

of our history." The Emperor of France and Bands, the late the forced retreat of Massena, of Anhalt, present a scene of blood, displaying in different parts the power of the British arms, on the continent, where we often wanted from venturing islands of the ocean. To these every Briton turns back with joy. They dissipate the gloom which hung over the destinies of Europe, followed with courage and head of proving only a brilliant meteor flitting through the dark horizon, like the ruddy streak, they will harbingers a day of deliverance.

adds to the value of these to the pleasure of reviewing the exception of the battle of Eylau, have been achieved with a loss of blood. Our laurels are scarcely stained. The boasted strength of France yielded to the very first attack. Banda fell by a bold and successful coup de main. Fewer than 4000 men under the command of Duroc, and more than their own number, with the loss of but two men, were wounded. And Massena, after an army by sickness and want, had to retreat as destructive as a battle, by an army which never occupied a position. The effective strength of the force has thus been preserved, and losses without feeling them, which has been so gloriously

French minister to the court of Turin, has left Paris. He is expected to return to his post, and to effect a change in her political system by letters from the North. It is said to have come to a determination to declare his neutrality, and to trade even with England. The Emperor on his part to come to a Turkey corroborates this. A negotiation has commenced. The negotiator arrived at Bucharest on the 10th of Dec. The great difficulty of peace appears to be that Alexander's cessions of territory from the Sultan as obstinately refuses, and continues his preparations for the war. An uneasy feeling exists in Sweden and in other parts of the coast. The defence of Anhalt of British against 4000 Danes, and to have a good effect on public mind, and the presence of so large a force that now in preparation, will especially in Sweden, the hostility to their present oppressors.

day last, the archbishop of Cashmere, the dukes of Montrose and York, Chelsea and Aylesford, lords Ellenborough and Eldon, and Sir William Grant, Majesty's council, again assembled, for the purpose of examining the reports in attendance on the state of the health.—We understand the result highly satisfactory.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Heligoland mail, this morning, that affairs in the North of Europe are evidently hastening to a crisis. A misunderstanding exists between Denmark and France; and it is hinted that Russia's former power are upon a perfectly footing. The Danish fleet, who are their march to man the French navy, halted on their journey, and now orders of their sovereign. Serious news are daily breaking out in Ham-burg, the cry of "Long live the king!" from the oppressed and starving, continually ring the ears of the depotism.

Dr. Armfelt and Baron (the most distinguished generals) are implicated in conspiracy to assassinate Bernadotte. Murmur has taken place in Sweden, and the compliance with the demands of Napoleon—the sailors, it is said, are permitted to leave their native

tion of Barrosa the whole of Vic-tory were either killed or wounded. The flag which has been taken was sur-veyed by six French officers, who were all the eagle was then borne off in tri-umph by the gallant 87th. Gen. Graham was at the head of that regiment, and two horses killed under him. Gen. Graham is to be rewarded for his services to the peerage for his splen-did and bravery of your seamen."

PARIS, MARCH 20.

his Majesty the Emperor and King, in audience to the deputation from the Elector of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen.—Doorman, as president of the deputation, presented the following address:—

At all times we have been Frenchmen by hearts, and from preference. If the policy which preceded your Majesty's reign had for a moment tied, of such long and so agreeable, we hastened to them closer the first instant your accession to power re-affirmed the world social order; your new subjects, sire, cannot swear to be faithful to you than they have sworn to be faithful to you more than ten years past; devoted to your pleasure, more obedient to your system, nor more disposed to con-tribute to the accomplishment of your de-termined by every effort and sacrifice in their honourable remembrances of our country, that our independence could yield to him to whom every thing has yielded, that our political existence was to cease at that epoch when the destinies had de-termined that the Tiber and the Elbe, should under the same laws. If your Majesty, in the exalted point whence you take a view of human affairs, permit our feebleness to be in any degree of pride, we still ven-ure to think that we enter not as a vulgar ter-d to an obscure acquisition, into that im-mense circle of provinces, struck with admi-ration, and happy in obeying a single master.

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY.

Gentlemen Deputies of the Hanse towns, Hamburg, Bremen, & Lubeck, you formed part of the Germanic Empire, your Constitu-tion terminated with its existence. Since that your situation was uncertain. I intend to re-constitute your cities under an inde-pendent administration; when the changes introduced in the world by the new laws of the British council rendered the project imprac-ticable. It was impossible for me to give an independent administration, since you no longer have an independent flag.

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire; they cease to have effect as to those nations which de-ny their sovereignty & maintain the religion of their flag. England is in a state of block-ade as to those nations which submit as to the orders of 1806, because the flags thus admitted to the English laws are denati-ved, they are English. These nations, on the contrary, which feel their own digni-ty, and find in their courage and power suffi-cient resources to disregard the blockade, and to approach the ports of my empire, except those under real blockade, according to the known usage & the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, may hold communication with England. As to them, England is not blockaded. The decrees of Berlin and Milan, flowing from the nature of things, shall continue to form the public code of my empire, as long as England maintains her orders in council of 1806 and 1807, and violates the stipulations of the treaty of U-tracht upon this subject.

England acts upon the principle of seizing the enemy's merchandize, under whatever flag it might be. The empire has been compelled to admit the principle of seizing English merchandize, or proceeding from the commerce of England in whatever territory it may be. England seizes in every sea the passengers, merchants, and carriers, belonging to the nations she is at war with. France is compelled to seize the English tra-ders, merchants and carriers, in whatever part of the continent they may be, and wherever she can reach them; and if in this system there be any thing little consonant to the spirit of the age, it is the injustice of the new English laws that must be charged with it.

I have been pleased to enter into these explanations with you, to convince you that your union with the empire is the necessary re-sult of the British laws of 1806 and 1807, and not the effect of any ambitious calcula-tion.—In my civil laws you will find a pro-tection, which in your maritime position you can no longer find in the political code.—That maritime commerce which constituted your prosperity cannot henceforth be revived but in conjunction with the restoration of my maritime power. The rights of nations, the liberty of the seas, and a general peace, must be conquered at one and the same time.—When I shall have upwards of 100 sail of the line, I shall subjugate England in a few campaigns. The seamen of your coasts and the materials conveyed to the mouths of your rivers are necessary to my purpose. France within her old limits, could not construct a marine in the time of war, when her coasts were blockaded, she was compelled to receive the aid. Now, from the increase of my empire, I have received within the last six years, I can build, equip and arm, twenty sail of the line yearly, without the slightest delay or obstruc-tion from the existence of a maritime war.

The accounts that have been given me of the good disposition which animates your fellow-citizens, have afforded me pleasure; and I hope in a short time to have to praise the zeal and bravery of your seamen."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. THOMAS DORSEY, to Mrs. ANN DORSEY, all of this county.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

From the Trenton Federalist. Take 11 peccs worth of blue vitriol, dissolved in sweet oil, and rub the wound with it immediately; also rub with the same behind the ears of the person bitten.

The person communicating this, believes it will be an effectual preventative against canine madness—he having been bitten by a mad dog, and found it such.

For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

The herb called Scull-Cap (see last New-York Medical Repository) is stated to be an infallible remedy for the bite of any mad animal. Two ounces made into a tea, sufficient for the cure of a man or beast. Dr. L. Vanderveer, near Somerset Old Court-House is said to keep a supply of this herb constantly on hand, gathered in the proper season.

From the Trenton True American.

The following receipt has been proved both in Europe and this country, an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog, viz:

Take 8 ounces of blood from the patient. Put into half a gallon of fresh Beer, after pounding them—4 drachms of gum iacum, 4 do. of asafetida, 4 do. of nutmeg, 4 do. of cinnamon, 2 oz. of fermental root, half a hand-ful of moule ear, and boil them to three pints. Give a person one half of this in the morning fasting, the other in the evening. For a cow or horse double the quantity.

Our affairs with England.—We have just seen a letter, dated in London, April 15th, which states that the prince regent had determined not to send Mr. Foster to this country, and that the British council were about to issue orders prohibiting American produce in any other than British vessels. We understand that a very intelligent passenger confirms the contents of this letter; and adds that Mr. Pinkney had excited much disgust in London by refusing to attend the first levee held by the prince as regent of the empire. Mr. Pinkney was the only foreign minister then in London, who was not present on the occasion.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

CHARLESTON, MAY 1.

Dreadful effects of attempting to prepare a GUN-BOAT for action.

The United States ship Walp. capt. Jones, arrived yesterday from a cruise to the southward. On the 15th ult. off St. Mary's, she fell in with United States Gun-Boat, No. 161, commanded by Mr. Grayson, who gave the following account of a melancholy accident which had befallen him the day before:

On the 14th about 2 P. M. a sail was de- scribed to windward—at 3 she bore up and proved to be an armed schooner under En- glish colours. Mr. G. immediately cleared his boat for action—at 4 the sch. passed to windward of him, & Mr. G. prepared to tack to the eastward, as he had lugged into a ve- ry considerable ground swell, while in the act of tacking, the boat gave a heavy plunge, and his bow-gun, a 32 pounder, fetched way.— Mr. G. immediately ran forward, where- every thing that presented itself to his eyes, seemed to be replete with death and horror—his gunner lay dead, with his head mashed into atoms, one of his best hands stood transfixed with the fluke of the anchor, which passed just below the small of his back and came out through his groin—and an other excellent man, with his legs (which were mashed into a jelly) under the butt of a gun. The scene itself was sufficient to have damped the feelings of the most callous, but rendered much more poi- gnant by the cries of the two dying men, one of whom begged of Mr. G. (after finding it would take some considerable time to extri- cate him) to chop his legs off with an axe—they were at length extricated, and survived about 55 minutes after having their wounds dressed.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, at private sale, if immedi- ate application is made, that valuable farm, lying on Herring Bay, the property of George Hogarth, Esquire, containing 972 acres more or less. The greater part of this land is immensely rich, it having been in a state of improvement, and uncultivated for near twenty years. The improvements are general and of the best kind. These lands possess every advantage that nature could pos- sibly bestow on them—a very great propor- tion of this land abounds in every species of valuable ship and other timber, sufficient to pay the purchase money. The terms of sale will be moderate and accommodating. For further particulars be pleased to apply to the undersigned, who is duly authorized to con- tract for the same.

EDWARD HALL, West-River. May 21, 1811.

A By-Law respecting Auctions and Auc- tioneers.

BE it established and ordained, by the may- or, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this by-law no person or per- sons shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer by the selling of any property, ei- ther real, personal or mixed; by auction, or by any other mode of sale, whereby the best or highest bidder is deemed the purchaser, unless he shall have previously obtained from the clerk a license, under the seal of the cor- poration, and given bond, with security, as herein after directed, on pain of forfeiting, for every such sale at auction, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered, one half to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the use of the city; provided, that nothing in this by-law contained shall extend to any sale by auction of property either real, per- sonal or mixed, made pursuant to, or in ex- ecution of, any order, decree, sentence or judgment, of any court of the United States, or of this state, or a justice of the peace, or made in virtue of any distress for rent, or o- ther cause, for which a distress is allowed by law, or made by, or on behalf of, executors or administrators as such.

2. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passage of this by-law, the clerk may, and upon the application of any citizen or citizens thereof shall, grant a license for a term not exceeding one year at any one time, to exercise the trade and business of an auc- tioneer, and such license, upon like applica- tion, may & shall from time to time renew; provided that no such license shall be grant- ed or renewed until the person or persons ap- plying for the same shall have given bond to the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Annapolis, with sure- ties, to the satisfaction of the mayor, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with con- dition that he or they shall duly pay and sat- isfy all just claims that may be against him or them, as auctioneer or auctioneers, and will faithfully execute the office and employ- ment of an auctioneer, and in all things well and faithfully perform the several duties re- quired by this by-law.

3. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That no auctioneer or auctioneers, licensed as aforesaid, shall de- mand or receive from any person whatever, directly or indirectly, for his or their services, a commission exceeding the rate of two and a half per centum of the purchase money arising by the sale at auction of any property, whether the sale be for cash, or otherwise.

4. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That every auc- tioneer licensed under this by-law shall, out of the monies arising from each and every sale, return and pay to the treasurer, for the use of the city, at the rate of one half per cent. for every hundred dollars on the amount of all the sales made by him or them, to be by him collected at the time of sale from the person or persons whose property he has sold as auc- tioneer, and shall once in every six months, on oath, or affirmation, account for and pay the same to the treasurer; and to the end that such accounts may be accurately kept & rendered, it is hereby made the duty of every auctioneer to enter from day to day, as often as any sale shall be made, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the amount of the re- spective sales made by him or them, which book shall, upon application, be submitted for examination to the treasurer, on pain of for- feiting, for every refusal to comply with such request, the sum of fifty dollars.

5. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That every person obtaining license as aforesaid shall, for each and every such license, pay to the clerk, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars, and five shillings for the use of the clerk.

6. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any se- curity or securities, on bond given for the faithful performance of the duty of any auc- tioneer or auctioneers licensed in virtue of this ordinance, shall die, remove from the county of Anne-Arundel, or become insolvent, the mayor shall, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to demand other security or securities for the same; and in case of ne- glect or refusal, the license so granted shall from thenceforth become, and is hereby de- clared to be, null and void, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted.

7. And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That all the fines, forfeitures or penalties, by or under this by-law in- curred, (except in such cases where the bond of the auctioneer is properly payable,) may be recovered by presentment or indictment in the mayor's court, or before either the mayor or recorder, or any one of the aldermen; provid- ed nevertheless, that an appeal may be had from such decision to the mayor's court, in the same manner as is now practised on ap- peals from a justice of the peace to the coun- ty courts.

May 18, 1811: Read the first and second times and will pass.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clk.

B. CURRAN,

Has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late firm of Michael & B. Curran, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

Purchased at Philadelphia on the best terms.

Consisting of the following articles, viz: Cloths and Cassimeres, Long and short Nankeens, Blue Nankeens and Seersuckers, White Marfelles, Jeans and Royal Rib Waistcoating, Cotton Cassimeres, Victory Wave and Printed Coatings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk & Cotton Stockings, Extra Long and Short, White and Coloured Kid & Beaver Gloves, Cam- bric and Common Dimities, Cambric and Fancy Mullins, A variety of Calicoes and Shawls, Figured and Plain Leno Mullins, Victory Net and Leno, worked, Half Handkerchiefs, Leno Long Shawls and Veils, 4-4 7-8 and 3-4 Irish Linens, Cotton Table Cloths and Diaper, Bed Ticking and Furniture Calicoes, White and Blue India Cottons, Stripes, Checks, and Romal, H'kfs. Cotton Lace and Ribbons, Sewing Silk and Threads, Bandanna Handkerchiefs and M. Ma- dras, do. White Florence Silk and Italian Grape, Black Satins, Florentine and Silk, Suspensers of various kinds, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,

And many other articles in the dry good way not enumerated, all of which will be sold low for cash.

Annapolis, May 22, 1811.

In Chancery,

May 13, 1811.

John Sullivan and John Murray,

vs.

Samuel Young.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a sale of a house and lot in the precincts of Annapolis, for the payment of the debts due by John Young, deceased.—The bill states, that John Muir sold the said house and lot to Ab- solute Phelps and John Young, who paid a part of the purchase money, and that the said Phelps transferred his interest to the said Young.—The bill also states, that Samuel Young is the heir at law of John, and re- sides out of the state; that John Muir de- parted this life leaving John Murray his devisee, and who has since taken letters of ad- ministration on his estate.—The bill further states, that the complainants are still creditors of the said John Young, and that his personal property, has been insufficient to pay his debts.—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 16th day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendant of this ap- plication, and warn him to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or be- fore the 16th day of October, to shew cause, (if any there be,) why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

True Copy
NICHOLS BREWER,
Toll. J. Sullivan.

In Chancery,

May 18, 1811.

ORDERED, That the sale made and re- ported by James Hunter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Glover, de- ceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 15th day of July next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the 15th day of June next. The re- port states, that a house and lot in the city of Annapolis sold for 1280 dollars.

True copy
NICHOLS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at the next September term, for the benefit of the insolvent law and its supplements.

J. A. A. county, May 21, 1811. 8w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against James P. Maynard, of the city of Annapolis, are hereby requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, (to whom the said James P. Maynard has con- veyed all his property, in trust, for the use of his creditors,) on or before the first Monday in August next, on which day a dividend will be made amongst them of all monies then in hand. Creditors not complying with this notice will be excluded from all benefit of the funds on that day in the hands of the trustee. THOS. H. BOWIE, Trustee.

April 24, 1811. 4