

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1811.

[No. 3357]

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high chancery, of Maryland, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, if fair, if not the next day thereafter, on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Richard Ward, deceased, and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: *Good Luck*, part of *His Lordship's Favour*, & part of *Clare's Hundreds*, or parts thereof, whereof Richard Ward was seized. This land lies in Calvert county, on the head waters of Fishing creek, within a mile of the bay, contains about 138 acres, with a great proportion of excellent meadow land already prepared, and much more may be made at a small expense. There are on the land a good comfortable dwelling house, and every other necessary out house, a good tobacco house, and an excellent apple orchard, with a great proportion of woodland and some valuable timber, particularly ash. This inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with security, to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale, the chancellor and one of the trustees of the whole purchase money, and not before, the trustee will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land, her or them sold, free and clear from all claims whatever of the heirs of the said Richard Ward, deceased, and of each of several of them.

William Brewer

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has again taken the *Union Tavern*, at Annapolis, which he has occupied for the last year. To his old customers he thinks it sufficient to promise that the future accommodations shall be equal to the best they have heretofore received; and as his premises have become more fashionable than the due performance of them, he is unwilling to make many, and will therefore only say nothing on his part shall be wanting to satisfy those who may choose to favour him at their custom. He cannot omit this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom since his commencement in this line of business, and willing to appeal to them for their unremitting exertions to please, he is confident that he shall receive a continued patronage.

MARYLAND,

Anne-Arundel county, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in and recd of Anne-Arundel county court, an associate Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Benjamin Reeder, of said county, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, 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 Benjamin Reeder being satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for a period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county having certified that the petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said Benjamin Reeder having given sufficient security for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court to answer the allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I therefore order and adjudge, that the said Benjamin Reeder be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the public news-paper of the city of Annapolis, once every week for three months successively, before the third Monday in September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court at 10 o'clock A. M. of the third Monday in September next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Benjamin Reeder should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this twenty-first day of March, 1811.

HENRY RIDGELY,
Associate Judge third Judicial District.

WM. S. GREEN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet on Monday the 13th day of May next, and continue to sit for twenty days, Sundays excepted, for the purpose of making transfers.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. S. HALL, Clerk.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. MUNROE,
In addition to his Extensive Assortment of
Fine and Fancy Goods,
German Linens. Ironmongery,
Stationary & Groceries, just
received,
Has this day opened a Case of Men's
London Beaver Hats,
Best Quality and most Fashionable.
Loaf, Lump and Piece Sugars,
Cut Nails and Brads,
at the cash or hundred weight, at the Baltimore Factory Prices.
May 7, 1811.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore subsisting between Thomas Shaw, & Co. is this day dissolved. Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to George Shaw, and those who have claims against it to present them to him for settlement.
April 20, 1811.

The business will be conducted at the same place by
John Shaw,
who has for sale,
General Assortment of Books, Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink Stands, Sand Boxes, Durable Backgammon Tables, Cards, Razors, Cases and Straps, Shaving Boxes, Soap and Brushes, Paint Boxes, Lead Pencils, Pocket Books, Powder Horns, Flasks, & Shot Bags, Pipes, Pipes, Violins, Music, Telescopes, Trunks, Clothes, Head and Tooth Brushes.
A General Assortment of Ironmongery.
Book Binding neatly executed.

NEW STORE.

Childs & Shaw,
Have opened, and offer for sale, at their Store, adjoining Mr. Joseph Evans' & Mr. H. G. Munroe's, opposite the market-house, an Assortment of
New & Seasonable Goods,
Comprising most of the Articles that come under the denominations of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

DRY GOODS.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
French Linens & Sheetings,
Russia Sheetings, Brown and White,
Russia Duck,
Bays, Brown Rolls, Hussians Ticklenburgs, Coloured & Plain Nankeens,
Patent do.
White Jeans,
Assortment of Dimities,
India Cottons,
Domestic do.
Handkerchiefs of all kinds,
Umbrellas,
Regency Muslins,
GROCCERIES, &c.
Lisbon, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines,
Brandy, Spirit, Whiskey, Rum,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong Teas,
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars,
Spermaceti, Mold and Salt Casillis,
Soythes, Spades, &c. &c.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to sale, at her dwelling-house in the Swamp, on Friday the 24th instant, ALL the personal estate of JOSEPH JENIFER, deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, farming utensils, slaves, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. All sums not exceeding 10 dollars to be paid on delivery of the property; and all sums exceeding 10 dollars a credit of 3 months will be given.
May 1. 3 ANN JENIFER, Ex'x.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Annapolis.

1 Prize of 3,000 dols. is	3,000 dols
1 do. 1,500	1,500
2 do. 25 tickets each	1,000
8 do. 500 dols.	1,000
3 do. 200	600
5 do. 100	500
10 do. 50	500
20 do. 15	300
50 do. 10	500
850 do. 6	5,100

250 Prizes, 14,000 dols.
1850 Blanks—Not two to a Prize.

The Cash Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Stationary Prizes to be determined as follows:
1st drawn blank a prize of 25 Tickets, from No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive. 100 dols.
1st do. on 5th day, prize 200
1st do. on 10th day, 200
1st do. on 15th day, 200
1st do. on 20th day, 300
1st do. on 25th day, prize 25 Tickets, from No. 26 to No. 50, inclusive. 500
1st do. on 25th day, prize 25 do. from No. 51 to No. 75, inclusive. 1,500 dols.
1st do. on 26th day, prize 25 do. from No. 76 to No. 100, inclusive.
1st do. on 27th day, prize 25 do. from No. 101 to No. 125, inclusive.
1st drawn ticket on 28th day, 1,500 dols.

The other Ticket Prizes, from No. 126 to No. 200, inclusive, to be marked A B C, & to be put in the Wheel as Floating Prizes.
N. B. The reserved numbers are not entitled to draw those Ticket prizes in which such numbers are respectively included.

This Lottery will positively be completed in 28 days drawing from the time of commencement. 100 Tickets to be drawn each day in every week Sundays excepted.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
JAMES P. MAYNARD,
LEWIS DUVALL,
HENRY MAYNARDIER,
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
JAMES SHAW,
LEWIS NETH, JUN.
JOHN GOLDBER,
MANAGERS.
Tickets to be had of any of the Managers—Present price 5 dols.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

THE DAY FIXED.

At a meeting of the managers of said lottery, held at Gaisly's Tavern, Monday evening, the 11th inst.

RESOLVED, That in consequence of the advanced state of the sale of the tickets, the drawing of the lottery be commenced on Wednesday the 4th of September next, and be continued weekly, without any interruption whatever until completed.

JOHN COMEGYS, President.

ELI SINKINS, Sec'y.

Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the tickets remaining unsold, will make application to any of the managers, or to the secretary.

Patriotic Editor throughout the Union, will please give this a few insertions in their respective papers.
April 3.

Anne-Arundel County, sc.

ON application to me, the subscriber, in the recd of Anne Arundel county court, as one of the associate judges of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Thomas Karney, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, 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 being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Thomas Karney has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said Thomas Karney by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months successively, before the first day of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court on the third Monday in September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Karney should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1811.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD.

FROM SWEDEN.

Extract—Gottenburg, March 1, 1811.

We perceive, by your letters, that many persons in America are apprehensive, that the same violent measures which have been adopted by different Continental powers against the American trade and property would be pursued here; we can assure you that such an apprehension is altogether ungrounded. In a country like ours, governed by Constitutional Laws, held sacred by all ranks, and where patriotism, wisdom, liberality & justice, are at the helm of public affairs.

To forbid the import and export of certain goods or articles, is a momentary measure which political circumstances may sometimes dictate, this is consequently left, by our wise constitution, in the power and to the direction of ministry; but to attach private property, to confiscate it for the mere purpose of robbing individuals of their own is without the reach of our government's power, and we have every reason to hope, never will.

Applications have been made to our government to allow as heretofore the free import and export of all American produce. We have already succeeded to obtain their permission for rice, tobacco and hides, and we hope in a short time to see it extended to cotton, sugar, dyeing wood &c. for our government shows the most favourable disposition to encourage commerce as much as the political situation of the country will allow. Our Crown Prince has assuredly the best intention to that purpose which we hope its lucky geographical situation will assist him in carrying into effect.

We have every reason to believe that in a couple of months, when our navigation will revive, the free exportation of colonial produce at least to Russia will be allowed; this will of course produce a great change in our market.

It is also very probable that in a short time we may see a great change in the general political system of the Baltic powers. This, when it happens, will consequently give a very different aspect to trade at large in those quarters—as soon as the probability of such an event grows near we shall not fail of giving you the earliest information in our power.

We have already felt the good effects of the free exportation of tobacco; this article since our last has risen about 50 per cent.—But the article we chiefly recommend to your attention is hides; they are with us extremely scarce and much demanded; indeed they are not to be had; we therefore strongly invite you to lend and engage your friends to send us consignments of that commodity, you may rest assured of its turning to great advantage.

The rate of our exchange on foreign places is, it is true, very much against us at present. This is not owing to any depreciation of our paper money, nor that the quantity in circulation has been increased, nor that our bank is less solid, or less in credit, it is merely on account of our exports having been difficult and reduced to almost nothing, we had consequently no funds to draw for on foreign countries, and we had much to pay either for our own, or our friend's account, for the importations which were considerable last year, consequently foreign bills were much wanted, and those being chiefly in the hands of Jews, rose in price in proportion to their scarcity as any other commodity would. However, the solicitude of our government, ever watchful to the true and real interest of the country, has been alarmed at this, and is trying to find a prompt and efficacious remedy for this evil. To this effect, every Stockholm and Gotthembourg merchant has been invited to give individually and in writing his opinion on the best mode to pursue to arrive at this desired end. It seems that the most general is, as the first ground, protection and liberty of commerce, to which is added some local reform and arrangement.

BOSTON, MAY 1.

The Decrees "revoked" in France.
Extract of a letter from a French gentleman of veracity and information, to a mercantile house in Boston, dated

"NANTZ, MARCH, 15, 1811.

"Your flag has never been treated with more rigour. The decrees of Milan & Berlin are re-established. There is a prohibition to admit any American vessel, or to suffer them to leave a French port without a new order; it is also forbidden to speak to the emperor upon any subject relating to the Americans."

The French gentleman uses this word because, as a Frenchman he was compelled to believe the falsehood, that the decrees had been revoked; though now re-established.

OUR SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

We have received letters from the neighbourhood of Mobile to the 11th ult. from which the following are extracts.

[National Intelligencer.]

"All the accounts which have been circulated throughout the United States of military operations at Mobile, of Spanish reinforcements, and of the arrivals of British fleets in West-Florida, have been totally destitute of foundation. Indeed they generally appear to have originated at the Natchez, where they have not ordinarily greater opportunities of information concerning the real state of things at the Mobile and Pensacola, than they have at Philadelphia; and certainly much less than they have at the city of Washington.

"Much dissatisfaction, it is said, has been discovered in the settlements of West Florida, near the Mississippi, at the present prospects opened by the establishment of the American government in that quarter; but there is not as yet any evidence that a revolt is seriously intended, nor does it appear that it could be accompanied with any hope of success, without European aid, of which there is at present no indication.

"Governor Claiborne has laid off the country claimed by the U. States into parishes, as far as the Bayou Bataire, but has more recently extended the parish of Pascagoula, 40 miles farther to the bay of Mobile and Dog River, a few miles below the town of Mobile, and has thus included four or five families who were not included within the parish when the Bayou Bataire was the limit; but whether any civil jurisdiction has actually been exercised East of Pearl River we are not informed. The revolutionary party on the Pascagoula did not appear disposed to submit themselves to the empire of the law, when a parish judge was sent from Orleans to establish it among them; but since the heads of the insurrection have left the country, it is said that tranquillity is re-established.

"There is an American force stationed at the Pass of Christianne, which is about half way between lake Ponchartrain and the Bay of Mobile, and which promises to afford a healthy and eligible summer establishment for a portion of the troops of the United States.

"From that place eastwardly there are none at present below the 31st degree; but the 2d regiment of infantry, consisting of 7 companies, is stationed at Fort Stoddert on the Mobile, about 6 miles above the line, but there are unfortunately very few officers to command them, as the greater part have been called off to attend a court martial at Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, between two and three hundred miles West of Fort Stoddert!"

"The town and fort of Mobile are still occupied by the Spaniards; nor is it known whether any demand has yet been made of them under the authority of the government.

"It appears, however, the U. States though they have it in their power to dislodge the Spaniards from this favourite position, may, without doing this, if they deem it more expedient to avoid it, secure to their citizens every advantage of a free trade on the bay and river Mobile. The Spanish authorities enforce no duties at present; but it may put it out of their power to enforce them, to extend the jurisdiction of the U. States across the bay eastwardly as far as the Perdido, and northwardly to the 31st degree, leaving to the Spaniards merely the town of Mobile and a few miles round it for their particular accommodation. The eastern channel of the Mobile river, the mouth of which is on the opposite side of the bay, nine miles from the town, is at least as eligible for navigation as the western channel, and it would probably be generally preferred, did not either business at the town or the necessity of reporting to the Spanish officers compel the persons concerned in the trade of that river to ascend the western channel.

"A handsome well watered bluff, not far from the mouth of the eastern channel on the main land, has often been pointed out as an eligible site for a town, which at some future day it is contended, must eclipse the town of Mobile; and a military station on that advantageous spot, would, it is fully believed, by the persons acquainted with it, completely command and protect the trade of the river and the civil jurisdiction of the country as far as the Perdido."

QUEBEC, APRIL 48.

The ice on the river opposite this city melted up with the tide on Saturday morning the 13th inst. having stood from the 9th Feb.

On Monday afternoon a batteau arrived at Montreal without having met with any impediment from the ice.