or other, violated the people's

right of voting for the electors of president and vice-president.

The legislature of Virginia, it seems, at their last session, repealed their district election plan and substituted an election of the people by a general ticket. This, we are told, was promoted by the friends of Jefferson, to counteract the system previously promoted and established by the friends of Adams in the State of New-York, and other States. In Virginia the electors of president and vice-president are appointed by the people by a general ticket; in New-York, Massachusetts and some other States, they have dared to go many degrees further in degrading the people. There the electors are appointed, not by the people, but exclusively by the legislature. And thus in each of these States, the deluded people have meanly allowed themselves to be a bubble to a few ambitious party-leaders—themselves have they been cheated out of the essential characteristic of republicans. And strange to tell, this very degrading cheat is now urged in the State of Maryland, as an argument to justify the attempt in contemplation to cheat us. Saacho Pancho desired that his subjects in the promised island might all be black, because he then could sell them. This seems to be also in some degree the modest wish of other wise Statesmen.

The system first adopted by the State of Maryland, for the appointing of electors of the president and vice president, and for the electing of representatives to congress, was by a general ticket. Experience, which ever teaches the most useful lessons, disclosed to the understandings of us all, that that mode of election was in a high degree unfair, and that under it the great body of the people had nothing but the privilege of voting for one of two tickets, which had been formed by a few self-appointed individuals without their concurrence, and which privilege was, to a large portion of the people of the State, nothing but the miserable alternative of choosing from two evils the lesser evil. So odious, indeed, did this system become, from our experience of its being but a mockery on the right of suffrage, that it was repealed by the general assembly of Maryland, by an unanimous vote. In this good work all parties in both branches of the legislature heartily concurred. And at the same time they established by law, the present district election system, which has confessedly afforded ever since, not only general but universal satisfaction. At their last session the general assembly had this district election plan under their most serious deliberation. They then could not but have had in view the approaching election of president and vice president. They then could not but have known the plan of the Virginia legislature. And with all this full in their view, they, upon due consideration, unanimously and cordially, and but a few months since, passed a law supplementary to this favourite system of district election. With a perfect knowledge, and a clear recollection of all these important facts, can the executive of Maryland consistently convene the general assembly? If convened, what would be the reason assigned to them by the governor for having thus called them? Could he say to them, that although the system of district elections has hitherto been so great a favourite in Maryland; although it has but a few months since been sanctioned by the unanimous cordial vote of both branches of the legislature, yet to the governor and council it has appeared unwise, and therefore the general assembly have been convened for the purpose of undoing what was sanctioned by them a few months since—or could the governor and council, unmindful of the high and dignified station they hold in government, allow themselves to be the organs of party-sectation and openly avow to the general assembly, that they were convened for the mere purposes of party? No dispassionate person can for a moment, bring himself to imagine that the executive will act such a part, or that they will lend themselves to this or to any such party arrangement. It has, indeed, been intimated that the governor is himself utterly averse to the calling of the legislature, and that the importunate intrigues of certain busy partisans, have excited in him nothing but an honest indignation, and willingly would I indulge the persuasion that his council have also met them with the same virtuous reprobation.

A VOTER.

* * A continuation of Mr. Duval's Address in our next.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CARON'S tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.
Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbins's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 4th Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation, ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's,

A quantity of coarse linens, Britannias, platillas, Morlax, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also,

A quantity of sound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash.

J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his clothing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

July 14, 1800.

AT a meeting, this day, of the trustees of St. John's College, they resolved to appoint, on the first day of September next, an assistant to the professor of English and grammar, who is to receive for his services at the rate of 400 dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly.

It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, writing, arithmetic and other branches of the mathematics usually taught in English schools, and to carry young students of Latin through the grammar, the Vocabulary and Catechism.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond from Mr. JAMES MATTISON to me, for fifty pounds, as the same is mislaid and paid; any person finding it will confer a favour by delivering it to Mr. Mattison.

RICHARD PARROTT.

Annapolis, June 28, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of TALBOT SHIPLEY, deceased, to come and settle their accounts without delay, or they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs without respect to persons, and all those that have any claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be discharged by.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

June 26, 1800.