

two of which belonged to Messrs. Willings and Francis, bound to Leghorn.

"By another do. dated Algiers, the 21st September, the Spaniards had further captured the 'Molly, of Philadelphia, which they condemned, and the ship Perseverance, captain Knox, had been sent in there, though her destination was for Naples, with strict injunctions not to touch at Gibraltar."

"The 20th September, the United States frigate George Washington, arrived at Gibraltar from Philadelphia."

We are informed, that a son of Carter Harrison, of Maycox, in Prince-George's county, has been cured of a CANCER, by the application of the DOCK ROOT. The dock used in this case, we understand, was the narrow leaf dock—the root was boiled, the cancer bathed with the decoction and the pulp applied to it.

We are induced to repeat the publication, from having been informed by Mr. Harrison, that the facts, as therein stated, are literally true—and that the cancer with which his son was afflicted, was represented to him as being of the worst kind.

[Petersburg Intelligencer.]

BALTIMORE, December 2.

We understand that some improvements are projected in the carriage of the mails in the United States. It is contemplated that the mail shall pass from New-York to Bolton in 48 hours, and shall not be interrupted by the laws for preventing travelling on Sunday!

December 3.

FRANCE and ENGLAND.

LAND and SEA.

The victories of the French armies during the late war have unquestionably been brilliant; but the triumphs of the British navy, have equalled, if not surpassed, that brilliancy; and have not been exceeded in any war since the time of the English Alfred. During this war the French, Spanish and Dutch marine have been so crippled as to be obliged to keep almost constantly in port; destruction having awaited them whenever they ventured beyond the reach of their land batteries. In that time the English have captured from the powers opposed to her, or destroyed in action, eighty-one sail of the line—three fifty gun ships—one hundred and eighty-three frigates—and two hundred and twenty-four sloops of war—mounting, in all, fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety guns. Besides eight hundred and fifty privateers. During this time the British have lost in action but five sail of the line, one fifty, eleven frigates, and thirty-four sloops of war, mounting to one thousand and ten guns. Making a difference in favour of Great-Britain of four hundred and thirty-five ships, and thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty guns.

[Boston Centinel.]

December 4.

A letter dated Gibraltar, September 22, says, "A convoy is expected here in a few days from England, and I think we shall put ourselves under it, and go up as high as Minorca, which will put us out of danger from any Tripolitan pirate. Our government does not seem to have the proper ideas of this Tripolitan war or they would furnish us with some small vessels of 12 or 16 guns. These would answer every purpose of convoy, as there is no Tripolitan whom they could not beat off, and the expence to government would be very much diminished, while at the same time the protection to us would be equally effectual."

Annapolis, December 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

City of Annapolis, December 7, 1801.

A REPORT having been circulated in different parts of Anne-Arundel county, "that for work done by me for Governor Mercer, Mr. Duvall, and other republicans, I had made the most extravagant demands, and for the like services for federal gentlemen I had made little or no charge," with an intention of injuring my reputation as a public printer, I take this method of declaring that the said report is a base and malicious falsehood. The following letters from the above-mentioned gentlemen will prove the falsity of it, and evince the rectitude of my conduct.

F. GREEN.

From his excellency the Governor.

"With respect to the report to which you allude I can say nothing. I can only say, that I never have complained, nor had cause to complain, of extravagance in your charges against me in the line of your profession. All political and private work which you have done for me for fourteen years past, has been promptly executed, and at reasonable rates, and no one has ever been authorized by me to insinuate any thing to the contrary of this."

From Gabriel Duvall, Esquire.

"I cannot account for the report which is said to be circulating in this county, 'that for work done by you for me, and other republican characters, you had made the most extravagant charges, &c.' as it is without foundation, it was not authorized by me. So far from making an extravagant charge against me, you made no charge at all. Although some of my publications were long, and were continued occasionally from June to November, in the year 1800, you refused to accept of any compensation. I have frequently mentioned your liberality on the occasion. I may add, that I have never been charged by you more, for services in the line of your profession, than by other printers, and in some instances your charges have been less."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
CLOSET REFLECTIONS.

THERE cannot a greater judgment befall a country, than such a dreadful spirit of division as rends a government into two distinct people, and makes them greater strangers and more averse to one another than if they were actually two different nations. The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in the heart of almost every particular person. This influence is very fatal both to men's morals and their understandings; it sinks the virtue of a nation; and not only so, but destroys even common sense. A furious party spirit, when it rages in its full violence, exerts itself in civil war and bloodshed, and when it is under its greatest restraints, naturally breaks out in falsehood, detraction, calumny, and a partial administration of justice. In a word, it fills a nation with spleen and rancour, and extinguishes all the seeds of good nature, compassion and humanity. Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies, because, says he, if you indulge this passion in some occasions, it will rise in itself in others; if you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you. If this party spirit has so ill an effect upon our morals, it has likewise a very great one upon our judgments. We often hear a poor insipid paper or pamphlet cried up and sometimes a noble piece depreciated, by those who are of a different principle from the author. One who is actuated by this spirit is almost under an incapacity of discerning either real blemishes or beauties. A man of merit in a different principle, is like an object seen in two different mediums, that appears crooked or broken, however straight and entire it may be in itself. Knowledge and learning suffer in a particular manner from this strange prejudice, which at present prevails amongst all ranks and degrees. As men formerly became eminent in learned societies by their parts and acquisitions, they now distinguish themselves by the warmth and violence with which they espouse their respective parties.

For my own part, I could heartily wish, that all honest men would enter into an association for the support of one another against the endeavours of those whom they ought to look upon as their common enemies, whatsoever side they may belong to. Were there such an honest body of neutral forces, we should never see the worst of men in great figures of life, because they are useful to a party, nor the best unregarded, because they are above practising those methods which would be grateful to their faction. We should then single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down, however formidable and overgrown he might appear; on the contrary, we should shelter distressed innocence, and defend virtue, however beset with contempt or ridicule, envy or defamation. In short, we should no longer regard our fellow-subjects as whigs or tories, but should make the man of merit our friend.

SOLON.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, on Monday the 14th day of December, instant, at the late dwelling of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, near the church, in the city of Annapolis,

ALL the personal property of the said ABRAHAM CLAUDE, deceased, consisting of beds, bedsteads, and their furniture, also several clocks, watches, and a quantity of jewellery, together with a variety of household furniture. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until the whole is sold. The terms of sale are ready CASH.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix,
December 8, 1801.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, upon the premises, on Friday the first day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THAT well known TAVERN and plantation, now in the occupation of JOHN WOODARD, upon the road from Baltimore to Annapolis, and where the stage stops to dipe on its return from Annapolis to Baltimore. The premises have undergone a thorough repair, and are in complete order for the business.

There are few better stands in Maryland for a tavern, the general government being removed to the City of Washington has caused a greater intercourse between that place by way of Annapolis and Baltimore than heretofore.

The payments will be made accommodating, a credit will be given for part of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with security, and immediate possession given, by

NATHAN VENNUMS.

N. B. If not sold, it will be rented, and possession given as above; the corn upon the premises, and a parcel of manure in the yard, with the crop of rye now growing, will be sold on the same day. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, forenoon.
December 8, 1801. J. Woodard.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE:

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

JOSEPH HARWOOD, CLK.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Miss MARY DULANY, deceased, or to WALTER DULANY, Esq; late of this city, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, those who have claims against either of the above will produce them, legally authenticated, to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1801.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, good lots for clover, out houses, &c. For terms apply to,

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, December 8, 1801.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has removed from the tavern, known by the name or Rawlings's Tavern, to the house lately occupied by capt. John Battee, about two hundred yards from said tavern, where he intends to carry on the said business, being well provided with every necessary for the accommodation of man and horse, and by his assiduity and attention hopes to merit their future encouragement.

100 7/6 THOMAS ELLIOTT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Prince-George's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor RICHARD J. DUCKETT, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of March next, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment of their debts. As there are a number of balances due on the medical books of the deceased, Doctor Clement Smith, Doctor Richard Duckett, and Mr. John McGill, are severally authorized to receive payment of such accounts as may be handed in by them respectively.

ISAAC DUCKETT, Administrator of

RICHARD J. DUCKETT.

Prince-George's county, November 21, 1801.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward,

FOR BETT, the property of a Mr. Bass, the was formerly the property of Samuel Harrison, and broke gaol in June last, she is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very woolly about the breast. Any person who takes up the said negro, and puts her in the gaol of Anne-Arundel county, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES HUNTER.

December 10, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, during the present session, to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

2 SAMUEL B. BEALL.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for SALE at the Printing-Office,
Price, three eighths of a dollar.

THE

GREAT ERROR

OR

American Agriculture Exposed,

AND

HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

SUGGESTED.

By THOMAS MOORE,
Of Montgomery county, State of Maryland.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, in April next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called SANDGATE, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding lands.

3 WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis, November 24, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

HENRY THOMPSON,

Charles county.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH BOONE.

Prince-George's county, November 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS BOONE.

Prince-George's county, November 5, 1801.

Mr. Thomas Boone joined me in being special bail for the late John Nicholson, after he had left me, for upwards of fourteen thousand dollars, which we are now liable for, and is the cause of his wishing an act of insolvency with me; it is well known the many heavy losses I have sustained by the said Mr. Nicholson, and with reluctance indeed has it at last forced me to take this step for relief.

JOSEPH BOONE.