

Little or no opposition was expected to be made to the landing of the English troops. The greater part of the principal inhabitants had retired into the interior of the island, to avoid the danger which might arise in case of those places being taken by assault. Great impositions were practised against the Americans, by the officers of the customs; as one third of the amount of their cargoes were consumed by additional fees and duties; and the only excuse offered for this conduct was, that they daily expected the English, and were determined (to make use of their own language) "to make hay while the sun shone."

The British cruizers had detained a number of American vessels bound to and from Martinique:

A French passenger on board the Lion, on a British cruizer's chasing the schooner, threw 300 letters overboard.

July 28.

CAPE FRANCOIS.

We are indebted to a respectable commercial house of this city, for the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Cape Francois, dated July 14th.

Our port is blockaded by several British ships of war, the commanders of which have declared the island in a state of siege, and order the American vessels not to enter our port. They have taken two French frigates, a corvette, two armed brigs, and most of the coasters round the island; also have cut several French vessels out of the port of Jeremie. In consequence of the arrival of a number of American vessels flour has fallen much, and will command no more than ten dollars per barrel.

The following arrete has just been issued:

ARRETTE.

In the name of the French government, the general in chief, captain-general of the colony of St. Domingo, decrees:

Article 1. The duties established by the tariff of the 10th Nivose last (31 December) on the commodities herein after enumerated, are suppressed, to wit—on grain, biscuit, rice, and all kind of salt provisions whatever.\*

2. These articles will be admitted to entry free of duty. The importer will be subjected only to the fees of the custom-house, and other duties established by regulations.

3. This exemption from duty shall continue during the war, to commence from the date of this arrete in all the ports of the colony, which are henceforward open to foreign commerce.

4. The colonial prefect is charged with the execution of this decree, which will be inserted in the Official Gazette.

At the quarters of the general of the Cape, the 16 Messidor, 11th year (July 5th).

D<sup>N</sup>. ROCHAMBEAU,

Pour copie conforme.

Par ordre le secretaire general de la prefecture.

MERCERON.

\* By all kinds of salt provisions, is to be understood only the following articles:—Beef, pork, butter, lard, salmon, mackarel, herrings, and codfish.

Captain Zuill, of the schooner Maries, from Kingston, (Jam.) in 26 days, informs, that June 22d his majesty's brig Hunter sent into Kingston the French ship Messenger, from Guadaloupe for Bourdeaux. The Maries spoke the schooner Sophia and Caroline from Barbadoes for Newbern, the captain of which informed, that a 74 and 2 transports, with 700 troops, had been taken and sent into Barbadoes. She also learnt from the Union, from Kingston for Baltimore, that on the 2d July a French frigate, a transport brig, and a schooner with troops, had been taken off St. Domingo by one of the English cruizers and sent into Port Royal.

Captain Zuill has handed us a file of papers from the 11th to the 28th June, from which we have made some extracts for our marine list.

KINGSTON, June 27.

The English ship Anne arrived from London in 41 days. She touched at St. Kitt's, where information had been received that one of the ships of the line under commodore Hood, had fallen in with two French frigates and two transports with troops, and sent them to Barbadoes, where they had arrived.

The Spanish brig Alert and schooner Alpodore, from Carthage, bound to Washington, with dispatches respecting the differences between Spain and the United States, arrived at Port Royal yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Yesterday arrived the ship Maria, capt. Calvert, 33 days from Lisbon, and informs, that the ship Cleopatra, Blackiston, for this port, failed on the 9th June; that the Tace, Thomas, also for this port, was to sail on the 26th of June; that the ship Maria, for New-York failed in company with him on the 23d of June; and the schooner Hayward, for Baltimore, failed the day before.

The ship Delaware, Smith, for this port was to fail in ten days after captain Calvert.

Captain C. informs that a day or two before he failed, a British packet arrived, the captain of which mentioned the loss of two British frigates, one by capture, the other being driven ashore in a gale. He also mentioned the capture of a French frigate by the British, but the names of either is not remembered.

It was currently reported at Lisbon, that the French had taken and held possession of Bremen.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Dispatches from London arrived in Washington last Monday or Tuesday. They were immediately for-

warded by express to the president now at Monticello. It is rumoured in the city, that they bring official notice from the British government, that they intend to take possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana, and warning our government against paying the fifteen millions purchase money. It is waiting time to make comments on a report so vague and uncertain as the above, although it appears to have gained considerable credit. Should it be true our government will be involved in much perplexity.

Among the various effects of lightning, which have lately been published from various parts, none appear to have been more tremendous than the following, which happened in Charles county, Md. at an estate of John Tayloe, Esq; As a negro was driving four oxen, with a load of wheat, from the field to the stack-yard, the negro and oxen were all killed by a stroke of lightning, and the wheat and waggon set on fire and destroyed. The overseer was at no great distance, and witnessed the scene.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

Governor Claiborne, of the Mississippi territory, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for apprehending Sampson Mason and his associates, who have for sometime infested that territory, and have committed unparalleled outrages upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States.

From the Boston Palladium.

Spanish Navy.—As Spain will probably soon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the list of her navy will, at this time, be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occasions to refer thereto. This list is from one published by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favoured by a respected friend:

	AGGREGATE.			Total.
	Cadiz.	Ferrol.	Carthage.	
Navios	14	28	19	61
Frigates	23	11	9	42
Corbetas	6	2	1	9
Xabeques			7	7
Urcas	2	8	5	15
Bergantines	11	20	10	41
Paquebotes	5	3		8
Balandras	9	3		12
Goletas	8	6	7	21
Lugres	1		1	2
Galeras			2	2
				Total 220

From the Sciota Gazette.

Pleasant Township, state of Ohio,  
May 7, 1803.

On Monday last, about sunset, a horrid murder was committed on the body of Polly Maiony, a girl about 9 years of age, the circumstances of which are as follow: A certain John Rowe, late from Kentucky, and uncle by marriage to the girl; had obtained leave from her step-father, William Thomas, to let her go to his house and stay all night. They set out a little before sunset; they were both on foot—Rowe had an ax on his shoulder and a rope in his hand. About three quarters of a mile from where they set out, an aged woman met Rowe, and the girl was not with him; he spoke to the woman and passed on; he was on his way home on the country road, and had got about 20 rods beyond where the body was found, but the woman is confident that the body was not there then.

It appeared that soon after he met the woman he returned back to Thomas's fence and began to shout and smite the trees with his axe, crying out "Polly is killed and I am undone; I never shall get over it, &c." The distressed mother, almost frantic, took the road and out-ran her husband, who carried one of the children. Rowe kept with him. Thomas asked him how she got killed—Rowe said she fell off the horse across a log.—Thomas knowing he had no horse, asked what horse? Rowe said he did not know, he could not tell how she got killed. The out-cries of the mother drew a number of the neighbours together; about the same time that Thomas and Rowe came to the body, the mother said, oh John you have killed my child! On which he drew his knife and swore he would cut his own throat if she accused him; he, however, suffered her quietly to take the knife out of his hand. It was thought expedient to take Rowe into custody, and he was bound and kept beside the corpse in the woods, during the night.

After he was taken into custody he denied having any knowledge of the girl's having been with him, or of his going back to Thomas to tell of her death; When asked what induced him to turn back again; he said he knew nothing about it. The woman who met him on the road asked him if he remembered meeting her; he said he did but sometime after said he forgot it. When asked if he touched the girl, he said he did not. When asked what he thought when he found her, he said he was much surprised; but could give no account how he came to return. It is certain that he had been drinking, but it was not perceived upon him. Several circumstances concurred to prevent an inquest from being called. A number of respectable matrons were called to examine the body; they agreed that a rape had been committed or attempted upon her. To satisfy the numerous spectators, twelve men were sworn to examine her wounds and other circumstances relating to her death. It appeared to have been occasioned by a blow upon her right temple; there was an orifice which would have admitted a large penknife out of which it is supposed about a quart of blood issued; the wound seemed

rather a contusion than a puncture, as the continuity was destroyed on all sides of the orifice, though the skin remained whole. It was supposed that she was not killed where she was found, but the place could not be ascertained—there was some blood on the handle of his axe and some on his trousers.

He was committed to the gaol at Williamsburg, by Alexander Martin and Amos Ellis, justices of the peace. It was with regret we saw him led up to touch the body upon the stake, a ridiculous notion, that dead bodies and even dry bones would bleed afresh if touched by the murderer. The event was as any wise man in his senses would expect. Let us not, however, be too severe in censuring their credulity—our progress from ignorance to knowledge is but slow. Let the benevolent drop a tear of compassion over suffering innocence. Let the sons of lewdness take a timely warning, and learn to check the first motions of inordinate desire, and remember that lust, when it is conceived, bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death. Let those who are given to drunkenness, reflect upon the danger and misery to which they frequently expose themselves and connexions, by such acts of intemperance. Let us all attend to the ministrations of our Divine Teacher, to watch and pray lest we enter into temptation. And finally let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall!

Annapolis, August 4.

On Saturday the 23d of July last, at 3 o'clock P. M. three persons were employed to repair the walling of a well about nine miles from this city, one of whom, a black man, having descended about 35 feet, informed the others that the well could be repaired, and upon striking one of the stones about 20 feet of the wall fell in upon him, and a short time afterwards at least 10 feet more. The persons above naturally concluding the man must be dead, set out for Annapolis, intending to return on Monday to get him out. After their departure, the man in the well, on being called, was heard to answer. A messenger was immediately sent off for his comrades, to assist in removing the stones that had fallen in—they returned on Sunday morning about day-light, and, with great exertion and assistance, about half after one the man was taken out unhurt, complaining only of a little soreness.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorsey will serve his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly, if elected.

WE are authorized to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

THE ladies and gentlemen of UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, and its environs, are hereby respectfully intormed, that the Philadelphia and Baltimore company of Comedians, now performing at Annapolis, intend to offer them a few evenings entertainments. The pieces will be select, and every exertion made to render the undertaking worthy their patronage. The first performance will be

On Friday, August 12, 1803,  
at the Assembly-room, Upper-Marlborough,  
when will be presented a celebrated comedy, called

RECONCILIATION:

OR,

THE BIRTH DAY.

[Translated from the German, of Kotzbue.]

After which the musical entertainment of the

LOCK AND KEY.

The doors will be open at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock precisely.

\* \* No postponement on account of the weather.

Dissolved Partnership.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the partnership of WHEELER and SCOTT is 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.

FOUND adrift, at the mouth of Patuxco, and brought into Annapolis, a ROW BOAT, eighteen feet on the top, and fifteen feet long by the keel, the wooden ends forward knocked loose, a new boat, and nothing but her priming paint upon her.

JOHN BROWN.

Annapolis, August 1, 1803.

A Stray HORSE

WAS brought before me, this day, by WILLIAM JEFFERY, of Elk-Ridge Landing, a black HORSE COLT, 3 or 4 years old; no perceivable brand, and trots rather rough; and appears to be unbroke.

10<sup>00</sup> / 76 RICHD. HOPKINS.

The owner is hereby directed to come, prove property, and take him away.

WILLIAM JEFFERY,  
of Elk-Ridge Landing.