

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, May 24, 1804.

LITTLE respect having been paid to his former notice, the subscriber again earnestly calls on all persons indebted to him for their respective balances. He hopes to be excused, should inattention to this request oblige him to resort to compulsory measures, which necessity will compel him to pursue.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Two counterfeit 100 Dollar Notes, (says the Federal Gazette of Tuesday,) of the Office of Discount and Deposit, Baltimore, were this day detected at the bank of Baltimore. The plate and signatures are well executed. The date, the president's name, (John Swan,) and the numbering, are somewhat clumsy, particularly the latter, which is very much so, and is the only means by which a detection can be easily made. The paper is tolerable good.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

IMPORTANT.

By the politeness of captain Calvert, of the ship Maria, arrived last night from Cadiz, we are favoured with a copy of the following important letter from commodore Preble to John Gavino, Esq; our consul.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, Syracuse Harbour, Feb. 7, 1804.

JOHN GAVINO, Esq; Consul of the United States.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to announce to you the pleasing intelligence of the capture and destruction of the Tripoline frigate of 40 guns, late the United States frigate Philadelphia, by the United States ketch Intrepid, of 4 guns and 70 men, commanded by capt. Decatur, of the Enterprize, who volunteered his services on the occasion. It is to be regretted that she was so situated, that it was impossible to have brought her out.

On the night of the 3d January, the brig Syren, captain Stuart, and ketch Intrepid, of 4 guns, fitted for the purpose, and commanded by captain Decatur, with seventy volunteers, from the squadron, sailed for Tripoli, with orders to burn the frigate in that harbour. They this day returned, having executed my orders much to my satisfaction.

On the night of the 16th ult. captain Decatur entered the harbour of Tripoli, with the ketch, laid her along side the frigate, and in a gallant and officer-like manner, boarded and carried her against all opposition. After gaining complete possession, he proceeded to fire her with success, and left her in a blaze, in which she continued until she was totally consumed. He had none killed and only one wounded. The Tripolitans had between 20 and 30 men killed on the deck. One large boat load made their escape, some men ran below and perished in the flames; but the greater part jumped overboard. She was moored close to the batteries, with all her guns loaded, and two of their corfairs full of men, lay within half musket shot of her. A fire was kept up on the ketch by the batteries, bashaw's cattle and corfairs. Not a musket or pistol was fired by our men, every thing was settled by the sword.

The Syren anchored without the harbour to cover the retreat of the Ketch, and sent her boats to assist, but unfortunately they did not arrive in season, as the business was accomplished, and the Ketch on her way out, before the boats met her. Had they got in sooner, it is probable some of the Tripolitan corfairs would have shared the fate of the frigate.

Very respectfully, I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD PREBLE.

Captain Calvert informs, that a demand had been made of the Tripolitan government, by the emperor of Russia, for the enlargement of the crew of the Philadelphia frigate.

From a late Barbadoes paper.

The Osprey, captain Younghusbands, fell in on the 24th inst. about 150 leagues to windward, with the French private ship of war La Egyptienne, 36 guns and 250 men, which, notwithstanding her superiority of force, the Osprey engaged with the greatest gallantry for several hours, and with such considerable effect that the enemy at length gave up the contest, and being a remarkably fast sailer sought for safety in flight.—In this, however, they were completely frustrated, for although the Osprey, as well as the enemy, was much injured in the action, and could not pursue her, his majesty's ship Hippomenes, captain Shipley, being informed of the course of the enemy, and soon after descriing her, came up with her after a chase of fifty-four hours, and a running fight of three, demanding of her instantly to strike, which she did without the least hesitation, being already too well experienced in the dreadful havoc of British thunder. The enemy was fitted out at Bourdeaux, and had taken thirteen prizes on the present cruise, one of which, the Reliance, the Hippomenes retook, and with La Egyptienne, brought in here on Thursday. She is a very old vessel, but well found and a remarkable fast sailer; and had not captain Shipley gallantly accomplished, what the intrepidity of captain Younghusbands spiritedly attempted, she might have proved very dangerous in these seas.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings in each state, shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all records and exemplifications of office books, which are or may be kept in any public office of any state, not appertaining to a court, shall be proved or admitted in any other court or office in any other state, by the attestation of the keeper of the said records or books, and the seal of his office thereunto annexed, if there be a seal; together with a certificate of the presiding justice of the court of the county or district, as the case may be, in which such office is or may be kept; or of the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor or the keeper of the great seal of the state, that the said attestation is in due form and by the proper officer; and the said certificate, if given by the presiding justice of a court, shall be further authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the said court, who shall certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the said presiding justice is duly commissioned and qualified; or if the said certificate be given by the governor, the secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal of the state in which the said certificate is made. And the said records and exemplifications, authenticated as aforesaid, shall have such faith and credit given to them in every court and office within the United States, as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the state from whence the same are or shall be taken.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall apply as well to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices of the respective territories of the United States, and countries subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as to the public acts, records, office books, judicial proceedings, courts and offices of the several states.

Approved and signed, March 27, 1804.

The French frigate Perseuivante, was spoken April 7th, near Cape Finistere—had made three prizes.

LOUIS XVIII.

In a late European paper appears the following particulars relative to Buonaparte's demand from the Prussian court on the subject of Louis XVIII.

A private letter from Berlin, dated March 10, says, "Citizen La Forest, the French minister at our court, received a courier from Paris on the 2d inst. and immediately went to the hotel of count Haugwitz, where he remained for nearly three hours, and soon afterwards Haugwitz demanded and obtained an audience of the king, and when it was over informed the French minister of his return, who, though it was late in the evening, called upon our minister again, and afterwards dispatched the courier back to Paris. The next day another French courier arrived, and had another conference with our minister, who had another audience of his sovereign, and afterwards conferred with the French minister, who again sent away the second courier within ten hours after his arrival. These transactions and this bustle caused many inquiries to be made in our diplomatic circles, and the rumours were as various as uncertain. Since that time, four more French couriers have arrived, and it is commonly believed, that Buonaparte has demanded some severe measures with regard to Louis XVIII, who yet resides at Warsaw; and that our government has refused the demand. What it is, we know not; but report says, that Buonaparte has demanded, that Louis XVIII, should be given up as implicated in the late pretended conspiracy; whilst other reports say, that he has only required the inspection of the papers of the exiled monarch, and that he may be confined in some Prussian fortrefs, until a peace with England. This letter, tho' written in a cautious style, indicates both the pretensions of the usurper, and the opinion he has of the counsellors of his Prussian majesty, when he dares to insult a legal sovereign with a demand so humiliating, so offensive, so contrary to the laws of humanity, of hospitality; a demand so pertinent and so cruel, which if acquiesced in, would make one king the accomplice of a regicide in the murder of another. In better times when princes were less selfish, and their ministers less corrupt, such a demand would have been regarded as a declaration of war, and every crowned head would have armed in the defence of an unfortunate monarch, whom no man can reproach with a vice, whose virtues are as manifest as his misfortunes, and who, from our private but authentic information, we know was a stranger to the proceedings of Georges as well as of the plans of Pichegru, and of the sentiments of Moreau.

"We have seen persons who left Warsaw last month, and they positively assert that Louis XVIII, who resides there under the name of Count de Lille, seldom leaves his house, but when he goes to church, sees no other company but his relatives, or those French noblemen who have united their destiny with his own, and that he is chiefly occupied with domestic attentions to his unfortunate niece, the Dutchess of Angouleme, the daughter of the royal martyr, Louis XVI. Even the Prussian generals, prejudiced as they are in favour of Buonaparte, pay that respect to the virtues of Louis XVIII, which they owe to his rank."

From the American of yesterday.

Arrived at the Fort last evening, the ship Augusta, captain Clark, from Liverpool, which he left on the 15th ultimo.

Captain Clark states, that it was reported at Liverpool just before he sailed, that George III. had relapsed, and died very suddenly; and that Moreau, Pichegru, &c. had been removed from Paris to the interior of France.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated May 20, 1804.

The Congress, captain Rodgers, is now dropping down the Eastern Branch. She will be followed, it is said, to-morrow by the John Adams, capt. Chauncey; and on Wednesday by the Essex, capt. James Barron, and in the course of the week by the President, commodore Barron, and the Constellation, captain Campbell. They will rendezvous at Hampton, and sail thence in Squadron. Your's, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

WHEREAS JOSEPH MCENEY, collector of the county tax of Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the commissioners of the tax for the said county, the following list of lands and lots of ground in said county, on which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Table listing names of persons, names of lands, and amount of tax. Includes entries for John Brown, Eagle's Tower, Valentine Brown, etc.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid to the said collector within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the said lands and lots of ground, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

May 14, 1804.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 29th instant:

ONE negro man, taken as the property of John H. Stone, Esq; to satisfy a debt due George Sanks.

J. E. TILLY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 23, 1804.

WAS committed to the gaol of Prince-George's county, on the 3d instant, a negro boy who says his name is WILL, and that he belongs to Miss KITTY TAYLOR, near Bryan-town, in Charles county; he appears to be about eighteen years old; being nearly naked his cloaths cannot be described; he is about five feet two inches high, quite black.

ALEXIUS BOONE, Sheriff of Prince-George's county. May 22, 1804.