

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1811.

[No. 3376.]

Lands for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, (at the house of Thomas R. Cross,) on the premises on Saturday the 28th day of September instant, at 12 o'clock,

THE following tracts or parts of tracts of land, lying on the north side of the river, in Anne Arundel county, to wit: Cedar Neck, Norman's Fancy, McComb's Ferry, part of Hopkins's Ferry, The Addition, supposed to contain about 300 acres. The subscriber deems it necessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the chancery, which will be about five weeks from the filing of the report, to be at the option of the purchaser, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811.

In Chancery,

September 7, 1811.

ORDERED, that the sale made by John Wells, junior, trustee for the sale of the real estate of James Mayo, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 6th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 6th day of October next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Part of Selby's Marsh, containing two hundred and sixty acres and one eighth of an acre, sold for four thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars.

True copy,
NICHOLS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A Runaway.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JOHN, who says he is the property of Mr. George Ashton, of King-George's county, Virginia. Said fellow is five feet six inches high, about 28 years old, has large eyes and nose, a scar over his left eye, has lost a joint of the middle finger of the left hand, and is a little lame in the left knee. Had on, when committed, a tow linen shirt, white cotton trousers, an old coat of light-colored cloth, old hat and shoes. His owner is requested to release him or he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

JOHN CORD, SHERIFF,
A. A. County,
Annapolis, Sept. 4, 1811.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery,
WILL commence drawing on Monday next, the 26th inst. until which time Tickets may be had of the subscriber, at seven dollars fifty cents each—after which they will advance in price, but may at any time be procured, as the drawing advances, at the market price.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Aug. 21, 1811.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Mrs. Anne Derry, near the city of Annapolis, in Anne Arundel county, on or about the first of April last, a negro lad named BILL, 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made in proportion to his height, is tolerably black, with a full face, the whites of his eyes have a yellowish cast, and his upper lip rather thick. Had on when he went away, a cotton shirt, homespun round-about jacket and pantaloon, striped and dyed of a dark color. It is supposed he is lurking about the farm of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, near the city of Annapolis, or at the Manor of Elk Ridge, as his father lives at the former, and his brother at the latter place. Any person apprehending the above negro and securing him in jail so that I get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home, Twenty Dollars, if thirty miles, Thirty Dollars, and if a further distance the above reward, and all reasonable travelling expenses paid if brought home to the subscriber near the city of Annapolis. THOMAS H. DORSEY,
June 26, 1811.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY JONAS GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 4th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at Nicholson's Tavern, in Queen-Anne.

TRACT of Land whereon Joseph R. Hodges now resides, called "Higgins's Purchase," lying in Prince-George's county, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres more or less.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give a particular description of this property, presuming that persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers to pay the purchase money on the ratification of the sale by the chancery, which will be about five weeks from the filing of the report, and on the payment of the purchase money the subscriber will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey the premises to the purchaser or purchasers.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.
Sept. 12, 1811.

Church Lottery.

THE Managers of St. Anne's Church Lottery, in consequence of not having received returns from all their Agents, have been compelled to postpone the drawing for a few days. As soon as complete returns are made the public will be notified of the time and place of drawing. They are happy to announce the rapid sale of tickets. All those disposed to purchase will find it advisable to make early application, as tickets will shortly be advanced to five dollars fifty cents.

Annapolis, Aug. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, The House

Lately occupied by me in West-street. It is commodious, having ten rooms, besides three porches, a kitchen and cellars, has a smoke-house, dry-well, &c. and is in a healthy and pleasant situation. The terms to a purchaser will be made easy, if application is made before it is rented. For terms apply to

JOHN BREWER,
Annapolis, August 21, 1811.

In Chancery,

September 7, 1811

ORDERED, that the report of James Hunter, trustee for the sale of the real estate of William Glover, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 4th day of November next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 4th day of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$4,742 18 cents.

True copy,
NICHOLS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit: I HEREBY certify, that Joshua Lilley, of said county, brought before me, as a stray trespassing on his inclosures, a BAY GELDING, about five years old, fourteen hands high, a star on his forehead, and one hind foot white, his main cropped, paces and trots. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the peace in and for said county, this 4th day of September, 1811.

V. BURGESS.

NOTICE.

The owner of the above trespassing stray is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSHUA LILLEY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next General Assembly of Maryland, by sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's and Charles counties, praying that the road leading from the Post Road from Newport to Chaptico, through the lands of Dr. William Compton, and others, to the road passing from Charlotte-Hall to Chaptico, may be made a public road.

Sept. 19, 1811.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, JULY 24.

By accounts from St. Petersburg, we understand that the French ambassador, gen. Lauriston, has demanded of the emperor Alexander to reduce his army, which is at present in great force on the frontiers of Poland, to a peace establishment. This demand on the part of the French, being supported by a numerous army, collecting round Dantzic and Colburg, has in some degree alarmed Russia; and it is said, she will comply with Buonaparte's desire, and consequently, there will be no blood shed between the two great powers for the present.

JULY 26.

Five foreigners are arrived at Harwich from Petersburg; it was at first said they were Russians come upon a pacific mission; but we understand they are Polish noblemen who have come indeed direct from Petersburg, but whose sole business is to make a tour of this island. A Russian nobleman, however, is said to have been sent from Petersburg and to be now on board Sir James Saumarez's ship the Victory, preparatory to his embarkation for this country with important despatches. It was asserted yesterday, that Romanow, the partizan of France, was to be removed from the Russian ministry, and that the first consequence of his removal would be an overture to this country; that, in contemplation of an immediate adjustment, his majesty's ministers had issued orders to ship from Woolwich a large supply of gun-powder, ball, and 50,000 stand of arms for Petersburg. This would be decisive evidence of an approximation between the two governments; indeed we have expected it, ever since the measure resorted to by ministers of sending home the Russian seamen. But at any rate Russia will adjust her differences with Turkey before she enters into a war with France.

When the last coalition against France was announced, it was asked with good reason, what change had taken place either in the situation of France or in that of the allied powers, which could authorize us to augur a more fortunate result than had attended the former coalitions? The present state of relations between France and the northern powers presents a new occasion for propounding the same question; but at the same time of returning a far less dispiriting answer. We can now say, that since that time the French tyrant has started up in his own proper shape, in the fullness of deformity; that his conduct to his old and too faithful ally, the court of Spain, and his alter treatment of an unoffending and friendly nation, only because they would not at once accept as their tyrant the wretch who had by fraud and perjury kidnapped their lawful sovereign, have left to his most obdurate flatterers no other language than what will produce all the effects of the bitterest irony. Or should there be any who think the moral sense of little or no importance in the contest of nations, even to these we can now say, that the nobles and merchants of the continent have learned by fore experience, have had it forced home to them by their own estates and ledgers, that peace with France is but another name for war, in which one party bullies and plunders, and the other stands looking on with their arms tied behind them, or are employed as beasts of burthen to carry off their own spoils.

We can now say, that Alexander must ere this have opened his eyes to the glaring truth, that to deprive an empire, like Russia, of all commercial intercourse, is rapidly to undo all that the last century has effected towards its civilization, to hurry it back into barbarism, and finally strike out its name from the list of European powers. But, of more importance than all, we can now say, that G. Britain, by her recent military exploits, has dispossessed Europe of that base superstition, which fell prostrate before French skill and French valour, as something superhuman; has convinced them, that no supereminence in the plans or armies of the tyrant had been the true cause of his uninterrupted success, but the blunders and treachery of those who pretended to resist them. We have had positive proof that the common people of every nation, if well officered, and ably commanded, may, and that in no great length of time, become as good soldiers as Buonaparte's own invincibles. And lastly, these events will probably secure to counsels their property, influence, and to the opinions of our commanders their due force and estimation, if future circumstances should hereafter render it advisable for us to co-operate with the powers of the north.

We this day insert farther extracts from American papers, which want of room prevented

us from publishing yesterday. Those published to-day do not refer to disputes between members of the government there, but to concerns at issue between the government itself and that of another state. Upon the subject of the Americans occupying West-Florida, we have before given our opinion—entering minutely into the merits of the question, and shewing, as we apprehend incontrovertibly, that France never included, or thought she included, the disputed territory, in that portion of land which she sold to America—for that she never received it, or thought she received it from Spain by treaty, and that consequently the claims of America, which are founded upon these two false assumptions, 1st, That France believed the territory to be her's, and 2dly, As such parted with it to the U. States, are totally unfounded.

The question before us takes a narrower range. It does not enter into the matter of right, but merely that of occupancy. America knows at least, that the territory is disputed, (though she will not know that it does not belong to her;) and yet she first takes possession of this disputed territory by force and then professes that she is willing to leave the question of right to be tried hereafter.

We are aware, that in defence of this act, she has one plea of justification to urge. The Spanish governor Folch whose letter will be found in the correspondence, applied to the executive of the U. S. to relieve him of his charge, which had become an extremely difficult one, in consequence of internal troubles, which had arisen in W. Florida. But who can conceive this conduct of Folch to be much short of treason? He received from the Spanish government his commission to maintain the internal tranquility, and external dependence of those states upon Spain, and he fulfills his duty by surrendering them to the only power with whom the country from which he receives his commission had any dispute about them.

As little reasonable is President Madison's plea for accepting of the present tendered to the Americans. "He can not see without serious inquietude any part of a neighbouring territory in which they have so just and deep a concern, pass from the hands of Spain, into those of any other power." Certainly I may have a disputed title to the house adjoining mine—but if rioters should happen to come into that house, and begin to destroy the furniture, does that act of their's make good my claim—allow me to take possession of the place—expel at once the agents of the other claimants (who have had long custody) and the rioters together, and make the property mine? Hear what Mr. Morier says upon this subject in his sensible and well timed letter to Mr. Smith: "Would it not have been an act on the part of America dictated by the soundest principles of good neighbourhood and friendship which exists between her and Spain, to have simply offered her assistance to crush the common enemy of both, rather than to have made much interference the pretext of wresting a province from a friendly power, and that at the time of her adversity?"

We have in these observations spoken as if America had intended to take final possession of the territory in dispute: We observe, however, that the president's confidential message, now first published in England, speaks of a temporary possession only, but we know, also, that Mr. Pickens's clear and convincing pamphlet on this subject considered the possession throughout as definitive, and that all the replies then published by the authority of the American government acquiesced in this assumption, and argued the question on the ground of permanent right; and, therefore, we are justified in considering that such are the real intentions of the American government in this act of her's. We shall be glad, however, to find some specific avowal on the part of America, that having now quelled the land jobbers, she is ready to consign this disputed district to the power from whom she has wrested it, and leave the question of right open to further discussions.

[Times.]

CRICKET.

Yesterday the match for 1000 guineas between 11 Greenwich pensioners, with one arm each, and the same number with one leg each, was decided at Montpelier ground, Walworth. The one leg men won by several notches, after a contest of three days, which afforded great sport to a number of spectators. The veteran victors returned in the evening to Greenwich, in a caravan covered with flags and other trophies. The match is said to have been made by a noble lord and an officer in the army.

DOMESTIC.

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier of Sept. 11.

It is again our painful duty to detail the awful effects of a dreadful visitation upon our ill-fated city. A tornado having passed thro' it, carrying death and desolation in its progress.

On Saturday evening last, the wind, which had been for some days light and variable, shifted to the northeast, and blowing very fresh during the night, it continued in the same quarter all day on Monday & Monday night; on Tuesday morning it blew with increased violence, and during the whole time from Sunday evening, there was an almost uninterrupted fall of rain. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the wind shifted to the S. E. and at half past 12 o'clock a tornado, unprecedented here in its extent and effects, crossed a section of our city. It first took effect at Fort Mechanic, situated on the fourth east point of the city, and passing from thence in a northwest direction, it crossed the town in a direct line to the pond on the north side of Cannon's bridge; how far it has extended its ravages into the country we have not learnt. In its progress it overturned and completely destroyed a great number of houses and out buildings, unroofed others, and prostrated trees, fences and almost every thing coming in contact with it. It is computed, from a hasty view of the scene of devastation, that the loss of the city will fall little, if any, short of that experienced by the calamitous fire in October last. But, in addition to this great loss of property, we have on this occasion to lament the loss of several valuable lives.

The tornado appears to have been about 100 yards in width—after it had prostrated the flag staff on Fort Mechanic, unroofed the house within the inclosure of that fort, thrown down the blacksmith's shop contiguous to it, and unroofed all the houses immediately adjoining the fort, it crossed over to Lynch's lane, where it unroofed several houses; from thence it proceeded across Church-street continued, to Meeting-street, where several houses were unroofed, particularly the large new brick-house of Nath. Russell, Esq. whose loss in furniture, &c. cannot amount to less than 20,000 dollars; from Meeting-street it crossed to Tradd-street, where a large three story wooden house on the fourth side, about half way between Meeting and King-streets, was blown over, which crushed two adjoining houses in its fall; and most of the houses on both sides of the street to the corner of King-street, were unroofed or much shattered. It passed up King-street, nearly to Broad-street unroofing and shattering several houses in its progress, until it reached Broad-street; here the house of Dr. Alexander Baron, situated at the corner of Orange-street, and the venerable mansion of the late Dr. Chandler, on the opposite corner, were very roughly handled; the latter being old and weak was completely wrenched to pieces; on the opposite side of Broad-street, the premises lately purchased by the St. Andrew's Society, and occupied by Mr. Henry Inglesby; the mansion of the late gen. Macpherson, and some other buildings, were either unroofed or much damaged; passing through Vaux Hall Garden, it crossed over Queen-street, near to the corner of Friend-street, and shattering several houses in its progress, it went on to the corner of Magazine and Mazyck streets; two or three small houses fronting on the former of these streets, were blown down; and in the progress of the tornado on Mazyck-street several houses were unroofed or otherwise much damaged. One or two houses were prostrated on Beaufain-street—after leaving Beaufain-street, the houses being less compactly situated, the marks of its ravages are not so distinctly to be traced, though it appears to have lost nothing of its violence. The mansion-house of the hon. Judge De-faussure, was violently assailed, and suffered very considerably; one of the chimney's was thrown down; and a part of the family, who were at the time in an upper room of the house, were precipitated with the fallen bricks through two floors into the kitchen. Providentially no lives were lost, excepting that of a negro girl. Several other houses in the out skirts of the city were either unroofed or much injured, and we also understand that much injury has been sustained in the village of Millington, but we were unable last evening to obtain any further particulars.

The most painful part of our duty still remains—it is to record the deaths which have been occasioned by this dreadful disaster—they are, so far as have come to our knowledge, as follows: