

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1810.

[No. 3325.]

Public Sale.

Friday the 19th day of October next, will be offered, by the subscriber, at public sale, at Mr. Moore's store, in Charles county, the following tracts of land, viz. LATIMER'S FOREST, Latimer's Second Addition, The Widow's Hardship, and Latimer's part of Baggott's Boat, they be contiguous to each other, and in a compact form, as will appear by a plot, which will be shown at the time and place of sale, containing three hundred and seventy eight acres. Also two other small tracts, lying near adjacent to the above, and an undivided tract of land, called *Stankin's* and *Latimer's Purchase*. Any person wishing to buy at private sale, may be accommodated at any time before the 10th day of October. The above lands be sold at private sale, due notice will be given. Terms of sale, for two and three years credit. Bond, with good security, bearing interest, will be required. An indisputable title will be given for the payment of the whole purchase money, not before. Tobacco will be received in payment at a fair price. Mr. Francis Green, now resides on a part of the aforesaid lands, will show the same to any persons wishing to view the premises.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD
Annapolis, July 20, 1810.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Hunting Ridge, in Baltimore county, a light mulatto boy named JOHN, about ten or twelve years of age, is spare made, has a down look when spoken to. It is supposed he is now in the city of Annapolis, having been lately seen there. I will give FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD for him, secured in any goal, so that I get him again, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS if brought in. BENJAMIN SHIPLEY, Junr.
All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring or carrying off said boy at their peril.

Maus and Black's Improvement in the Construction of Mills, &c.

Means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two watermills, exclusive of the trouble attending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

The subscriber will give information to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already acquired.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, being desirous of settling up the firm of Pinkney & Munroe as speedily as possible, for which purpose they call on all persons indebted to them on bond, or open account, to make immediate payment; they trust that this notice will be attended to by those who have been long indebted, as further indulgence cannot be given. The business will in future be carried on by the firm of H. G. Munroe, & Co. the goods which they have now, and such they may hereafter receive, will be sold for cash, in barter for tobacco, or on credit to those who have been punctual in their payments to Pinkney & Munroe.
JONATHAN PINKNEY,
HORATIO G. MUNROE.
Aug. 20.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice to all our creditors, that we intend, after this notice shall have been published two months, to apply to the county court, or to one of the judges of the court, for the relief of the act of assembly, entitled, An Act for the relief of fondry insolvent debtors, of the several supplements thereto.
JOSEPH TURNER,
ROBERT TURNER.
Aug. 3, 1810.

Washington Monument Lottery,

FIRST CLASS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of 50,000 dolls. is 50,000 dolls.	
1	30,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000
20	100 tickets each
3	2,000
14	1,000
20	500
25	200
50	100
100	50
500	20
1,000	15
20,000	22

11,740 prizes 550,000
23,260 blanks — not 2 blanks to a prize.
35,000 tickets at 10 dolls each 350,000
Cash prizes subject to a discount of 15 per cent.
Stationary Prizes—as follows:
First 7,000 drawn blanks entitled to 12 dolls. each.

drawn ticket, 5,000
5, 10, 15, 20th days 500

each day from the 21st to the 40th inclusive, (excepting the tickets constituting prizes) 100 tickets each.

The said twenty prizes to consist of the number from 10,001 to 12,000 inclusive, each hundred of the said 2,000 to be 1 prize; the first hundred or lowest number for the 21st day, and so regularly ascending to the 40th.

First drawn tickets 42, 45, 48, 53.	
55 and 58 days, each	1,000
Do. 50	50,000
Do. 60	2,000
Do. 65	5,000
Do. 68	10,000
Do. 70	20,000

This scheme, to those who purchase with an eye to gain, offers advantages equal to any ever projected in America—but the managers know that the feelings of every friend of his country, will prompt him to contribute his aid in raising a monument of gratitude to their illustrious countryman, independent of all pecuniary considerations.

They solicit gentlemen in every section of the union, generously to aid them in the disposal of tickets. All prizes will be paid at the expiration of 60 days after the drawings completed.

MANAGERS.

Jas. A. Buchanan	Nathaniel F. Williams
Robert Gilmor, jr.	David Winchester
Robert Miller	James Barroll
Isaac McKim	Levi Hollingsworth
George Hoffman	Fielding Lucas, jr.
Edward J. Coale	B. H. Mulliken
Lemuel Taylor	James Cathoun, jr.
Washington Hall	Nicholas G. Ridgely
John Frick	Dr. James Cocke
James Partridge	James Williams
Wm. Gwynn, Esq.	John Comegys
Wm. H. Wiuder, Esq.	

TICKETS

IN the Washington Monument Lottery of Baltimore, to be had at the different Lottery Offices, of the Managers and of Eli Simkins, Sect'y Baltimore; of Mr. William S. Green and Mr. Horatio G. Munroe, Annapolis.

Aug. 18. 8w.
Letters (post paid) enclosing the cash, for tickets, will be attended to.

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK.
Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is compelled by the most pressing circumstances thus publicly to notify all persons indebted to him in any manner whatever, that unless immediate payment is made of their respective accounts, suits will be indiscriminately instituted for the recovery of the same. LEWIS DUVAL.
June 21, 1810.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening the very fast-sailing ship *Magdalen*, captain Sketchley, arrived here in 28 days from Liverpool.

The editors of the *New-York Gazette* have received London papers to the 20th, Liverpool to the 22d, and Lloyd's List to the 17th August, all inclusive.

At no former period, have we been put in possession of more highly important intelligence—the repeal of the French Berlin and Milan Decrees, and the probable rescinding of the British Orders in Council.

It was understood in England, that a new minister had been appointed for the United States—and it is asserted in one of our London papers, that the French Emperor, (who says "he loves the Americans") has also named a minister for this country.

The fast sailing brig *Wheeler*, left London on the 17th of August, in great haste, for New-York—as her departure was immediately after the receipt of the French news, it was supposed she had been despatched by Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London.

REPEAL OF THE FRENCH DECREES.

PARIS, AUGUST 9.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

SIR,

I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the Act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the United States, that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.

The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least, nothing offensive to her honour. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cayenne. The Emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the seas, rather than to submit to the laws of those who wished to become its tyrants.

The Act of the 1st of March, removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That Act, with which the Emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples and Holland; that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

At present the Congress trends back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals.

In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, sir, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their order in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or, that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the Emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity and commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles to the glory of France. Since that epoch the Emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the U. States—and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire.

LONDON AUG. 20.

A cabinet council was held on Saturday at the Foreign Office. The subject for deliberation was supposed to relate to the French Emperor's late decree.

A letter, dated Paris Aug. 11, says, "We have a hope of obtaining the release of a great part, if not all, the American property, and ships seized in the ports of France."

Another letter from Dunkirk, notices the practical application of the new indulgences to Americans, and announces, in a postscript to the letter, that two ships from the United States had been released from Tequestration.

The following extract of a letter was posted at Lloyd's on Saturday:—

"Dunkirk, Aug. 20, 1810.
"The American vessels which had been detained here are ordered to be released."

[No author mentioned.]
It was reported at Dover, that the opposite ports of France were opened to neutral flags, laden with colonial produce.

German papers arrived last night to the 8th, Dutch Journals to the 12th inst. and Paris papers to the 12th are also received.

There appears to be little doubt that the Russians have been defeated by the Turks, a variety of accounts, from different quarters, concurring in that statement; but the extent of the loss which they suffered is variously estimated.

The King of Denmark has declared himself a candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

ENGLISH MINISTERIAL REMARKS.

From the Courier.

It is to be remarked, that Buonaparte affects to prescribe conditions to the revocation of his decrees—he considers America as pledged to oppose us if we refuse to acknowledge the rights of neutrals; that is, to go to war; and he desires it to be understood, that in consequence of his rescinding his decrees, Great-Britain is to revoke her orders in council, and abandon her new principles of blockade. Now he knows full well that America has made no such pledge: that she has prescribed to herself a line of conduct to be pursued in the event of our refusing to rescind our orders in council. She pledges herself to do nothing more than to stop all intercourse with us. As to the new principles of blockade, we have exercised none which we shall be at all inclined to abandon—and we have given sufficient proof of this in the very first act of our government after they were informed of his new decree. We have declared the Canal of Corfu to be in a state of blockade; and have thus shut the entrance into the Adriatic. Of these new principles of blockade, if new they are, he has himself furnished us with a justification. His decrees excluded us from every port and every part of Europe; from Hamburg, with which we were certainly not at war—from the ports of Prussia—from Austria. He cannot keep in every part of Europe a sufficient French force to shut out our naval force. But he makes use of his influence or preponderance over the European powers to exclude. We cannot have before every port in Europe a sufficient naval force to keep it in strict and actual blockade, but we have the preponderance on the ocean, and we adopt a system of reprisal and retaliation founded on the strictest justice. Glad would we have been if we had suffered France to enjoy all the advantages of commerce through neutral trade, whilst we were suffering every injury that could result from his decrees. But would any man have advised so absurd a policy? Would any man suffer his country to perish because the measures necessary for its preservation might press upon neutral commerce, which Buonaparte had previously violated? There is no contract without a reciprocal obligation, and if neutrals did not oblige the other party to adhere to the law of nations, they could not complain of us for not adhering to it.—Before the Berlin decree, Buonaparte had adopted new and extraordinary means for distressing our commerce; means which had produced the order in council of May, 1806, during the ministry of Mr. Fox, by which order, the coast, from the river Ebe to Brest, was declared in a state of blockade. But neutrals were still permitted to approach the said coast, and enter the said rivers, except the coast & ports from Ostend to the Seine. No sooner had Buonaparte succeeded against Prussia, than he took possession of Hamburg, confiscated all British property and issued his Berlin decree. All the measures we have adopted have been the consequences of measures previously adopted by him.

If he revoke his decrees, our orders consequent upon those decrees will be revoked.