

by appropriating the revenues of that country to his own use.

Letters from Petersburg mention that his Imperial Majesty had received the news of the occupation of the electorate of Hanover by the French, which is said to have highly displeased him. The Russian fleet, to have highly displeased him. The Russian fleet, to have highly displeased him. The Russian fleet, to have highly displeased him.

The French had not taken possession of Hamburg or Bremen, and the British continued to blockade the Elbe.

August 31.

In a London paper of the 16th July the French government are said to be in such distress for money, that they have offered the house of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam, 12 per cent. to advance the 85 millions of livres which the United States have agreed to pay for Louisiana; but it has been declined under 13, and some say 15 per cent.

The hon. Edward Livingston, mayor of this city, has appointed Joseph Bailey, M. D. to be health officer of the port, in the room of Dr. Ledyard, deceased, until the pleasure of the council of appointment be declared thereon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

The Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of the 9th of July, says:—The brig Deane, capt. W. Deane, which arrived on Thursday from Kentucky, with a cargo of cotton, was built on the Allegany river, in Pennsylvania, and came down the river Ohio, into the Mississippi, having passed the great falls of the Ohio, and sailed a distance of nearly 3000 miles within the land. She is the first vessel which ever came to Europe from the western waters of the United States.

NORFOLK, August 20.

By captain Vickery, of the ship Thomas, 19 days from Gibraltar, we learn, that two days before his departure news was received that the island of Sicily and city of Messina were taken possession of by the British fleet under admiral Nelson. Toulon is blockaded by 9 sail of the line; 17 prizes have been sent into Gibraltar; the emperor of Morocco has formally demanded the Tripolitan admiral's ship, alleging that the Tripolitans had risen on the remainder of the crew, and carried her to Tripoli by force.

GEORGE-TOWN, August 10.

The fatal effects of the flux which rages with the utmost violence in this and the neighbouring countries, exhibits a very distressing scene; upwards of 500 persons, (it is thought) within a few weeks have been swept off; and in some parts more than two thirds of families have fallen a prey to this depopulating disorder. The following cure for this disease is extracted from an old Virginia paper; experience verifies the happy effects which the use of it has produced.

A cure for the flux.

Receipt 1. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldest cheese that can be got, scrape it very fine in a pint (or less) of new milk, which let be thickened with the best superfine flour, to the consistence of what is generally termed mush, which let be the patients constant diet till they find the flux inclining to stop, then work it off with any gentle purge: should they desist taking the medicine, too soon, and find the disorder returning, have recourse to it again, it will assuredly cure.

Receipt 2. Take the inner bark of a white oak spin or tree, of which make tea sweetened with the best double refined loaf sugar, which let be the patients constant drink, if it proves unpalatable dry the bark before a slow fire, and reduce it to fine powder, a small tea spoonful of which may be taken in a glass of good Port wine, warmed, in the morning fasting, and in the evening, observing to work it off as in the first receipt. This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and best suits those who through a depraved appetite cannot take the first medicine.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

The sloop *Maid*, (a constant trader from Philadelphia to Alexandria) arrived at Alexandria on the 29th inst. from Philadelphia. On his passage capt. Hand had one of his men impressed by a British 64 gun ship. The impressed man's name is David Mitchell, he was born near Philadelphia, and has a family consisting of a wife and children in that city, who, by this circumstance, are deprived of his industry, their only means of support.

The captain of the 64 was very minute in his inquiries of captain Hand, respecting Jerome Buonaparte.

BALTIMORE, September 1.

SPANISH WAR.

Captain Wood, who arrived at Boston, mentions, that at the time he sailed from Liverpool, a number of privateers, which had been some time ready for service, remained waiting to have their commissions enlarged so as to be authorised to capture Spanish, as well as Dutch and French vessels. Letters of marque and reprisal against Spanish vessels were momentarily expected to be granted; as the first consul would not consent to her neutrality, but had demanded the equipment of her fleet, which was of course, commenced. The British had made arrangement for the blockade of Cadix and Ferrol, and strengthened their

naval force in the Mediterranean under the dreaded Nelson.

September 2.

Doctor John Condit, late a representative in the congress of the United States from the state of New-Jersey, has been appointed by the vice-president of that state a senator in the next congress; in the room of Mr. Ogden, whose time expired the 4th of March last.

September 5.

Capitulation of the Army of Hanover.

By the *Pigou*, captain Collet, arrived at Philadelphia from London, in 37 days, intelligence is received down to the 22d July. The first article that strikes us is the surrender of the Hanoverian army. The following is the conclusion of *Mortier's* letter enclosing the capitulation.

"Citizen First Consul, the Hanoverian army were reduced to despair, they implored your clemency. I thought that, abandoned by their king, you would treat them with kindness. In the middle of the Elbe I concluded the annexed capitulation with gen. Walmoden. He signed it with bitterness of heart: you will there see his army lays down their arms; that his cavalry are to be dismounted, and to put into our hands nearly 1000 excellent horses. The soldiers returning to their homes will devote themselves to the labours of agriculture, and need give us no kind of uneasiness. They will be no longer under the orders of England.

Health and profound respect,
(Signed)

E. MORTIER.

"P. S. It would be difficult to describe to you the situation of the fine regiment of the king of England's guards, at the moment of their dismounting.

"The king of England having refused to ratify the convention of Sublingen, the first consul has been obliged to consider that convention as null. In consequence thereof lieutenant gen. Mortier, commander in chief of the French army, and his excellency count de Walmoden, commander in chief of the Hanoverian army, have agreed to the following capitulation, which shall be immediately executed, without being of a nature to be submitted to the ratification of the two governments.

Article I. The Hanoverian army shall lay down its arms: they shall be given up, with all its artillery, to the French army.

II. All the horses of the Hanoverian cavalry and artillery shall be given up to the French army, by one of the members of the states. A commissioner appointed by the commander in chief to that effect, shall be instantly sent to take an account of their state and number.

III. The Hanoverian army shall be disbanded; the troops shall repass the Elbe, and withdraw to their respective homes. They shall previously give their parole not to carry arms against France and her allies until after having been exchanged for those of equal rank by as many French military as may be taken by the English in the course of the present war.

IV. The Hanoverian generals and officers shall retire upon their parole to the places which they may choose for their abode, provided they do not depart from the continent. They shall keep their swords, and take away with them their horses, effects and baggage.

V. There shall be given to the commander in chief of the French army; with the least possible delay, a nominal list of all the individuals of whom the Hanoverian army is composed.

VI. The Hanoverian soldiers sent to their respective homes shall not be allowed to wear their uniforms.

VII. They shall be provided with subsistence until their return home, and forage shall also be granted to the horses of the officers.

VIII. The 16th and 17th articles of the convention of Sublingen shall be applicable to the Hanoverian army.

IX. The French troops shall immediately occupy that part of the electorate of Hanover situated in the county of Launenbourg.

Signed, by duplicate, on the Elbe, this 5th of July, the 11th year of the French republic.

Lieutenant-general, commander in chief of the French army.

ED. MORTIER.

Marshal Count DE WALMODEN.

Annapolis, September 8.

We are authorized to state that Dr. Archibald Dorley 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.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES STEWART, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

MARY STEWART, Administratrix.

September 7, 1803. J. G. Sparrow

MRS. KEETS'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON Monday the first of August, the young ladies of Mrs. Keets's boarding school, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, were examined in reading, English grammar, French, arithmetic, and geography. Each young lady produced a specimen of her writing, with questions and solutions, in different and difficult rules of arithmetica. They read with a degree of animation which surprised and pleased the company, and equally evinced the attention of the teachers and their own application.

There was a number of persons present, all of whom professed themselves highly gratified by their prompt and accurate answers to the numerous questions proposed in English grammar and the French language. They concluded with a perfect explanation of the geography of North-America, particularly of the United States.

We, whose names are undersigned, were witnesses of the pleasing and animating scene, and declare that the utmost merit is equally due to Mrs. Keets, Mr. Pairo, and the young ladies.

JAMES KENT,
JOHN DAMES,
PERRY E. NOEL,
JOHN HACKETT.

Centreville, August 12, 1803.

Mrs. Keets and Mr. Pairo respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and the public in general, that they will open a BOARDING SCHOOL in that city on Monday the 2d of January, 1804, provided twenty-five ladies, as boarders, can be procured by subscription, previous to the 20th of October next.

Mrs. Keets will teach reading, writing, the English grammar, and needle work. Mr. Pairo will teach the French language, (Latin and German if required) arithmetic, geography, astronomy, use of the globes, and music.

If the above testimony of Mrs. Keets's and Mr. Pairo's abilities should not be considered as a sufficient recommendation, Mrs. Keets can produce a number of recommendatory letters from the parents and guardians of those young ladies she has had under her care as vouchers of her strict attention to the morals, improvement, and accommodation of her pupils.

Mr. Pairo can also produce testimonials of his character and abilities; he is a German gentleman, educated at one of the principal universities in that country; he is of French extraction, and has resided a considerable time in Paris, which circumstance enables him to understand and speak the French language as his mother tongue; he has been in the habit of teaching eight years, and from the satisfaction he has already given, flatters himself that he shall be deemed worthy the encouragement of the public.

Application may be made to Mr. Neth and capt. Thomas, Annapolis, or Mrs. Keets, near Centreville, Queen-Anne's county, Maryland.

In CHANCERY, September 6, 1803.

Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale, vs.

Osborn Sprigg, Corbin Sprigg, Thomas Sprigg, William Sprigg, and others, heirs of Joseph Sprigg, and the heirs of William Lansdale.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate in Saint-Mary's county, for the payment of the debts of William Lansdale, deceased; the bill states, that the said real estate was sold by Joseph Sprigg to the said William Lansdale, that the purchase money hath been paid, and that the said Joseph Sprigg hath departed this life without having conveyed the said land, and that the said Osborn, Corbin, Thomas, and William Sprigg reside out of the State of Maryland; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the last day of the present month, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the last Tuesday of January next, to shew cause why there should not be a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of capt. JOHN BATTEE, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. It is therefore requested, that all persons who have any manner of claim whatever against the said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any manner to the estate to make payment, to

LUCY BATTEE, Executrix.

September 7, 1803. J. G. Sparrow

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, may be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.