

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1810.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to say, that Colonel JOHN FRANCIS MERCER will serve as the representative of this District, in Congress, if his fellow-citizens shall think proper to elect him.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to state, that Dr. JOSEPH KENT is the Republican candidate to represent this district in the 12th Congress.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. WILLIAM WREMS, is a candidate to represent this county, in the next General Assembly.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to state that HENRY BILLS will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, for Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to say, that ZACHARIAH SWALL will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, for Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to state that WILLIAM MARRIOTT will serve, if elected, as a delegate to the next General Assembly, for Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized to say, Doctor ANTHONY WYATT is a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, as delegate to the next general assembly.

NOTICE.

WE are requested to inform the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that RICHARD HALL EDWARD, will serve as a delegate for said county in the next General Assembly, if elected.

NOTICE.

WE are authorized and requested to say that NILEMON LLOYD CHEW will be a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates, for Anne-Arundel county, at the next election.

FRENCH DECREE.

JULY 1810.

Thirty American vessels may import into France—cotton, fish, oil, dye-wood, salt, cochineal, skins and furs.

They may export wine, brandy, silk, linen, cloth, jewels, and other produce of our manufactures.

They cannot sail from any other ports than Charleston and New-York; and they will bring a Gazette of the day of their departure, (that is, an American Gazette) besides a certificate of the origin from the French consul, in which there will be a sentence in cyphers.

The French merchants who send for these Americans, must prove that they are in partnership with the heads of the manufactures of Paris, Rouen, and other cities.

NASHVILLE, AUG. 21.

By a gentleman from the Muscle Shoals, we have learned, that Capt. James M'Donald and captain John Regan's companies arrived at the Rifle Camp, a few miles above the mouth of Elk river, from the command near Natchez. They are at present under the command of Major John Fulmer; but Colonel Purdy from Highwaller is expected there in a few days, with all the garrison and stores at Highwaller, as that fort was about to be evacuated. The object for assembling soldiers at the Rifle Camp is conjectured to be two-fold; first to remove intruders on the Indian lands, and secondly to open a road to the Tombigbee to effect the first object. Lieutenant Thomas Simley has left notices at several public places among the settlers, requiring them to move off by the 15th of Dec. next, otherwise the military were ordered to drive them off at the point of the bayonet. The second object is not directly known, but it is the general impression of the best informed officers that such will be their employment in the spring. And for ourselves we do not but wish the soldiers were employed that way, as it is the only profitable service they can render the U. States.

There may be another object in sending the detachment of the army to this place. The claims of the army have been too insolent lately—these blue coats will make them some-thing conder.

BOSTON, SEPT. 11.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Tucker, who arrived at Marblehead on Sunday, was in Boston yesterday. He informs that the captives of American vessels taken by French privateers, & who were at Bayonne,

had compromised with the captors, and that the compromises had been ratified by the council of prizes at Paris. The terms were in some instances half the vessel and half the proceeds of the cargo; in some the whole of the vessel and half the cargo. There were no better terms; but in some cases where an estimated sum had been agreed to be given to the captain for his half, by the reduction in the value of merchandise, it had been nearly the whole that the cargo sold for.

There had been no change favourable to American property which had been long sequestered. It was all advertised for sale; the sale to commence on the 1st of August, and to continue daily till completed.

Several vessels arrived in Spanish ports direct from America, after the suspension of the non-intercourse law. They had all been sequestered, and remained so.

There had been a report some days previous to the sailing of capt. T. that general Armstrong had effected some arrangement with the French government; and the report was renewed the day of his sailing. It was said, that American vessels were to be admitted in French ports with the produce of the soil & industry of the U. States, excepting tobacco. There was no talk of the general's coming home. Mr. Lee had failed for this country on a visit, leaving his family in France, and a deputy consul at Bourdeaux. Mr. L. failed 18 days before capt. T.

A great number of troops had marched through Bayonne into Spain—and 45,000 fresh troops from the north were passing. They were well clothed & appeared cheerful, expecting much booty. It was calculated that the French had lost in 6 months in Spain, by disease and the sword, nearly 100,000 men. Great numbers of Spanish prisoners had been brought through Bayonne. They were used very ill; the English prisoners, on the contrary, had no cause to complain of their treatment.

The Spring Bird brought despatches for the French consul.

FROM PORTUGAL.

The following is a particular account of the skirmish which has given rise to the reports of grand engagements, the defeat of general Crawford, and the death of lord Wellington.

LISBON, JULY 31.

The news from the frontiers of Portugal, are glorious for the arms of our country: a great part of the prognostic that we published some time ago begins to be verified, that is, that the Portuguese troops would not disband & disperse, when the enemy should charge them, and that there would not be renewed among us such scenes as happened at Belchite and Ocana. And the truth of it appears, & will remain for ever memorable in the annals of Portuguese glory, in the engagement of the 24th, at Coa; the following is a recapitulation of the events of that day, collected from accounts of some private letters.

General Loison, at the head of from 6 to 7000 men, 3000 of which were cavalry, attacked Ponte, where the allies under the command of general Crawford were fortified, to the number of from 4 to 5000 men with a few pieces of artillery, and 2 howitzers; the attack was executed with rapidity with a detachment of cavalry, in such a manner that the centres nearest to the enemy, could not make their signals in time, nor was the artillery able to play with much effect: therefore the battle was decided a *l'arme blanche*; (with the sword, the sabre and the bayonet;) the English and the battalion of chasseurs of Villa Real, with our regiment No. 9, performed great fetes of arms; so that though the enemy had attacked with an extraordinary impetuosity, they saw their fury checked, and having suffered considerably, they desisted from their endeavours to force the passage of Ponte, which they left strewed with the dead. They repeated three times the attack, and were as many times repulsed with great loss; we experienced some loss on our part, owing principally to the ardour of our troops, who in the last attack pursued the enemy very closely, daring to break through them; in which they sustained the greatest loss of their fire. The French lost from 7 to 800 men; our loss is not more than 373 to 377 soldiers, and 25 officers of all grades. We took a number of prisoners, and it is said that many deserters came on our side.

This is a specimen of the campaign opened on our frontiers: the enemy must perceive by this, they cannot gain an inch of our ground, without its being stained with their blood.—Rather die a thousand times than admit the chains of a tyrant, who at the same time that he sheds our innocent blood, affects to desire to render us happy by compulsion. May the blood of the Martyrs of the country shed on the 24th, render the Deity propitious to us and join in the justice of the cause that we defend. By all these movements and operations of the enemy, principally by the obstinacy it manifested in causing our great advanced corps to repass Coa, it may be inferred that the place of Almeida, will be besieged by them;—and perhaps it is now invested, which they could not as long as our troops should remain beyond

Coa. In regard to that place, we know that it is in the best state of defence possible; it has plenty of provisions, ammunition, a full garrison, sufficient to make a long resistance; The Marshal of Engineers, Matthias Jole Dias Axedo, had made certain repairs that it wanted with zeal and wisdom that characterize this Chief; afterwards Brigadier Cox, an officer on whom much reliance is placed, took the command of it; therefore we expect that it will be bravely defended, and with advantage; especially when the allied army is in the vicinity, ready to annoy at every moment the besiegers; and take advantage of any good opportunity that should offer.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 11.

On the 8th inst. were drowned at Maimaroneck, in the county of West Chester, Miss Elsie Titford and Anne Titford, the eldest and youngest surviving daughters of Doctor Isaac Titford, formerly of this city. These little girls, with two others younger than themselves, had gone to a mill-pond about half a mile from the main road, for the purpose of amusing themselves in catching fish. The Miss Titfords, it seems, went on a small rock which projects a few feet from the bank into the pond. By some accident, the youngest (who was about 12 years of age) slipped into the water, the elder immediately endeavoured to help her sister out, but in the attempt was drawn in herself; as soon as their young companions discovered that the Miss Titfords, owing to the steepness of the rock, could not get out and that they could afford them no assistance, they ran with all possible haste to the house of the Miss Budds; but before assistance could arrive, the Miss Titfords had become exhausted, and sunk. They were, however, in a short time raised, and taken to the house of the Miss Budds, where every possible effort which medical skill could devise or humanity suggest, was attempted to restore them to life but in vain. Thus suddenly cut off in the bloom of health and youth; this awful event produced among their relations and friends, a scene of distress which the heart of sensibility may easily conceive, but which no language can describe. May God in his mercy assuage their grief and give them consolation.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Carthagena, Aug. 11, 1810.

As the occurrences in this country are becoming every day more interesting to an American, I send you enclosed a publication of Santa Fe, the capital of the kingdom of Granada, and another of this city, by which you may see that Juntas of Government have been established in the various provinces; and in conformity with the general sentiment & opinions they will soon declare themselves independent of the regency at Cadiz, imitating the example of Caracas. The vice king at Santa Fe was first nominated president of the Junta, but remained such only for a few hours, for conducting himself in the same manner he had been used to do before, (and which, I suppose, was expected) he and his vice-queen, (an intriguing woman) and his particular counsellors, were made prisoners, and are kept for trial. The vice-king is very odious on account of the arbitrary excesses & oppressions, as well as unjust exactions, he is accused of.

It is interesting to a person of any observation to see a people which had been tied down for ages, and had been studiously kept in darkness, awakening to liberty: their state fully resembles the state of infancy, trying to stand and being afraid—falling and getting up again—and often disagreeing in opinion about things which are plain and evident. Still, among the natives are many men of intelligence and good information and genius; and I have heard them complain, that the government here had prohibited instruction in those branches of the law which teach the rights and duties of man and of the community. Most difficult will it be to overcome the bad habits to which they have been accustomed for so long a time, and those prejudices, imbibed from their earliest years. The Inquisition, being obnoxious to the well informed among the natives, it is supposed, will be done away, and this iron rampart of darkness being removed, it is to be hoped, that truth and sound principles will gradually find admittance. America appears more favourable to such reforms than the old European countries;—the dictates of nature, are more followed in this wide extended and thinly peopled region; and it appears, that, as in the physical world the light progresses from East to West, it has been so disposed by Divine Providence, that similar operations and effects will take place in the moral and intellectual world.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on Muddy Creek, on the night of the 9th inst. a BLACK HORSE, six years old, about 13 hands high; he has two white spots on his back. The above reward will be given for said horse if brought to the subscriber. JOSEPH TIDINGS. Sept. 17, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed out of the court of appeals for the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to sale, on FRIDAY, the 21st Sept. instant, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of Richard Hall, of Edward, to a tract of land whereon he now resides, called Middle plantation, containing three hundred and thirty acres, situate on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about ten or twelve miles from the city of Annapolis: Seized and taken as the property of said Richard Hall, of Edward, at the suit of Cornelia Lansdale, executrix of Thomas Lansdale, for the use of Edward Hall, West river. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms Cash.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County.

Sept. 10, 1810.

John Wells,

Druggist & Apothecary,

HAS just received a fresh supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c. warranted to be of a superior quality, and he will engage to sell every article as low as they can be purchased in Baltimore; among his assortment he has a quantity of Genuine American Castor Oil, which he can afford to sell at a very reduced price.

ALSO

a trunk of Ladies MOROCCO SLIPPERS, handsomely selected, and of the latest fashion.

Sept. 11, 1810.

Literary Article.

HISTORY OF PRINTING.

THIS work, by the senior Mr. Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts, is now completed at the press. As no opportunity was given to those gentlemen who wished to be supplied with these volumes to engage them by subscription; and as many, particularly printers & booksellers, in various parts of the continent, have expressed a desire to possess copies this is to request those who are inclined to become purchasers, to send their names to Frederick and Samuel Green, in Annapolis, by the 30th day of September next ensuing, when a return will be made to the publisher of the work in Boston, and the number of copies which may, by that time be engaged, will be immediately forwarded to said Greens.

Among many curious and interesting articles relative to printing: &c. these volumes contain an account of ancient manuscript books, and the method of bookmaking before the discovery of printing—of illuminations by the scribes—of ancient and modern engraving and paper making—of the practice of printing in China—of the discovery and dispersion of the art in Europe, with a brief account of ancient printers, and a list of the first who practised the art in Europe, Asia, Africa and America—ancient Colophons used by printers—the introduction of printing into the various parts of the United States, and the colonies of foreign nations in America—a biographical sketch of all the printers in the English colonies from the first settlement of each colony to the period of the revolution—memoirs of prosecutions for libels—an account of all the newspapers that were published before the revolution; and a list of all that are now printed in the United States, with a calculation of the number circulated annually—an account of paper mills and the quantity of paper supposed to be manufactured yearly—new invented printing presses, with a description of one called the patent circular press, calculated to carry six or more forms, and to be worked by water or by means of a horse, of which a successful experiment has lately been made from the model of the inventors in Boston. In these volumes are interspersed anecdotes of printers, &c. and many particulars not before published relating to the history of the country, and others which aided in bringing forward the revolution. To which is added an account of all the booksellers in the colonies, now the United States, from the first settlement of the country to the year 1775.

The work is in two volumes 8vo. containing 1060 pages, well printed on vellum paper, and has five plates; one of which is a fac simile of the first article known to be printed in Europe by the discoverer of the Art of Printing; two are fac similes of the printing types first used in England, another represents cylindrical printing presses, accompanied by a description of them; the fifth is an Indian Gazette. The price of the two volumes in boards, is six dollars; or six dollars seventy-five cents, handsomely bound, Calf, gilt, seven dollars fifty cents.

As a small edition only of this work is published, no more copies can be forwarded than may be actually engaged by the time above mentioned.