By Authority.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For a Town Clock and Alarm Bell in the city of Baltimore.

1	prize of		Dollars,	4000
1	-		-	2000
1	-		-	1000
3	-	500	-	1500
8	-	200	-	1600
20	-	100	-	2000
38	-	50	-	1900
72	-	20	-	1440
161	-	10	-	1610
3025	-	6	-	18,150
1	first drawn blank after		2000 tickets,	200
1	- -		after 4000 tickets,	200
1	- -		after 6000 tickets,	200
1	- -		after 8000 tickets,	200
1	- -		after 9000 tickets,	1000
1	last drawn blank,			1000
3336	prizes			38,000
6664	blanks		Sum raised,	12,000
10,000	tickets at 5 dollars,			50,000

The above lottery is intended to realize the desirable object of a *Town Clock* and *Alarm Bell*, which the citizens have for some years endeavored to obtain, but as yet their efforts have proved ineffectual. As they will be both useful and ornamental to the city, the managers flatter themselves, that the advantages resulting from them to the community at large, will at once strike the attention of a discerning public, especially in a city whose commerce and population is exceeded by few in the United States. The advantages of the scheme itself, (the number of blanks being less than two to a prize) and the expectation of the drawing being completed as soon as any now offered to the public, will, they hope, ensure the tickets a ready sale. All prizes in the above lottery will be paid, *without deduction*, within thirty days after the drawing is completed—those prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the undertaking.

Tickets to be had of the following managers:

John Schultz,	*George Decker,*
Michael Diffenderffer,	*John Snyder,*
James Mosher,	*Philip Cronmiller,*
Jacob Hoffman,	*William Raborg,*
William Jessop,	*Peter Diffenderffer.*

April 26. tawtf

In the matter of Richard Caton,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed in conformity to the statute of the United States, for establishing an uniform rule of bankruptcy, in the above case, have certified to the judge of Maryland district, that the said Richard Caton hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the said statute; and that they have no reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same was not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Richard Caton, who are creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under the said commission, having signed the said certificate and testified their assent to the allowance thereof—Notice is hereby given, that any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, if they shall think fit, on Tuesday the 3d day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court house in the city of Baltimore, against the allowance of the said certificate; and that the said certificate will on that day be allowed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the creditors aforesaid—Provided a copy of this order be published on the Tuesday of each week for twelve successive weeks, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, or some other newspaper in the city of Baltimore, before the said 3d day of May.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.

February 8. Tu12t

In the matter of Abraham George Hammond, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS the commissioners appointed in conformity to the statute of the United States for establishing an uniform rule of bankruptcy, in the above case, have certified to the judge of Maryland district, that the said Abraham George Hammond, hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects, and in all things conformed himself to the directions of the said statute; and that they have no reason to doubt of the truth of such discovery, or that the same was not a full discovery of his estate and effects; and two-thirds in number and value of the creditors of the said Abraham George Hammond, who are creditors for not less than fifty dollars respectively, and who have duly proved their debts under the said commission, having signed the said certificate and testified their assent to the allowance thereof—Notice is hereby given, that any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard, if they shall think fit, on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the court house in the city of Baltimore, against the allowance of the said certificate; and that the said certificate will on that day be allowed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the creditors aforesaid—Provided a copy of this order be published on the Tuesday of each week for twelve successive weeks, in the Baltimore Federal Gazette, or some other newspaper in the city of Baltimore, before the said 5th day of July.

By order of the judge,
PHILIP MOORE, Clerk.

March 22. Tu12t

Suspicion of Murder.

WENT away from his house on Wednesday morning the 30th of March last, Mr. ADAM WAYBLE, paper maker, with intention of going to Baltimore city, upon some business; and as the said Adam Wayble, of Elk-Ridge, was expected by his wife and family to return the same night, but to the wife and family's great sorrow has never been seen since. The only information is, that he was spoken to by a gentleman of reputation on his return home, about two miles from the ferry, about five o'clock on Wednesday evening; notwithstanding the very particular search made at different times by the citizens of Baltimore, for which attention the wife and family with gratitude return their sincere acknowledgments.

When he went away his dress was a coat of mixed cloth, with Manchester velvet waistcoat, and breeches of an olive color, not much worn, with small silver buttons, round tops, the old fashion, a new castor hat, of six dollars price; a good saddle with small upper flaps; a blue saddle cloth trimmed with yellow binding; a pair of large saddle-bags almost new; a large rattan cane with a silver head. It is supposed he had a quantity of money with him, but not known how much. He is of small stature, much pitted with the small-pox, in the 57th year of his age. He rode a young mare, six years old, of a dark grey color, with white in her face, a grey tail, four inches of the tip end white, 14½ hands high; trots and gallops; sure footed and very gentle.

Any information that any good person may have in their power to give, will be most gratefully received by his most sorrowful, distressed wife and family.

☞ *It is hoped the printers will give this a place in their respective papers.*

Elk-Ridge, April 13.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

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An ACT to alter, change and abolish such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court, or orphans' court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. St. Mary's, Calvert, Prince George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cæcil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

From the TIMES.

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Messrs. Cox & Sheppard,

Through the medium of your paper, I beg leave to inform my fellow-citizens of the result of an interesting experiment lately made by Mr. William Longstreet. Our knowledge of the interior of the earth on which we tread, has been literally superficial. In digging for domestic purposes, we have seldom penetrated more than ten or twelfe feet. To go much deeper, was generally reputed worse than labor lost, for it always introduced us to bad water. Mr. Longstreet conceived the idea, that by penetrating 40 or 50 feet, he would get below the bad water, and find a plentiful supply of a purer fluid than the surface afforded. To bring this theory to the test of experience, he began to dig in a vacant lot in Archdale-street, about two months ago. For the first eleven feet nothing uncommon presented. The next stratum (18 inches) was a black marsh mud, and sand. This suddenly changed to a yellow sand and clay, and continued so for twenty inches, then suddenly resumed the black appearance, and gradually changed to mud. Mr. Longstreet next came to a bed of oysters, clam and conch shells, many of which were entire. This stratum extended three feet. A yellow sand intermixed with powdered shells presented next, and continued for two feet. Between the 12th and 20th foot from the surface, muddy blackish water filled the well so fast, as finally to overcome the most strenuous exertions to empty it. This chiefly ascended from the bottom, for effectual precautions were adopted to prevent any quantity of water from entering by the sides. In such a crisis, a mind of less energy than Mr. Longstreet's, would have abandoned the project. Instead of this, he replaced a considerable portion of the earth in the well, and laying aside his spade, drove down a hollow tube of three inches diameter, in the cavity of which a machine for boring was introduced. These were made to penetrate through the earth to the depth of fifty-four feet from the surface. The soil between the 20th and 47th foot was a continued dry stiff black clay; a sample of this is in my possession, and has been exhibited before the Medical Society. It is of such a consistence as to bear the chissel or plane, and is capable of being cut into any shape. Knives are sharpened by drawing them over its surface, when made smooth. Another stratum of shells presented itself for the next two feet. The black clay then became less rigid, and soon terminated in sand, with little resistance to the operator. On descending 2 or 3 feet, the water ascended the tube 48 feet, so as to be only six feet from the surface, and with such rapidity as to yield fifteen gallons in a minute.—The joy of the projector on this event, may be more easily conceived than expressed. This water, after exposure to the air for a few minutes, resembled common well water in taste and appearance, and was nearly of the same temperature. It readily lathered with soap, and gave satisfactory evidence of its being softer than the water in my pump, and also of that which is contained in the public pump opposite to the national bank. Dr. Prioleau and myself applied to different portions of it, the following chemical tests, oxalic acid, alcohol of galls, prussiate of lime, oil of vitriol, muriate of pyrites, spiritus cornu cervi, and paper stained with a vegetable blue. None of these produced any alteration in the water, from whence we inferred that it was free from lime, iron, copper, lead, vitriolic acid, or any acid whatever in a separate state. But

On mixing a solution of the nitrate of silver with another portion of the same water, it became white and turpid. This proved the existence of the muriatic acid in combination with some base, which base we had reason to believe was soda, or, in other words, that the water contained a small proportion of common salt. The same test being applied to the rain water in the cistern of the South Carolina bank—to snow water—to water from Mr. Young's farm, three miles from Charleston—from the spring pump in Trott-street; from the pump opposite to Mr. Strobel's, in Meeting-street; and from that which is opposite to the national bank—they all yielded more or less of the same ingredient. The cistern water of the South-Carolina bank had the least proportion, and the pump opposite to the national bank the most. The quantity contained in the intermediate waters, was to each other in a relative proportion, as they stand in the above list, from the two extremes. Mr. Longstreet's tube water contained more than the cistern and snow water, but less than was detected in either of the pumps before mentioned.

It is probable that no water near Charleston, in its natural state, is wholly free from common salt. The quantity of it in Mr. Longstreet's tube water, is so inconsiderable, as to form no objection against its fitness for domestic purposes. It exists in a greater proportion in the water of the spring pump in Trott-street, which is more generally used than any other in Charleston. Nevertheless, the enterprising projector of the experiment has resolved to penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen feet farther, if necessary, with the expectation of procuring water perfectly free from salt.

Mr. Longstreet, impressed with a belief that there is such a similarity of soil in all our low maritime country, as to afford the same result to the same experiment, and that the supply of water obtained thereby will be inexhaustible and permanent, intends to extend and vary his researches into the bowels of the earth. If farther experiments justify the correctness of this theory, he expects to be able to establish on any proposed spots, inexhaustible reservoirs of water, each sufficient to furnish all the engines in Charleston, even in the driest seasons, with as much water as they can discharge in case of fire.

2dly. To furnish from any given spot, equal to the area of a circle whose diameter is forty feet, wholesome water from a depth that will secure it from all the impurities on the surface of the earth, and in sufficient quantities for the supply of all the families in Charleston.

3dly. To furnish an ample and constant supply of wholesome water for family use, whenever the same may be wanted.

Mr. Longstreet's experiments have already cost one thousand dollars. These observations are volunteered from a conviction that his talents and enterprize merit not only praise, but something more solid, which is as necessary to the philosopher, as to all other classes of men. No certain conclusions can yet be drawn of the permanent advantages that may result to the community from the success of a single experiment; but there is good reason to believe that Mr. Longstreets labors will be far from useless, if his expectations are eventually realized; and it is presumed that he will be remembered by a grateful and obliged community.

DAVID RAMSAY.

Charleston, April 5th, 1803.

A quantity of Seed Potatoes,

Of the early kind, for Sale by
JAMES STIRLING.

February 11. 6o

From the Cape Fear (N. C.) Herald.

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FEDERAL DINNER

IN HONOR OF MR. HILL.

On Friday the 18th ult. the federalists of Wilmington and its vicinity, gave a public dinner in honor of William Henry Hill, esq. late representative in congress for this district.

After the arrangement had been perfected by the committee consisting of Dr. Almand, J. D. Rosset, Mr. Benjamin Gause and James W. Walker, esq. the company proceeded to Mrs. Meek's.

Immediately previous to the entertainment, amidst an assemblage more numerous and respectable than ever witnessed in this town, capt. Amaziah Jocelin, colonel Samuel Ash and Henry Watters, esq. the gentlemen who composed the committee for that purpose, presented Mr. Hill the following address:

SIR,

After the virtues of private life, we pay the tribute of respect to the higher usefulness; in prompting the public good, we ought also to proffer the homage of applause. Prompt to make the offering at once warm and spontaneous, to the *worth* of the *citizen* and to the *zeal* of the *patriot*, we experience in all its force the happiness of the present moment.

A moment of merited praise for your services; moment of sincere gratulation on your return.

Receive, sir, the welcome of the federalists of Wilmington and its vicinity; a welcome no less cordial than unanimous.

The patriotic views, the high endowments, the splendid talents of the minority of both houses of congress, afforded a well-grounded belief, that in such hands the government of the United States would have been respected—That *in such hands* the constitution would have remained inviolate.

Under their protection the *Judiciary* would still have EXISTED, co-ordinate an independent branch of our government.

Under the administration of men, influenced by the example, guided by the maxims of the venerable Washington, *the immortal founder of our Federal Republic*, and of Adams, his patriotic successor, we should still have gloried in a government firm, dignified and energetic. We should not have witnessed the miserable effects of an ill-judged economy, which by the reduction of the army and navy, has left us without the means of prompt defence; an unguarded, a tempting prey to every ambitious invader.

To resist the torrent of design and of delusion has been the arduous, the unceasing, and the laudable effort of the minority.

To have co-operated in this effort with characters so distinguished for virtue and for talents, must, sir, to the close of life, afford to you, a source of pride & of exultation.

In their toils, in their inquietudes, you have had your share. In their panegyric, you have claims to an ample allotment.

In this public manner we express to you, we proclaim to the people, our entire approbation of that line of conduct you have steadily pursued; our entire approbation of your fulfilment of the duties enjoined you by our suffrages.

We regret that your private affairs render absolutely necessary a retirement from the scene of patriotic exertion. We regret that we cannot demonstrate by the decisive testimony of another election, the sincerity of our respect and the extent of our confidence.

On behalf of the Federalists of Wilmington and its vicinity,

A. JOCELIN,
H. WATTERS,
S. ASH.

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To which Mr. Hill made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

To endeavor to deserve well of his constituents, affords, in every event, to a representative, the most solacing reflection: but to meet their approbation and receive their applause, is his most delightful reward. Thus to meet you and thus welcomed, will be always considered by me one of the happiest periods of my life.

If a sincere disposition to promote the true interests of my country, and undeviating aim to the attachment of that end, by employing the best means my humble talents enabled me to discern, entitle me to your regard, I feel pleasure and pride in accepting the evidence of it now offered.

Believing the principles of federalism to be pure, republican and patriotic, I adopted and pursued them. Believing the object of the federalists to be the good of their country; the means they used and the plans they formed and calculated to promote the honor and prosperity of the nation, and to secure to the citizens the blessings of civil liberty, they had my cordial and steady co-operation.

With the federalists in congress, I had the honor to associate; with their sentiments I am perfectly acquainted, and satisfied their professions are sincere. As patriots, I venerate them; as men of honor and worth, I respect them. The recollection of the friendship of those men will always be dear to me. My association with them, as you have truly said, must be to me a source of pride and exultation to the close of life. Their regard to the constitution of the United States you estimate justly: to violate that instrument is to commit political suicide. The inroad it has suffered when the judiciary was prostrated, the federalists will not cease to deplore.

You speak of Washington. The federalists, the constitutionalists, the lovers of Washington, are terms synonimous. To the aid of federalism, Washington in his life gave his exertions, and at his death bequeathed his name. This illustrious character, the pride of America!—the ornament of human nature!—proved the value, the importance of the national government.—Under his auspicious influence in his administration and that of his successor, the venerable Adams, the rapid progress of our country, to prosperity was unparalleled. At his council board no calculations of false economy, no suggestions of timid policy, found admission. Political maxims, just, dignified, worthy himself and his country there governed. An axiom he inculcated was, "to preserve peace we must be prepared for war"—sufficient means, efficient resources ought always to be ready to be called into immediate action when exigency should occur, or the good of the nation require it. Had his precepts been attended to, we might now be enabled to say, what a magnanimous people ought to be always able to say, "millions for defence, not a cent for tribute." The present administration has predicated its measures on principles widely different. That the prospects of our country are now darkened, perhaps may be fairly attributed to this change, that the people were *deluded* in the change they created in the administration, I am free to declare is my belief. Even this delusion, however, ought to be respected. Because change arising from fluctuation in public opinion, is the legitimate offspring of republican governments. It is inevitable; and surely is more tolerable than any government which should not have for its basis civil liberty. It is to be lamented, that an unfortunate moment presented itself which was seized but with too much success by the enemies of the constitution. But their supremacy must be of short duration. The interests of the country, the sound principles, the good sense of the people place their veto against its long continuance. I cherish the hope, therefore, that the time is not distant, when the sun of federalism shall arise with renewed splendor, when our constitution shall be restored to its wanted perfection, its energies respected, the clouds which menace our peace and safety dissipated, and our country again progressing in prosperity.

The very kind, friendly and affectionate expressions of esteem and confidence you have been pleased to use, are grateful indeed to my feelings; they demand my best acknowledgements. My excitement will not allow me further expression. Believe me then, gentlemen, to be impressed as grateful sensibility ought to be impressed.

W. H. HILL.

TRENTON, April 18.

The Prospect Before Us!

The result of the town meetings in Hunterdon on Monday last, is matter of real congratulation to the federal republicans of New Jersey. Our information from five townships, and which we have every reason to believe correct, is, that the federalists succeeded in appointing the respective officers agreeably to their wishes, and by greater majorities than were ever before known. In Trenton a pale opposition appeared, but languished, and after a few vain struggles, sunk to rest. The old township officers were generally re-elected. The city council and officers were appointed without opposition. In Maidenhead, where the democrats have made great exertions for six months past, and where they boasted of great accession of strength, but six votes appeared in favor of a solitary nomination offered against the federal list. Hopewell quite outstript our expectations, and at one of the most generally attended meetings ever held in the township, gave a majority of near three to one. In Readington we have also been very agreeably disappointed, where at the last general election, the federal ticket obtained a majority of but about twelve or fifteen, at the town meeting, which was uncommonly full, the federalists were, in number, at least three to one. Lebanon exhibited a like spirit, and an equally agreeable result—all opposition to the federal interest, after a few faint struggles, expired. In Alexandria, which gave a considerable majority to the democratic ticket at the last election, the parties were nearly equally divided; the democrats, however, finally succeeded in carrying their men by a lean majority of from two to five votes; the meeting in this township was uncommonly full—more voters appearing on the ground than were out at the last fall election; the manifest increase of federal votes is a circumstance highly flattering to our expectations. In Amwell, Kingwood, Bethelehem and Tewksbury, the democrats, we understand, succeeded as usual, though in Kingwood, a very formidable opposition was exhibited by the federalists.

When we take into consideration the uncommon efforts which for six months past have been made by the democratic party, in extending their influence, and in organizing their troops, the result of the late town-meetings in Hunterdon county, is certainly very encouraging to the hopes of the politicians of the Washington school. In spite of their organized associations, their county constitutions, their committees, the harrangues of their emissaries, and the calumnies of their address and inflammatory publications, five townships out of ten in the county, at the most general attended meetings ever known, have exhibited far greater federal majorities than were obtained at the last general election. One of the heretofore democratic townships (Alexandria) has been completely paralized by the increased strength of the federal party, and in all the other townships, an augmented opposition has been manifested to the reign of delusion. We are not in the habit of exulting with pompous expressions of inflated joy at the successful issues of fortune; but we cannot repress, at this time, the manifestation of