

THE STOCK DOVE

LONELY on the leafless bough, Far from notice, far from noise, She the Stock-Dove, bird of woe! Mourning for her absent joys: Mark that heaving, broken sigh— What expression to that moan! Language cannot reach so high— Nature it is all thy own. She is telling all her care— How the cruel sportsman came, Spoiled her of her true love dear, By the morning's early beam. O the anguish of her heart! Never shall she see him more!— Plaintive thus she sits apart, Telling all her sorrows o'er.

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, between the hours of one and two o'clock, at M'Goy's tavern, (known by the name of Spurrier's) on Elk-Ridge, the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of the late William Hammond, of the city of Annapolis, deceased, and mortgaged by him to the late Joseph Clarke, viz:

ADDITION to Champion Forest, The Vice, one undivided seventh part of two third parts of a tract of land called Support.

The above lands are so well known that they need no description. They are worth the attention of any person disposed to vest his money in real property. A plot of them may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 17, South Gay-street.

The terms of sale are, 1-8 of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sales by the chancellor, and the residue in 9, 12 and 18 months, from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest until paid. The purchaser to give bond with security for the purchase money; no conveyance to be made until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

SL. CHASE, jun. Trustee.

November 26.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 28th day of December next, at the late dwelling place of Charles Merrikin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, men, women and children, stock of all kinds, farming utensils, and a variety of household furniture; also, corn, fodder, wheat and rye. The said property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

WILLIAM MERRIKIN, Adm'r.

THE subscriber also requests those who have claims against the said estate to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to

WILLIAM MERRIKIN, Adm'r.

November 27, 1807.

State of Maryland; to wit:

THEODORE R. S. BOYCE, of Anne-Arundel county, having applied to me in the recess of the court, by petition, praying the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Theodore R. S. Boyce having satisfied me that he has resided the two years preceding his application within the state of Maryland; and having, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, produced to me the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts owing by him; it is thereupon ordered, that the said Theodore R. S. Boyce, by having a copy of this order inserted in Mr. Green's paper, at Annapolis, for three months next succeeding the date hereof, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne-Arundel county court, at Annapolis, on the third Monday in April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts.

Given under my hands, in Anne-Arundel county, the 16th of November, 1807.

HENRY RIDGELY, one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland.

For Sale, or to Rent.

THE subscriber will sell, or rent, his house in this city. He will also dispose of, at private sale, his furniture, and a carriage and a pair of horses, together or separately.

WILLIAM KILTY.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ship Messenger, capt. Jamieson, from Greenock, has arrived at New-York, in 25 days. By this arrival, London dates have been furnished down to the 4th of November, and Greenock dates down to the 7th. Upon a hasty perusal of the New-York papers, their contents cannot be considered of great importance; the only articles interesting to Americans, and of moment, are, the advices given by our consular agents in France and Holland to all American consignees, to send off their vessels with the utmost dispatch. The British editors ascribe this measure to a desire of Buonaparte to force us into a war with Great-Britain. Whatever could have predicated this advice from our minister at Paris to our consular agents, we are at present unable to say, will unfold the cause.

Mr. Munroe and Mr. Rose had both left London, to embark for America. The British had evacuated the island of Zealand, and a principal part of the expedition was in contemplation to be put under the command of Sir Sidney Smith. Two meetings had been held at Sheffield, to take into consideration the subject of petitioning the throne to exercise its royal prerogative, for the speedy restoration of peace, which after some discussion was postponed. The Toulon fleet was said to be at sea, its object not known, but conjectured to be a junction with the Spanish fleet in Cadiz, or the Russian fleet in the Archipelago. Admiral Stanhope's division was said to be ordered out in pursuit of them. A declaration of war had been issued by Denmark against England—Russia had declined renewing the commercial treaty with Great-Britain, but had taken no step indicative of open hostilities. The English factors at Lisbon were returning home in consequence of the approach of the French to the frontier of Portugal. The Prince Regent had not failed for the Brazils by the latest accounts—Louis the 18th arrived at Yarmouth on the 29th October, his visit was supposed to be connected with some new continental project, and not induced by the want of an asylum.

LONDON, October 28.

The furniture, plate and other equipage of Mr. Munroe, were sent off on Tuesday, to the London docks. It is expected that his excellency, and Mr. Rose, will both leave town this day. They are to sail in the same vessel for America.

October 29.

The object of Mr. G. H. Rose's mission to America is, it is said, to continue the negotiation which has been suspended for the present on account of the limited nature of the powers vested in Messrs. Munroe and Pinkney. Mr. Rose goes out with ample instructions, and will have the advantage of negotiating directly with the government of the U. States.

By the same conveyance that brought the Dutch papers, from which we yesterday gave extracts, a number of private letters were received, dated the 17th instant. They contain, however, nothing of political importance, if we except the following circular letter, addressed by the American consulate, at Amsterdam, to the merchants of that city, of which the following is a copy:

"I have to request, that you would hasten the departure of any American vessels which may be to your address, with all expedition.

(Signed) S. BOURNE, American consulate.

Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1807.

The letters which allude to the above, state, that the American consul received his instructions from general Armstrong, at Paris, with an explanation that he was led to the measure from the consideration, that, as it was known to be the intention of the French to act upon the decree of the 21st Nov. 1805, with the utmost rigour, there was every reason to suppose that England would retaliate, and would soon order that all vessels found coming from, or going to, such ports as were under the influence of the French, would be deemed legal capture.

But some of the letters give no credit to the reason assigned for the consul's communication, but state, that Buonaparte, having attempted to promote a rupture between the British and American governments, which he is apprehensive will be averted in spite of all his efforts, has threatened the Americans with hostilities.

Which of these is the true cause for the notice that has been given to the American merchants in Holland, we cannot decide, but the first is liable to doubt, for if the conduct of Great-Britain, either real or probable, had excited any apprehension that the American vessels would be seized by us, in that case, the communication of our intentions would have been conveyed to Amsterdam, not by the American ambassador at Paris, but by the American ambassador at London. Nor is the second reason satisfactory. America has shown no disposition to court the friendship of this country at the expense of a rupture with France. It is evident, therefore, that whatever may be the subject of dispute between Buonaparte and America, it is a dispute that relates to themselves exclusively, and that affects the vital or which is the same thing with them, the trading interest of the latter country. In fact, if America is disposed to quarrel with France, the mere decree of Buonaparte against her commerce is cause amply sufficient, without looking to the consequences likely to ensue from that decree on the part of England.

The false letters mention that grounds of dissent faction begin to appear between France and Russia, but do not mention what these grounds are, if they do not exist they soon will. Napoleon's plan for rounding the territories of his newly created kingdoms cannot be executed without cutting and carving upon parts and parcels belonging to Russia. He will acquire what he can by negotiation, and when Russia becomes tired of giving, will take what he wants by force. They must quarrel sooner or later, especially about the southern boundaries of the Russian empire.

November 3.

A Danish war appears to be inevitable. It is confidently asserted, that the Danish minister is recalled, and that the Crown Prince absolutely refuses to hold any conference whatever with Mr. Metzy. The master of a ship, bound to St. Petersburg, which passed the Sound on the 16th ult. writes that Danish pilots were not to be obtained, and that he was compelled, in consequence, to proceed without. He states also, that the buoys in the ground had been removed.

His majesty's ship Narcissus is arrived in the Channel, with a fleet under convoy from Oporto, which place they left on the 15th ult. and have on board most of the English Factory, being warned by the Prince Regent to leave the country, in consequence of French troops being hourly expected to march into Portugal. The accounts in the Paris papers of the 16th, stating that the Prince Regent had failed for the Brazils, thus proves, as we conjectured, to have been without foundation.

November 3.

Louis the 18th and suit landed yesterday at Yarmouth, in consequence of orders to the collector of the customs at that port, brought down from the secretary of state's office by Mr. Rose, Mr. Canistot, private secretary, and the hon. Mr. Digot. The illustrious visitors will, we understand, proceed to Holywood House. There is something so extravagant in the idea of his majesty coming here, as his own ambassador, and without any previous communication with our court, to engage the British government for the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, most people are inclined to treat it as a fabrication, for the purpose of injuring his cause, and completely extinguishing any little ray of hope that may have remained of that once brilliant prospect. A private letter from Paris, in our preceding columns, shews that the public mind in that city is perfectly reconciled to the new order of things, and in such case, England, though possessed of the power, which she has not, has no right to interfere with the internal government of France.

We have heard it rumoured, that government are about to declare war, not only against the Danes, but also against Tuscany, Ragusa, Naples, Seven Islands, and all other states and ports in possession of France or her allies, in the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas.

Russia has unequivocally refused to enter into any negotiation with this country for a renewal of the treaty of commerce. Letters from Petersburg of the 6th of the last month, assert that our ambassador had directed sir Stephen Sharpe to inform British merchants, that he had invited the Russian government to enter into a negotiation for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, to which invitation the minister Romanzow had replied, "that he must decline, under existing circumstances, entering into any negotiation." As a treaty of commerce would at least be beneficial to Russia as to this country, the balance of trade being in her favour, her refusal cannot but be considered as a symptom of an unfriendly disposition towards us.

PORTSMOUTH, October 30.

Sailed the Statira frigate, capt. Bromley, for Yarmington, to take Mr. W. H. Rose on board for America. She cannot sail from thence till the wind shifts, and it is now S. W.

DOVER, October 31.

A gentleman landed with dispatches for Mr. Munroe, the American ambassador here.

YARMOUTH, October 28.

Arrived, the Africane frigate with lord Cathcart and suit, and 150 transports, with troops, stores, &c. and a fleet of ships of war from Copenhagen. All the troops, ships and stores have now arrived.

BOURDEAUX, Oct. 15, 1807, 10 o'clock P. M.

William Lee, Esq; American consul in this city has received a letter from general Armstrong, desiring him to advise all masters of vessels to quit this port as short a time as possible. The like advice it is said, have been given to the consuls at the other sea-ports. Buonaparte will have no neutrals—Americans will have to fight for or against him.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the Judges of Baltimore county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of an act of insolvency, of this state, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplement thereto, passed in 1806, to relieve me from individual debts as well as from those contracted under the firm of Sotheren and Dunn, which I am unable to pay.

JOHN SOTHEREN

ANNAPOLIS:

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