

Q- 7000 letters were received at N
by the B. Packet and the Chilton

Foreign Intelligence.

RE ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Arrived at this port the British packet Princess Amelia, from London, via Bermuda, having left England on the 15th December; and the ship Albion, from Liverpool, which left Cork on the 10th December. By these two vessels the editor of the *Mercury* has received London papers of the 3d December, and Cork papers of the 8th, nearly a month later than any previous advices.

Whatever is interesting, those of an earlier date being unusually barren of intelligence. It appears that the army of the French emperor had entered Spain, and that the division of general Blake had been defeated with considerable loss; but this defeat is not considered to excite despondency with respect to the ultimate success of the patriots.

A captain of the Packet informs us that on the 6th of December two British regiments of cavalry sailed from Falmouth for Spain, to reinforce the patriotic army; and that on his passage he spoke the *Guerrier* from the West-Indies, and received intelligence that the English had taken Martinière.

H. Purviance, passenger in the *Philadelphia*, is the bearer of dispatches for government from our minister at the court of St. James.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11.

His Royal Majesty has received the following report from the general in chief of the army, including a report from colonel de la Cruz, chief of brigade, touching a severe battle which has been fought in the vicinity of Madrid.

Since the armistice concluded between Sweden and Russian armies was declared at an end, a Russian officer arrived from St. Petersburg, with the intelligence that hostilities would be immediately recommenced.

Soon after I received a report that my friend had been attacked by the Russians, and compelled by the enemy's great superiority in number, to fall back to Wreda bridge, which was soon after broken down after the troops had crossed it. A violent cannonade immediately commenced by the enemy from neighbouring heights, which was vigorously returned from our side, and Prince Dolgorouki, who commanded the Russian van, was fatally wounded at the commencement of the action, and expired soon after. In the meantime the enemy's chasseur and infantry filled the bridge, which they had repaired, and moved in a line and advanced against our troops, notwithstanding the vigorous cannonade which was kept up from our batteries, which they attempted to carry, but were repulsed with the utmost intrepidity and courage, and pursued as far as Wreda bridge. In this action the enemy's loss consisted in 10 men killed and wounded, and 70 taken prisoners, among whom are two field-officers.

According to the accounts of the prisoners, the enemy's force in the above affair, which lasted six hours, exceeded 6000 men, commanded by lieutenant-general Tutchkoff, and under him by generals Rachmanoff, Prince Dolgorouki, and Alexeyeff.

At the close of the action, the Russian commanding general proposed a suspension of hostilities for 24 hours, on bury his dead, which was the more ready to grant, as our loss was also considerable, consisting of 30 killed and 250 wounded.

Brig-Quarters, Helsinki, Oct. 26, 1808.

PORTSMOUTH, November 24.

Sailed, the *Lavinia*, of 40 guns, capt. Lord Stewart, for Corunna, having on board 500,000 dollars for the patriots, with private specie for Lisbon and Cadiz. The Spanish deputies return in her, with several officers for the British army, and the commander in chief of our forces in Portugal, J. Cadogan, Esq. is going passenger to Lisbon.

LONDON, December 2.

It was on Wednesday stated at Lloyd's that intelligence had been received of Buonaparte's arrival at Madrid on the 17th ult. from what quarter, or by what means, a statement was brought to the coffee-house, we could not ascertain.

Mr. Moore, one of the king's messengers, arrived yesterday with the Corunna mail, and brought dispatches from lord William Bentinck and Mr. Erskine, brought also dispatches from general Broderick and Leith, being pulled along the line of march of Sir David Baird's army. The accounts received from government were given in substance in a selection.

On the 17th ult. from the *Vindicator*, dated the 15th, and from the *Vindicator*, dated the 15th ult., that the account of gen. Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th till the 15th. On the 11th the Asturias having been worked in the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and gen. Blake retired to Reynosa; but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There, upon the 17th, he had collected near 30,000 of his troops, and the marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would soon be in a state of advance again.

The French had occupied St. Andro and Santona—the former on the 14th, and the latter on the 20th, but by the exertions of gen. Leith, all the provisions, ammunitions and stores, sent by this country had been removed.

It appears that part of the army at Estremadura, had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there are no accounts of their having advanced beyond it. General Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca—Gen. Baird was at Algora.

To this we add, on the credit however, of private letters, that the French corps that advanced to Valladolid had afterwards retreated to Burgos.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

The Favourite cutter has arrived at Plymouth, from the coast of Spain. The *Bonne Citoyenne*, capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, capt. T. has since reached town. He left Corunna on the 26th ult. and brings accounts from gen. Blake's army to the 24th.—The substance of the intelligence by the *Bonne Citoyenne*, will be found in the subjoined letters:—

PORTSMOUTH, December 1.

"This afternoon arrived here the *Bonne Citoyenne*, capt. Thompson, with dispatches from Corunna, from whence the *Bonne Citoyenne* sailed on Saturday last, the 26th ult. Capt. Thompson brings dispatches from gen. Blake's army, which continued retreating, but bravely defending every inch of ground till the 24th, when gen. Blake made a firm stand, and repelled his enemies, numerous as they were. After this action gen. Blake's force remained 25,000 strong. This we must think very good news; but we regret to hear that Romana's force, having made some mistake in the route, fell in with the enemy, and, after a brave resistance, and having slaughtered an immense number of the enemy, he was at length overpowered and cut in pieces. We regret still more to learn, that Buonaparte's emissaries had too well succeeded in stirring up faction, and that the Prince of Peace's party was formidable in Spain. We trust however that the patriots will ultimately succeed over Buonaparte and the Prince of Peace.

The news from Oporto are unfavourable. The party there in opposition to the regency is very strong, and gen. Beresford had meditated in vain. The French are at Valladolid."

Another letter, same date.

"This afternoon, at eight o'clock, the *Bonne Citoyenne* loop of war, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from gen. Blake's army up to the 24th ult.

The dispatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of gen. Blake and marshal Ney. The marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) by advancing too far ahead of gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated; one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces.

The fighting on both sides was most obstinate and desperate. The marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss. He is now at Castro, about 40 miles north of St. Andro, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army, under Castanos, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose headquarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army. The Prince of Peace's army in Spain is very strong, and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Algora, with his army, and Sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged.

In the *Bonne Citoyenne* came passenger capt. Gage, of the royal artillery, with dispatches from Sir Robert Wilson, at Oporto. His dispatches are not so favourable as could be wished. The party against the provisional government is very strong and turbulent. Sir Robert had collected, armed and trained 2000 Portuguese, and formed them into a battalion. There were three British regiments there.

The following interesting private communication has been transmitted to us:—

It is continuing to be reported, and is confirmed by the intelligence, that the French army is in a state of great confusion, and is consequently in a state of great weakness. Yesterday arrived here two Spanish frigates from St. Andro, and previously from the gulf vessels from the same port. The accounts they bring are not distinct. These vessels left St. Andro on the 14th from the news of gen. Blake's defeat. The arrival of the French was then hourly expected; and the Spanish frigates were therefore filled with wounded, who had been brought from Reynosa, and preparations were made to blow up the powder magazines, spike the cannon, &c. Some accounts even state, that the report of an explosion at St. Andro was heard while the vessels were under weigh.

Letters from Castile mention, that Castanos had defeated a body of the French; but this report still rests on light authority, and is too long unconfirmed to claim much credit. Yet another circumstance adds to our confidence here: Letters from Madrid conveyed by the last mail, mention the arrival of good news as the post was departing. The intelligence from these different sources require to be connected, in order to form a good opinion of what is probably occurring. One thing is certain, that the public apprehension has decreased. The enemy, it is ascertained, is in Old Castile, and the transmission of intelligence is unobscured, from the possibility of being intercepted by detached parties of the enemy; but the regular post continued to proceed. Blake's army has sustained some defeat, but they are not of a very alarming, though of a distressing nature. There has been no surrender of any large body—a great superiority of force has won battles—but the vanquished have invariably fallen bravely, and their resistance has been such, that it is not too much to say, that the enemy's victories if they are all bought as dearly, will secure the independence of Spain. Still there is much reason for sorrow and regret. The fate of none is more deplored than of a strong division of the brave Army of the North—these suffered heavily. The regiment of Catalonia was offered quarters by the enemy, but refused it, and every man of 1700 died voluntarily and gloriously, and in his death heaping destruction upon his enemies. The dismounted cavalry of the same troops were prevented from engaging, by the want of horses; but the Marquis of Romana has placed all the horses of the province in a state of requisition. The fresh troops of Galicia fought furiously, and like veterans.—Their general having been severely wounded in the foot, rode along the lines, exhorting and animating the troops to vengeance, and refused to permit the dressing of his wound, until they had sworn, as he had done, to die for their liberties and their country. His exhortation had an irresistible effect upon his soldiers. This brave officer died afterwards on board one of the Spanish frigates.

It was understood at St. Andro that gen. Blake was in superior force to the enemy, and would defend the town; for the Marquis of Romana, though the command would devolve upon him by seniority, had refused to supersede gen. Blake. On the strength of that army now, we are without precise information. Some represent it to be 28,000 strong; this it is suspected, is an exaggeration of its actual strength. It is certain that the army has moved towards Leon; which, though a retreat, with respect to the Spanish frontier, is an advantageous measure in reference to the safety of Galicia, as well as its advantage in co-operating with the British armies. No apprehension is entertained for the safety of the British troops.

The last letters from Madrid are not in the expression of alarm. The Spanish troops have been successful almost everywhere but in Biscay and Galicia; and a great part of the army of Estremadura, which it was considered had been destroyed at Burgos, has escaped, though in a debilitated state, to Segovia. The enemy's excursions in Castile have been rapid, but of short duration. At Valencia, however, and Valladolid, they accomplished the release of a number of French prisoners and some suspected persons. The public feeling is, on the whole, in a better state than it was ten days back. Human nature must lament the sufferings and endurance of the brave Patriots—but the recollection is unaccompanied by any dismay, as to the result of their exertions.

December 4.
MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.
Defeat of the French—passage of the Ebro, and taking of Caparrasca, by the Spanish Centre Army.—Retreat of the French Division opposed to gen. Blake's army.

Our information as to general Blake's force (now commanded by the Marquis de la Romana) may be deemed official, as far as it goes, being derived from a statement which came from the *Bonne Citoyenne*, received from capt. Hawkins of the *Milvère*. That

the French army is in a state of great confusion, and is consequently in a state of great weakness. Yesterday arrived here two Spanish frigates from St. Andro, and previously from the gulf vessels from the same port. The accounts they bring are not distinct. These vessels left St. Andro on the 14th from the news of gen. Blake's defeat. The arrival of the French was then hourly expected; and the Spanish frigates were therefore filled with wounded, who had been brought from Reynosa, and preparations were made to blow up the powder magazines, spike the cannon, &c. Some accounts even state, that the report of an explosion at St. Andro was heard while the vessels were under weigh.

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December 2.
Of the Bilbao army, the last accounts contradictory. By one statement, gen. Moore and Baird were halting from Algora to Salamanca, in their point of junction with Zamora—and another but less credible, that they were halting from Algora to Salamanca, in their point of junction with Zamora—and another but less credible, that they were halting from Algora to Salamanca, in their point of junction with Zamora.

A French force had reached Valladolid, but it was not supposed to be strong. The French occupied Santander on the 15th ult.

There is several rumours afloat, stating that the French had been repulsed from St. Vincente de Barquera, with great loss—that they retreated to Burgos—that Austria and the Pope have declared war against France, and that others equally flattering, and desirable, which we cannot permit ourselves to credit at present.

Of the French positions in Spain little known, and of the forces under Palafox, Castanos as little, owing to the difficulty of transmitting intelligence with safety from Madrid to Corunna.

Official accounts from Stockholm confirm the defeat of the Russians in Finland. An Austrian messenger it is stated, came to the Minister, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday last, from Mainz. A treaty is reported, is nearly concluded between Prussia and Austria.

We have received Dutch papers to the effect, that the Paris news contained in the States, that part of Juno's army is detached for Portugal, for which country it is marching, under the title of "The Army of Portugal."

Del. Fletcher has been dismissed the service upon a charge of embezzlement. The recommendation that he be placed on half pay was granted.

CORRIGENDUM. In the notice of the
estate of JAMES COOK, and days for hearing the
petition of JOHN COOK, living near the
church, in Anne-Arundel county,
now appears to be about 20 years of
age. It should have been 20 years of
age. His standing is that of a
with yellow hair, dressed in a
white kersey waistcoat, and
stockings, and white shoes. He is
devised to take his own name, and to
the law directly for his own legal
rights.

2. JOSEPH MCGEEVEY, Reg. W.
Anne-Arundel county.
January 20, 1867.

IN CHANCERY, January 19, 1867.
ORDERED, That the file of the
estate of JAMES COOK, deceased,
by JAMES COOK, one of the creditors,
ratified and confirmed, or such other
made therein as may appear proper on
the 10th day of March next, provided that
this order be entered in the Maryland
Gazette three weeks before the 10th day of
February next.

The report made, that the land, sold
by measure, was 431 acres, was 115 lb.
crop tobacco per acre.

True copy.
Tells. **2. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. C.**
Anne-Arundel county.

STATE OF MARYLAND.
Anne-Arundel county, orphan court.
January 17, 1867.

ON application by petition, of HENRY
CHILDS, administrator of the
estate of JOHN JONES, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the
required by law for creditors to exhibit
claims against the said deceased, and that
the same be published once in each week
for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. W.
Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphan
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland,
letters of administration on the personal estate
of JOHN JONES, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor,
to the subscriber, at or before the ninth
day of July next, they may otherwise be
precluded from recovering the same.

be excluded from all benefit of the said
Given under my hand, this 17th day of
nuary, 1809.

HENRY CHILDS, Administrator

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis, January 5, 1809.

APPPLICATION having been made
the subscriber, in the records of Calvert
county court, by the petition, in writing, of
WILLIAM TYLER, of said county,
ing for the benefit of the act of assenting
the relief of insolvent debtors, on the
mentioned therein, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, and
as he can ascertain them, being annexed
his said petition, and the subscriber, be-
satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the
William Tyler has resided the two previous
years within the State of Maryland, and
the passage of the said act; and the said
William Tyler, at the time of presenting his
petition, having produced, in writing, the
sent of each of his creditors as to the
them the amount of two-thirds of the
due by him at the time of preferring his
petition; and the said William Tyler
satisfied the subscriber he hath given
preference directed by the act relat-
ing to insolvent debtors; it is there-
ordered and adjudged, that the said Wm
Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to
inserted in the Maryland Gazette, we-
for three months successively, before the
day of May next, give notice to his cred-
to appear before the judges of Calvert
court, on the second Monday of May
for the purpose of recommending a
for their benefit, on the said William
then and there taking the oath pre-
scribed by the said act, by delivering up his property.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE
Chief judge of the third judicial
circuit.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, at his Farm, near
Annapolis, horses, cattle, sheep and
JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE
October 31, 1808.

To the voters of Anne Arundel county,
the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IAM induced to solicit your favor
the ensuing election for STATE OFFICER.
it clothes I trust shall who may be
to favour me with their suffrages, as
we have reason to expect a successful
desire.

W. WELSH, of Baltimore.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

HOW COLD IT IS.

V the blustering Boreas blows:
 All the waters round us froze:
 Trees that deck'd the hill or plain,
 Lay a murf'ring cry maintain;
 Trembling thickets hear their moan,
 And mingle groan with groan.
 Dismal all from East to West!
 Then defend the poor distress'd.

Such is the tale
 On hill and vale,
 Each gazer may behold it is:
 While low and high
 Are heard to cry,
 Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

Slumbering Sloth that cannot bear
 Question of the searching air,
 As up her kerchief'd head, and tries,
 Cannot from her bondage rise:
 Whilst the Housewife neat and clean
 Every room by turns is seen;
 Shews a cheek of cheerful health—
 Which is not to be bought with wealth.

To her long life
 Devoid of strife,
 Justly too unfolded is;
 The while Miss Sloth
 To stir is loth,
 And trembling cries, *How cold it is!*

Whisper Sir Fopling, tender weed;
 Shivering like a shivering reed!
 How keen the air attacks my back!
 Oh place a list upon that crack;
 Oh sand-bag all the sashes round,
 And see there's not an air-hole found—
 Oh! bless me, now I feel a breath,
 Good lack! 'tis like the chill of death!

Indulgence pale
 Tells this sad tale,
 While flannel'd he enfolded is—
 Still, still complains
 For all their pains,
 Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

Humanity, delightful tale!
 While we feel the winter gale,
 By the fit in furr'd up coat,
 Define the tear to sorrow's note:
 And where with misty's weight oppress'd,
 Sufferer sits, a shivering guest,
 Oh amply let his bounty flow
 Warm the bosom chill'd by woe:

In town or vale,
 Where'er the tale
 Of real grief unfolded is;
 Oh may he give
 The means to live,
 To those who feel *How cold it is!*

Perhaps some Sailor old and lam'd,
 The Soldier for our country main'd!
 Consider these, for there they bore
 The loss of limb, and suffer'd more.
 Oh pass them not!—or if you do,
 I sigh to think they fought for you.
 Pity these—but 'bove the rest,
 The Widow, Orphan, Sick, Distress'd!

Through Winter's reign,
 Relieve their pain,
 For pain you may behold it is;
 Their wants supply,
 When'er they cry—
 Bless my heart, *How cold it is!*

SHAVING!

NO IMPOSITION!

Take off the beard keenly is not the
 Sleight of modern inventions. With all
 Incoming deference due to my fellow-
 Citizens, I presume no man on the habitable
 Earth is of so much use to the public than I
 Feared daily—I feel as I ought to do—
 A word—not a word about merit!—No—
 A word!!!

My fellow-citizens of this State are inform-
 ed that at the principal stores in Baltimore,
 Annapolis, &c. &c.
 The superior Razor Strop, and Dia-
 mond Paste,
 Different sizes, can be obtained with the
 In print, on each. Beware of
 Counterfeits, or imitations, look to your
 Who pledges himself to the public, that
 Using but a razor stropped carefully, agree-
 To his printed directions, can, or will,
 The effect. With sentiments of respect,
 Fellow-citizens of Maryland, your very
 Servant,

J. HOPKINS, Philadelphia.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declined business
 at Queen-Anne, requests all those in-
 debted to him, by bond, note, or open ac-
 count, to make payment, on or before the
 day of March next, or suits will be in-
 stituted without respect to persons.

BENJAMIN HODGES.

B. All those who will deposit tobacco
 the subscriber, not to be sold for a li-
 ed time, will not have suits brought a-
 gainst them.

B. H.
 December 27, 1808.

GIDEON WHITE.

Inform his Friends, and the Public, that he
 has received an assortment of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, viz.
 Superfine, Fine and Second Broad-clothes, Cas-
 sineres, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Fine
 and Coarse Linens; Loaf, Lump and Brown
 Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper,
 Powder and Shot, &c. with a number of Ar-
 ticles too tedious to enumerate. The above
 Goods were laid in on reasonable terms, and
 will be sold low—For CASH!!!

He requests all those indebted to him
 by bond, note, or open account, to come for-
 ward immediately and settle the same, by
 paying Cash, Tobacco at market-price, or
 leave Tobacco in his hands to sell at a li-
 mited price, or by giving some other good
 and sufficient security or satisfaction. He so-
 licits a particular attention to this request, as
 he is determined to bring suit against all de-
 linquents.

January 24th, 1809. 2

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE his escape out of the goal of
 Anne Arundel county, on the night
 of the 21st instant, a dark mulatto by the
 name of CHARLES, who sometimes calls him-
 self KENNEDY, and sometimes WATKINS;
 he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout
 made, with a bushy head of wool, which he
 wears plaited before, and large whiskers, his
 countenance appears pale; his clothing two
 upper jackets, one of blue cloth, the other
 striped country cloth, and trousers of the same,
 much patched, old hat, and cotton shirt, old
 stockings and no shoes, he appears to be about
 40 or 45 years of age. Also FANNY, his
 wife, whom I hired, who assisted him to make
 his escape, she is about 5 feet 5 inches high,
 slender made, of black complexion; her
 clothing was a red silk bird-eyed handkerchief
 round her head, a white cotton handkerchief
 round her neck, a white cotton habit, coarse
 yarn stockings, and old slippers, with a match
 coat blanket, and part of a milled blanket,
 and some other articles stolen out of the house,
 with a young girl child, about three months
 old. Whoever delivers them both at the goal
 of said county shall receive the above reward,
 or ten dollars for Charles and five for Fanny,
 paid by the subscriber, at the goal.

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler
 of Anne-Arundel county.
 January 23, 1809. 2

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, De-
 cember 20, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of SUSANNAH
 TAYMAN, administratrix of LOCK TAY-
 MAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, dec'd, it
 is ordered, that she give the notice required
 by law for creditors to exhibit their claims
 against the said deceased, and that the same
 be published once in each week, for the space
 of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Ga-
 zette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills
 for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel
 county, hath obtained from the orphans court
 of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, let-
 ters of administration on the personal estate
 of LOCK TAYMAN, late of Anne-Arundel
 county, deceased. All persons having
 claims against the said deceased are hereby
 warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
 thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the
 20th day of June next, they may otherwise
 by law be excluded from all benefit of said
 estate. Given under my hand, this 20th day
 of December, 1808. 6X

SUSANNAH TAYMAN, Adm'x.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT I intend to apply to the judges
 of St. Mary's county court, at March
 term next, for the benefit of the act of assem-
 bly, passed November session, 1805, entitled,
 An act for the relief of fundry insolvent
 debtors, also the supplements thereto.

BENNETT BISCOE, of Jo.
 December 17, 1808. 6

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to Anne-Arundel
 county court, or in the recess of the court
 to one of the judges thereof, for the benefit
 of the act of the general assembly of Mary-
 land, passed in the year 1805, entitled, An
 act for the relief of fundry insolvent
 debtors, also the supplements thereto.

PHILIP J. THOMAS.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me will please to
 make immediate payment, indulgence
 must not be expected, and cannot be given.
 Suits will be commenced on all notes, ac-
 counts, &c. which are not immediately dis-
 charged.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

LAND TO RENT.

THE plantation of the subscriber, near
 South-river church For terms apply to
 2 FRANCES YATES.

CITY TAVERN AND HOTEL.

ALEXANDRIA:

At the Sign of the Grapes.

WILLIAM CATON.

From the City of Annapolis, Maryland,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
 and the public in general, that he has
 taken that justly celebrated inn, in this ci-
 ty, called *The City Tavern and Hotel*, lately
 in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby. He
 hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give
 the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no
 exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep
 up the high character which this tavern has,
 as being one of the best in the union; and
 assures them that he will always have an
 assortment of the best liquors and good wait-
 ers.

Travellers and others will meet with good
 accommodations at the above house, on rea-
 sonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month,
 or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on
 the continent are regularly taken and filed
 at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern,
 and are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve
 o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from
 one to twenty.

November 15, 1808. 5

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, con-
 taining 746 acres, situated in Anne-
 Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the
 head of West river, 12 miles from Annapo-
 lis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a
 tract of land formerly the property of Mrs.
 Pemberton, and is calculated to produce
 wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded
 with timber suitable for ship building, most
 excellent meadow, and a good landing on
 West river, which is navigable for large ves-
 sels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood
 is one of the best in the state of Maryland.
 For terms apply to WILLIAM COOKE, Esq;
 Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river,
 or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO all those indebted to me, that if
 they do not call and settle their ac-
 counts, by giving notes, with approved se-
 curity, or pay the amount of their accounts
 in cash on or before the first day of February
 next, that their accounts will be put into the
 hand of an officer for collection, without re-
 spect to persons.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL,
 Low for CASH, the following ARTICLES,
 the greater part of which were received this
 fall, viz.

SUPERFINE and second clothes, double
 milled casimers and fancy waistcoating,
 velvets, thickets, and corduroys, Bennett's
 and president's cords, fine flannels, plains,
 halfthicks, and kerseys, long lawn, linen
 and cambric pocket handkerchiefs, shirting
 cambric and cambric muslins, plain, figured,
 mulmul and leno muslins, silk shawls and
 handkerchiefs, calicoes, dimities, cotton and
 chintz shawls, silk, cotton, and worsted stock-
 ings, cotton and black patouet laces, white,
 black, and coloured crapes, plaid and plain
 silk, extra long, short kid and silk gloves,
 and many other articles in the dry goods way
 too numerous to insert, with a few pair of 11
 and 12 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN.

N. B. The subscribers to the Cyclopaedia
 are requested to call for the 8th vol. and those
 who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. are
 earnestly requested to come and get them, for
 unless they are more punctual in taking them
 away, it will not be convenient for us to con-
 tinue the agency any longer, as it inconveni-
 ently occupies more capital than we are com-
 pensated for.

M. & B. C.
 Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from
 hunting, with either dog or gun, on my
 land lying on Chesapeake bay, in Anne-Arundel
 county, as I am determined to prosecute
 all such offenders.

JOHN GWINN.
 November 1, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on
 the lands of the subscriber, lying in
 the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained
 him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon,
 with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing
 on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.
 September 23, 1808.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR.

A WOMAN who is a good plain cook,
 and who can come well recommended.
 To such a one liberal wages will be given.
 Inquire of the printer.

UNION TAVERN, ANNAPOLIS.

CHARLES HENRY WILLIGMAN.

respectfully informs his friends, and the
 public in general, that he has taken that justly
 celebrated inn in this city, called the Union
 Tavern, lately in the possession of Mr. Sa-
 muel J. Coolidge; he hopes, by his assiduity
 and attention, to give the greatest satisfac-
 tion to every person, as no exertion on his
 part shall be wanted to keep up the high char-
 acter which this tavern has, as being one of
 the best in the union.

Charles H. Willigman likewise begs of
 persons not to deal with his servants, or to
 let them have any thing without a permission
 in writing from him, or he will be very
 much against his inclination, compelled to
 take those steps which the law directs for pre-
 venting them, if they do not attend to the
 warning.

Annapolis, July 15, 1808.

SALE OF NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree in the high
 court of chancery of Maryland, the property of
 THOMAS LYLES, Esq; and appointing the
 subscriber trustee for making the same, to
 be exposed to public sale, and at the house
 of said LYLES, on the tenth day of March
 next, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter,
 fundry valuable negroes, men and women,
 among which are several good carpenters.
 The purchaser or purchasers to give bond
 with approved security, for payment of the
 purchase money, within twelve months after
 the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Trustee,
 January 17, 1809. 3

A PROPOSAL, FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, ENTITLED, THE CASKET; AND LITERARY COMPANION.

BY CHARLES CANDID, ESQ.

BY the cessation of 'The Companion,' the
 devotees of literary amusement sustained
 a sensible loss, to supply a remedy for which
 the "CASKET" has been commenced, and
 (the Editor sounces it with pleasure) will be
 the most flattering auspices.—The first
 number, giving an impression of the charac-
 ter and appearance of the work, being pub-
 lished, reference must be had to that for fu-
 ther satisfaction on this subject.

CONDITIONS

The paper shall be issued every Saturday
 to city subscribers; and to those at a distance
 it will be forwarded through the post-office.
 The price to subscribers will be Four Dollars
 per ann. or ONE DOLLAR every quarter.
 Distant subscribers will be required to pay
 in advance, or give responsibility in Baltimore.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the State
 of Delaware, hath lately demanded
 of the executive of Maryland, a cer-
 tain PURNEL CARTY, as a fugitive from jus-
 tice, alleged to be at large in Talbot county,
 and hath transmitted an affidavit, dated the
 24th day of November, eighteen hundred
 and eight, charging said Purnel Carty with
 felony, in kidnapping a certain Hester C-
 and her two children—I have therefore issued
 this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoin-
 ing it on all civil officers, and others, con-
 zens of this state, to arrest and commit to
 Purnel Carty, to the jail of the county,
 which he may be found, and to give notice
 thereof to the executive of Maryland, that
 the executive of Delaware may be duly no-
 tified thereof, that he may be brought to
 agreeably to the act of congress in such
 provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the
 of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis,
 this ninth day of January, in the year of
 our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 nine, and of the independence of the United
 States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his excellency's command,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing procla-
 mation be published twice a week for six weeks
 in the American and Federal Gazette, at Bal-
 timore, the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis,
 the National Intelligencer, the Republican
 Advocate, at Frederick-town, the Maryland
 Herald, at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Smith's
 paper, at Easton.

3

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton

RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

[No. 3239.]

[Xth Year.]

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, February 3.
The Federal Gazette of January 31.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Business of the Town Meeting held at the Market house, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 30th January, 1869. In conformity to the invitation published in the newspapers, for the last ten days, citizens of Baltimore county and city, in the heaviest fall of snow we have had for years, assembled in such numbers at the appointed place, as to evince, beyond dispute, their steady, unchanged attachment to the political principles, for which we have always been pre-eminently distinguished.

Business of the day was opened by Thomas Stansbury, Esq. who moved that Ed. Johnson, Esq. mayor of the city, should be appointed to the chair, and col. J. A. Buchanan, appointed secretary to the meeting; the motion was approved by acclamation. Mr. Johnson and col. Buchanan each addressed the fellow citizens in a manner honourable to themselves and to the cause they supported. The chairman then recommended the following gentlemen as members of a committee to report resolutions, and they were unanimously approved of:—

James Calhoun,
William Patterson,
George Warner,
Thomas M. Elderry,
Tobias E. Stansbury,
John Donnell,
James Mosher,
James Biays,
William Wilson,
John Hollins,
Thomas Dickson,
George Stiles,
Peter Levering,
Henry Payton,
John Stricker.

During the interval, when the committee retired, Mr. Thomas B. Dorley, member of the State legislature, delivered a manly and republican address. The committee reported, and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted without opposition of a single voice.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the political rights of those whom they have delegated to manage the public concerns of the nation, existing crisis presents a period in the history of our country, which demands that citizens announce their sense of the emergency, adopted by the ministers of government. They feel the severe and unaccountable violation of the many benefits resulting from free and unrestricted commerce; and, in their unquestionable right, so to state it is their imperative duty to say, whence their opinion these embarrassments are derived.

Resolved, That the union can more justly be maintained, none, certainly can more sensibly value the value of commerce, than the citizens of Maryland; none, therefore, can have such claims to respect and attention, in offering their opinions to government, and to fellow-citizens. Perhaps the recent, unequivocal expression of confidence in the integrity of the statesmen who preside in the national councils, given by the almost unanimous election of men to the system of policy pursued by government, might seem in the opinions of some, to render any other assurance unnecessary. But, events have since occurred, which powerfully urge the necessity, of again, and explicitly, publishing our determination to support the government, and to do so with every energy we possess, all attempts to violate the majesty of the law.

Resolved, That the disclosure of the steps taken by government to relieve our present embarrassments, while it displayed the candour and liberty that influenced their conduct, marked the inflexible perseverance of Great Britain and France, in their unjust and gratuitous violation of our neutral and natural rights. In this frank disclosure, new grounds of confidence in our government, and additional cause to pledge ourselves to support its measures.

Resolved, That the policy of the Embargo, which we have uniformly given it our warm approbation, we feel it incumbent on us, to express our satisfaction with the law recently enacted to enforce its provisions, and to repel the insinuation, that it is either unconstitutional, or unnecessarily severe.

We should hold it needless to make any profession of our inviolable attachment to the constitution, did we not perceive with painful regret, symptoms of a disposition to impede the operation of laws, enjoying its sanction. Far from implicating in this censure, a majority, or even more than a very insignificant portion of the citizens of that division of our country, where these disorders are particularly discernible; we repose in their ever conspicuous patriotism, confident that they will not suffer the laws to be transgressed with impunity.

We should be delinquents on a point of more than ordinary delicacy, did we forbear to express our indignation at the late attempt of a foreign government to interfere in our domestic concerns. We allude to the publication of Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Pinkney, made under circumstances that render it impossible to misconceive the motive—to weaken the confidence of the people in the government of their choice. Jealous, as we are proud to avow, of the dear bought privilege of self-government, we cannot express the feelings of resentment which this publication excites, and although it has recoiled on its authors, the balance of the attempt is not, therefore diminished.

A grateful sense of obligation to the venerable patriot, now about to close his political career, impels us to seize the present, probably the last occasion, of offering him the only suitable remuneration for his unremitting and invaluable services to our common country. He enjoys the just reward of virtuous endeavour, the applause, the admiration, and the love of his fellow-citizens; he bears into retirement their ardent prayers that the evening of his life may be mild, as its noon was radiant.

The probability every hour increasing of being soon obliged to abandon the present system of policy, and embrace some more energetic and decisive measures, to assert our rights, perhaps to engage in war with the most powerful nations of the world, impresses on us the obligation of invigorating the firmness of government, by a voluntary tender of support.—Therefore

Resolved, That at the present juncture it would be a dereliction of duty to withhold the expression of our sentiments respecting the state of the nation, and the conduct of government, and that, as citizens, it is incumbent on us to share with our representatives, the responsibility of mutual opinions.

Resolved, That the stagnation of commerce, affecting every interest of the community, is ascribable solely to causes beyond the control of the ministers of our government—to the anti-neutral edicts of Great Britain and France.

Resolved, That the embargo was the wisest measure, which under existing circumstances, could be opposed to those edicts—that its consequences have been important and beneficial, and that its complete success has been prevented by evasions which brand their perpetrators with indelible disgrace.

Resolved, That in the law recently enacted by our national legislature, to enforce the embargo, we see nothing which the constitution does not sanction, nothing which the times do not call for.

Resolved, That the men who, prostituting the character of American citizenship, and preferring their private interest to the honour of the country, shall violate the embargo, will merit our undisguised contempt, and be unworthy to be ranked among the virtuous asserters of freedom; and that, as we place among the vile and worthless, those who have broken the law, we will hold up to the public execration, all future offenders.

Resolved, That we will hold in abhorrence and unworthy of the name of an American citizen, any individual, who, either in word or deed, shall suggest or devise any other mode of altering or opposing the measures of government than is authorized and permitted by the constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That we should view with horror and resist to extremity, any attempt to dissolve the union of these states, the basis of our unrivalled prosperity.

Resolved, That we have the most confident reliance on the patriotism and virtue of the great body of the people of the eastern states, firmly believing that they who were among the first to proclaim and establish our independence and union, will be last to destroy them.

Resolved, That the licentious clamours of the party in opposition, originate in their terror of its speedy dissolution, and not from any alarm for the safety of our general liberties; that it is the desperate effort of a sinking faction to regain the eminence it has fallen from, a struggle as unprincipled as it is hopeless.

Resolved, That the unwarrantable interference of a foreign government with our domestic concerns, on a very recent occasion, kindles our keenest resentment, that we feel the insult as men tenacious of the precious right of governing themselves, and that we regret the strong indications it has given of the existence of a profligate faction, in the very bosom of our country, eager to promote any design that tends to prostrate our rights and independence.

Resolved, That conscious of indulging no partiality for any country but our own, we despise the slanderous insinuation of French influence, that we scorn to scrutinize the minute distinctions of quality and degree in the outrages heaped on us by France and England, that we deem them both, while they maintain their present attitude, the enemies of the United States.

Resolved, That we reflect with mingled emotions of indignation and revenge, on the continuing and multiplying injuries and insults which we have received from the great belligerents of Europe; that although we would cherish the pacific policy, which has so eminently conducted to the prosperity of this nation, and would sacrifice to its preservation every thing but our honour, we believe that the term of forbearance is almost expired, and that war, calamitous as it is, would not be unattended with advantage.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be circulated through this state, for the information of our fellow-citizens, and to encourage their adherence to the genuine republican principles that do them so much honour.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Chairman,
JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

Copy of a letter from a respectable house in Cork, to Messrs. Wilson and Sons, of Baltimore, dated Cork, Dec. 3.

"We have received your much respected favour of the 29th September, and fully coincide with you in opinion relative to the policy as well as propriety of your embargo; it is the act of an independent yet pacific government, and we cannot look to its being raised, except through the concession in some degree of one or both the European belligerent powers. Viewing your congress in the consistent light we wish them to appear in, we hope our ministers will relax the orders in council, and thereby remove this grand objection, for we consider it highly detrimental to the interest of both countries to have their commercial intercourse restricted. Your produce has advanced to prices unprecedented. We got 47l. and 94l. per thousand (from 188 to 376 dollars) for a few thousand N. York barrel and pipe staves this week, and our coopers will soon be idle if the embargo continues. Upland cotton 3s. (67 cents) to 4s. (84 cents) good quality 2s. 6d. per lb. (56 cents per lb.)—tar 50s. (11 dolls. 74 cents) d. rosin 70s. per bbl. (15 dolls. 1-2) c—pine timber 6s. per foot, (1 doll. and 33 cents) f. We shall be very badly off for flax seed also. A spirited holder in Dublin refused 10 guineas per hhd. (46 doll.) g for 250 hhd. last year's import."

NOTE.—The following, we are advised, are the usual prices of the above articles in this country.

	Dolls.	Cts.
(a) Barrel and pipe staves	10	—
(b) Upland cotton	—	20
(c) Tobacco	—	6
(d) Tar	2	—
(e) Rosin	3	—
(f) Pine timber	—	2
(g) Flax seed	16	—

From a London paper of Nov. 21.

Capt. Freemantle and capt. Bayntu, who were deputed to see the monument erected on Portland Hill, to the memory of Lord Nelson, properly executed, inspected it last week, and are satisfied that the wishes of the fleet have been complied with. They have given direction for the following inscription to be put on it:—

"Consecrated to the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, by the zealous attachment of all those who fought at Trafalgar—to perpetuate his triumph and their regret—1805.

And on the opposite side the following:—

"The British fleet consisted of 27 ships of the line;—of France and Spain, there were 32—19 of which were taken or destroyed."

The Senate, in the absence of the vice-president, have chosen John Millidge, of Georgia, president pro tempore.

EMBARGO EVASIONS.

It is stated in letters received at Philadelphia, that two schooners and a brig lately out of Savannah (Georgia) without papers of clearance, supposed for England. These vessels were all loaded with cotton; the price which immediately raised from 10 1-2 to 13 cents. It is said there is no force there to prevent such doings, and that one vessel fell from the harbour at noon day.

[Fed. Gaz.]

A letter from a respectable house in Savannah received on Saturday says, that little cotton was coming in, and that it had risen 13 cents in consequence of the the planters receiving a high price for it delivered on the coast—and 50 to 60 1-2 cents when delivered at Amelia. [N. Y. Gaz.]

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated January 23.

"We are under martial law. Our governor has this day ordered out four military companies to protect the embargo. The companies met, and resolved that they would disperse and retire to their houses. Information having been lodged with the collector that an attempt would be made to get off a schooner that had lately been seized by the customs-house officers, was the reason for calling in military aid. The sensations excited among the inhabitants by this act are not to be described.—The streets were soon thronged; and had a single shot been fired, the whole military force would have been massacred, and many houses demolished. At nine o'clock, P. M. a party of men, from 200 to 300, took possession of the floor—cut a passage of about a mile through the ice—broke her sails—and hung her rudder, and she is now under way with a brisk gale." [Bost. Cent.]

From a Hartford, (Conn.) paper, Jan. 2.

SPOTTED FEVER.

The following cases of sudden and alarming mortality have recently afflicted the family of Mr. Thomas Shepard, jun. in the parish of Wintonbury.

Mary, aged 4 years, died 8 hours after commencement of the disease on the 10th inst. Henry, aged 25, in 21 hours, on Wednesday the 11th inst. Mrs. Wealthy Shepard, aged 47, wife of Mr. Thomas Shepard, jun. in 13 hours, on the same day. Wealthy, her daughter, aged 6 years, in 6 hours, on Thursday the 12th inst.

The unfortunate victims to a disease the most formidable that has ever afflicted our country, died in 58 hours from the time they first became afflicted.—Events so disastrous, speak a language too plain to be misunderstood. They afford demonstrative evidence of the uncertainty of human expectations, and of the frailty of human life.

The king of England at our last dates, has issued a proclamation for the convening of parliament on the 16th of January.

CARLISLE, Jan. 27. FIRE!!!

Between the hours of 9 and 10 on Saturday night last this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be a log house situated in one of the out streets of the town, occupied by John Lyle and wife, and widow Boreland, and another family who had left the house that evening and removed into the poor-house. The nearest building to it—before the fire was collected to render assistance the fire had made such progress, that the saving of the building or even what little property it contained appeared fruitless; and a general idea prevailed that the unfortunate inhabitants had made their escape—but horridly to relate, Lyle and his wife remained in the house, together with a dog, and fell sacrifice to the dreadful element—the widow Boreland narrowly escaped though not without some of her clothing being scorched.—The night was remarkably calm and no building was near, which prevented the fire from doing further injury—the spectacle which the remains of these unfortunate people presented were dreadful to relate, their arms and legs were burnt off, the body of the man preserved by the clothing, parts of which were burnt, the woman was so burnt that from breast bone her heart and liver could be discerned.—The next morning the remains of these unfortunate persons were collected and put into a coffin and buried in the burying ground.—The real cause of the fire is yet particularly known.—It is hoped that persons will take caution and guard against that destructive element fire, more particularly those who habituate themselves to intoxication, which we understand was the failing cause of these unfortunate buried people.

ANNAPOLIS: HENRY WILLIGMAN, printer, at his friends, and the fact he has taken that justly his city, called the Union, the possession of Mr. S. he hopes, by his affidavits, give the greatest satisfaction, as no exertion on his part to keep up the high character has, as being one of the

Willigman likewise begs to be left with his servants, or anything without a permission, or he will be, very inclination, compelled to which the law directs for persons they do not attend to the 15, 1808.

OF NEGROES.

to a decree in the high court of Maryland, to the NEGROES, the property of Esq; and appointing the for making the same, to public sale, and at the house on the tenth day of March the first fair day thereafter, negroes, men and women, several good carpenters, purchasers to give bond, security, for payment of the within twelve months after

IN HODGES, Trustee, 1809.

PROPOSAL,

ING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, LY MISCELLANY, ENTITLED, E CASKET; RARY COMPANION.

LES CANDID, ESQ.

on of 'The Companion,' the literary amusement sustaining to supply a remedy for which has been commenced, and announces it with pleasure. The impression of the character of the work, being published must be had to that for information on this subject.

CONDITIONS. All be issued every Saturday; and to those at a distance, added through the post-office. Subscribers will be Four Dollars every quarter. Subscribers will be required to give responsibility in Baltimore.

HIS EXCELLENCY

WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

DECLARATION.

AS the executive of the State, aware, hath lately demanded of Maryland, a certificate, as a fugitive from justice, at large in Talbot county, committed an affidavit, dated the 11th of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, signed by Purnell Carter, and attested by a certain Hester Carter, children—I have therefore issued a warrant, authorizing and enjoining all officers, and others, to arrest and commit to the jail of the county, to be found, and to give notice to the executive of Maryland, that the State of Delaware may be duly notified that he may be brought to the act of congress in such

any hand and the seal of the State, at the city of Annapolis, on the 1st day of January, in the year of our independence of the United States the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT,

Secretary of the Council,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

D. That the foregoing provisions be published twice a week for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, and in the Federal Gazette, at Washington, the Republic of Fredericktown, the Maryland Gazette, and in Mr. Smith's

RAGS.

given for clean Linen & Cotton

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

WILLIGMAN & SAMUEL GREEN

Two Dollars per Annum.

COMMUNICATED.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

GREEBLY to a notice which had appeared in the Maryland Gazette, relating the attendance of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel counties at the State-House, on Saturday the 4th inst. there was a numerous assemblage; the meeting was opened by Chancellor Kilty, who moved that his Excellency Governor Wright should be appointed chairman, which was unanimously approved; Col. John Gasaway, an old revolutionary officer, was unanimously chosen secretary; the Governor, in an able and eloquent speech, of about an hour's length, informed the citizens that the object of the meeting was to express their sentiments of the measures adopted by the Federal Government at this awful and eventful crisis; he dwelt, in a very feeling manner, upon the necessity of union at a time when the best hopes of our country were menaced by the two great belligerent nations of the world, and endeavoured to be destroyed by internal enemies; he read such parts of General Washington's farewell address as particularly pointed to the necessity of harmony, and reminded them of the noble and disinterested conduct of that great man, who at a few years past, in that very house, had signed the command of the army, and retired to the peaceful shades of domestic happiness; in a spirited manner he defended the measures of the government, pointed out the advantages which might have resulted if the embargo had received a fair experiment, and been violated by the vile and the worthless, who preferred private emolument to public honour and advantage. The Governor having concluded, on motion, a committee, consisting of William Kilty, (the chancellor,) John Johnson, (the attorney-general,) Lewis Duval and Thomas W. Hall, (members of the executive council) John Kilty, (register of the land-office,) and James Boyle, (one of the city members,) were appointed, who having retired to the council chamber, after some time returned, and Mr. Boyle, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were read by the secretary.

Resolved, That it appears to this meeting, on grounds the most evident and notorious, that a system of measures has been organized and carried into action by a portion of the citizens of the United States, conjointly with a band of foreign emissaries, and with the government itself of a foreign country, the immediate object of which is to destroy the confidence of the people in those whom they have trusted with the administration of their public affairs, and the direct tendency of which is to prostrate the independence and liberties of this country at the feet of a foreign power.

Resolved, That this design appears to be manifested in a particular manner by certain declarations and resolutions lately adopted and made public by a part of the inhabitants of one of our principal cities, in which the measures of the present administration, and of the signature of the United States, in reference to the external concerns of the country, are grossly misrepresented, the views of the administration in the adoption or recommendation of those measures violently calumniated, their characters and their proceedings insulted by malignant comparisons, and assemblages of the people recommended, which, notwithstanding an assumed veil of moderation, and a self-asserted profession of patriotism, are evidently designed by the instigators of them to intimidate and coerce the government to the premature abandonment of the principal measures which have been adopted for the safety and honour of the country.

Resolved, That when the system of opposition to this prudent and necessary measure, which has for a space of twelve months past been industriously fomented by the enemies of the government, is at length ripened into a kind of insurrection against the constituted authorities, and the laws themselves of the country, it becomes the duty of the friends of American independence, and of that obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, without which neither independence, union or government, can subsist, to meet and repel those daring proceedings by declarations and engagements as decisive and as solemn as those of their opponents; it is therefore by this meeting further

Resolved, That the administration immediately preceding that which has for the last eight years directed the affairs of the United States, lost the confidence of the people by a continued train of political iniquities, obvious to the sense and feelings of the community, and by the development of principles opposite to the simplicity of republican government, and hostile to civil liberty and equal rights; that the party who supported that administration have given conclusive proofs of a malicious and irreconcilable enmity to the

principles of government, sanctioned and consecrated by the American people in three successive instances, and that they have given no proofs or indications whatever that the public interests would be promoted by their return to power.

Resolved, That the administration of President Jefferson has produced and realized the most solid advantages to this country, in the relief of the people from unnecessary taxes, the redemption of a great part of the public debt, the extension of territory and national power, and in the increasing prosperity of the country, so long as the envy and hostility of foreign nations, excited by that prosperity, continued to be in any degree restrained.

Resolved, That the aggressions and injuries of those nations, which have interrupted the commerce, and which threaten the peace of the United States, cannot, with a shadow of justice, be attributed to any want of care, foresight or energy, in the American government, but are to be ascribed only to the ambitious and grasping views of those enemies of human repose, the two great belligerent powers of Europe, and to the encouragement given to such aggressions by the violent party efforts which embarrass and distract our public councils.

Resolved, That the law laying an embargo on the vessels and merchandise of the United States, was a wise, salutary and indispensable measure; that the expediency of it was never questioned until the infamous production of Timothy Pickens taught the enemies of the government the use that might be made of it to their advantage; that the supplements to this law, as being found absolutely necessary to secure its observance and due effect, were likewise wise and salutary, and that the violent opposition made to those laws, does, in the opinion of this meeting, take its rise, not in a spirit of patriotism, but in an ardent desire to perplex, embarrass and destroy the administration, at whose instance they are alleged to have been framed, and by exaggerated pictures of distress, and by fordid and base appeals to considerations of immediate convenience, in disregard of national honour and permanent advantages, to subvert in the minds of the people those sentiments and principles which have so long secured their confidence in that administration.

Resolved, That it appears to this meeting that the system of opposition here described is of a character altogether new and unexampled in this country; that it operates to the encouragement and support of the most injurious and inadmissible pretensions against the commercial rights of the United States; that it strikes at the root of our national existence, and that the audacious and treasonable form which it has at length assumed calls upon the good people of these states to determine, explicitly, whether their affairs shall be directed by a discontented and ambitious faction, or by their government regularly chosen and constituted.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot hesitate upon the question here presented, and that if it were true that those who administer the government were justly chargeable with the imbecility or even with the partialities falsely imputed to them, a system of opposition which includes an avowed and practical resistance to the laws of the country, could on no principle be entitled to any thing but the severest reprobation.

Resolved, That the charge made against the administration of partiality towards a foreign power is a false, malignant and scandalous accusation, not countenanced by a single fact, or by the slightest appearance of such partiality.

Resolved, That the public affairs of this country, in every department thereof, have been administered during the last eight years with ability and integrity, and with the purest regard and devotion to the interests of the people and the national safety and honour, and that the present administration is therefore justly entitled to the applause and confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the individuals composing this meeting, will, by all the means in their power, discountenance and oppose the virulent and dangerous attack made on the government and laws of the country, and that they will, at every hazard, and every sacrifice, be ready to contribute their assistance to the protection and support of both.

Resolved, That although it is the decided opinion of this meeting, not only that the embargo was a wise and necessary measure, but that it has produced a most beneficial effect, in drawing the attention of the community to domestic pursuits essential to the real and complete independence of these states, they deny and repel with indignation the charge made against the advocates of this measure, of intending to abandon foreign commerce, and to surrender the right of navigating the ocean; on the contrary, whenever it shall appear that the embargo cannot be persisted in with a reasonable prospect of recovering the rights of commerce by pacific adjustments, they will be ready to approve of a resort to war for that purpose, against any

power that may continue to infringe those rights; that, on this point, they coincide in the wisdom, resolution and patriotism, of the government, and in the event of such appeal to arms, they coincide also in the virtue, fortitude and patriotism, of the American people for a happy and glorious issue to the struggle, and pledge themselves to encounter cheerfully every risk of life or fortune that may be required of them for the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That this meeting will hold correspondence with other republican associations, and that Robert Wright, William Kilty, John Johnson, Lewis Duval, James Boyle, John Kilty and Thomas W. Hall, be a committee for that purpose, and be authorized to reconvene the said meeting whenever they shall find it expedient.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette and all the republican papers within this state, and that the republican printers in other states be requested also to publish them, so far as they may find it convenient.

The resolutions being read through, on motion of Mr. Boyle, the governor, as chairman of the meeting, was requested to fill up the blank left for the names of the committee of correspondence, to which the meeting assenting, William Kilty, John Johnson, Lewis Duval, James Boyle, John Kilty and Thomas W. Hall, were chosen. The governor was then requested to act as chairman of the committee of correspondence by the unanimous voice of those present. The question was then put upon the passage of the resolutions, and no one answering in the negative, his excellency observed that as there appeared to be no dissenting voices he would put the question whether the resolutions should be entered as being passed unanimously, which was also assented to.

It was with heartfelt gratification we observed some respectable federalists present, who appeared disposed to co-operate with the friends of government in the joint support of their common country. The governor then returned his thanks to the meeting for their prompt attention to the summons, and for their orderly deportment, during the continuance of the meeting. His excellency and the secretary of the meeting having retired, the following resolve was proposed, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to his Excellency Gov. Wright, as chairman, and col. John Gasaway, as secretary of this meeting.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of Anne-Arundel County.

AMIDST the conflicts of the times, fellow-citizens, it may not be improper, thus early, to call your attention towards proper characters to represent you in the next delegation of this state. In the organization and formation of the government of the state of Maryland, the framers of the constitution, who secured to you the right of annual election, no doubt concluded, that the same scrutiny, the same reasons would continue to influence the people in the choice of representatives, the proper guardians of life, liberty and property, and therefore made it a provisional expression in the constitution, that you should elect "the most discreet and sensible men."

How far the people have unerringly adhered to this admonition, or how far they have respectfully attended to this important consideration, bequeathed and devised to them by their ancestors, is too palpably to be seen, by turning for a moment to our legislative body! I will not call odium, imputation or reflection, on that honourable body; but I will with most candidly, and solemnly to my God, I could see it at this momentous crisis composed of men whose talents and learning, whose habits and occupation, and whose intercourse, had enabled them to come under the class of "the most discreet and sensible men." I respect each member we have sent as good citizens; I revere them for their good attempts, (if any they have made,) to do good. At an eventful and important period like the present, pregnant with all the dangers which can threaten us from abroad, and too justly seared in opinions at home, it is just cause, it is sufficient grounds for citizens to awaken to a sense of their situation. Two great belligerent powers of Europe, engaged in an exterminating war, whose several interests and aggrandizements have swallowed in the vortex other powers of a minor importance, leaving us, the United States, as the only spot where liberty may be said to prevail. Fellow-citizens, when we look for a moment at the national government of the United States, and discover that the greatest schism and contrariety of opinion has prevailed in that body, is it not enough to rouse our republican spirit, and give it additional vigour, join hand and hand, each citizen of his country, bury all party spirit in oblivion, and as a band of brothers, unite in the common cause, rally around the government of your country, and declare that these United States shall be free. Let union of opinion prevail; let firmness mark every foothold. Let foreign governments

and powers, and foreign empires see, that we are not a divided people. A great and important consideration, and an additional very essential step, at the present critical juncture, when the country is on the eve of being plunged into all the horrors of war, is to have men placed in your public councils, firmness, understanding and attachment to country; men whose talents and activity, that situation may enable them to be of the most advantage, men whose opportunities, by either education or experience, and acquaintance with the history of nations and laws, may qualify them to meet the appointments with advantage to the state, and to themselves. Yes, fellow-citizens, we are men divested of all party prejudice, men calm, deliberate and independent judgment, men competent to decide upon and determine questions of magnitude that may arise in the general government or the government of the individual states. Fellow-citizens, I had been ever so much engaged in the rancour, or had taken ever so active a part in electioneering schemes, the present situation of this our common country, threatened by transatlantic foes, threatened if we only persevere from our ports with destruction and desolation; this is enough to rouse our American blood; this has set into accelerated circulation that portion of the blood of '76, which has been transmitted to me unfilled by my ancestors.

When war takes place the energies of the nation are called into action, financial and fiscal arrangements must be dealt with, raising the tender infant babe, just emerging from its embryonic form; this, the vital struggle of your existence must be handled with delicacy and prudence, with judgment and knowledge, otherwise inextricable difficulties and ruin is the irremediable consequence; it requires the aid of talents, this requires the labour of judgment, with industry and knowledge; here is where your present legislators are deficient, here as public functionaries they must feel conscientiously inadequate. In the awful state of times, the statesman, the financier, the accountant, the historian and the philosopher, is wanted. Fellow-citizens, there such men, if you have them; your duty depends upon it. In viewing the subject of the embargo, it is perhaps the greatest national question that ever engaged the public councils of any country; I think its merits yet to be determined; the government voted it by a large majority; it is always the duty of every good citizen to submit and support his government in a constitutional way for us to contend to force our way, to attempt defiance, in opposition to the edicts and orders of the two great European powers, carry on our accustomed trade over that road which Almighty God intended free to all mankind, is as feeble and as impotent, would be an attempt to enact and execute laws to stop and counteract the rules of nature, or control the elements of Heaven. Placed by that Almighty disposer of events in a retired and remote quarter of the globe, free and unconnected in the disputes and controversies of foreign powers engaged in war, unprepared and disadvantageous for us to join in their conflicts, we must, with the majesty of an independent nation, withdraw into retirement, disdaining to share a part in either cause, but live and enjoy all the resources which bountiful nature has so abundantly bestowed.

This desirable state of tranquillity may be molested, therefore a jealous eye is a watchful guardian; the patriotic struggles of Spain attempting to emerge from the shackles of tyranny, is now overrun, and most unjustly encroached upon, by that tyrant monster who has demolished some of the fairest portions of Europe; to unlimited distances extends his conquests by land; every American heart should burn with patriotic fire, and pray that Spain may be able to save herself from the jaws of pollution; on the other hand every American breast should feel indignant at British outrage, she has insulted you at your own door, and murdered your citizens; she has impressed unlawfully into the ships of war your native seamen; she has plundered upon the high seas your merchant property, and compels you to pay her a tributary license to trade to the European continent and dependencies. These, and like impositions, fellow-citizens, from the powers of Europe, are the sufferings you endure, and the burthens and difficulties which you are bound to extricate yourselves from. It is not the weak and feeble mind, the illiterate man, the untutored politician, the ignorant and unacquainted historian, that canathom the diplomatic machinations of the governments and relieve you; it must be men of erudition and science, men of learning and information, conversant in affairs of government, men of historical information, explanation, to commit the cares of your property, the cares of your life, liberty and happiness; you may then be considered safe, you may then repose in security, and say to the foreign emissaries, Depart ye workers of iniquity, I know ye not.

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This desirable state of tranquillity may be molested, therefore a jealous eye is a watchful guardian; the patriotic struggles of Spain attempting to emerge from the shackles of tyranny, is now overrun, and most unjustly encroached upon, by that tyrant monster who has demolished some of the fairest portions of Europe; to unlimited distances extends his conquests by land; every American heart should burn with patriotic fire, and pray that Spain may be able to save herself from the jaws of pollution; on the other hand every American breast should feel indignant at British outrage, she has insulted you at your own door, and murdered your citizens; she has impressed unlawfully into the ships of war your native seamen; she has plundered upon the high seas your merchant property, and compels you to pay her a tributary license to trade to the European continent and dependencies. These, and like impositions, fellow-citizens, from the powers of Europe, are the sufferings you endure, and the burthens and difficulties which you are bound to extricate yourselves from. It is not the weak and feeble mind, the illiterate man, the untutored politician, the ignorant and unacquainted historian, that canathom the diplomatic machinations of the governments and relieve you; it must be men of erudition and science, men of learning and information, conversant in affairs of government, men of historical information, explanation, to commit the cares of your property, the cares of your life, liberty and happiness; you may then be considered safe, you may then repose in security, and say to the foreign emissaries, Depart ye workers of iniquity, I know ye not.

When we compare the happy state of our country with those who are amidst the flames

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EMBARGO.
On Friday last in the House of Representatives of the United States, the question was taken on a day for removing the Embargo, and the first of March agreed to by an immense majority.—Yess 73.

We were informed last evening that the Senate, on Monday last, disagreed to the raising the Embargo on the above day—two things of that body voting against it.

From a Boston paper of Feb. 2.
The Blockade of our Harbour.
Within a few days past, Col. Boyd, commanding the Castle, received orders from the secretary at war, to interdict all vessels from passing Fort Independence: in consequence of this edict, the sailing collector has been placed under the necessity of withholding clearances to every description of vessels.

This aggravated oppression was not generally known till yesterday, when the vessels in the harbour with their colours in black, and hoisted them half mast. The circumstance has created some considerable agitation in the public mind, but to the honour of the town, has been yet unattended with any serious consequences.

We learn from Gloucester, that in consequence of some oppressive acts which were committed against the citizens by the officer of a national gun-boat, stationed at that place, they assembled in a body, and requested the property which had been there unlawfully taken by force. The commander of the boat threatening to shoot one of the inhabitants, was arrested by the civil authority, and compelled to give bail for his appearance at the next session of the judicial court.

Mr. John Quincy Adams is to be the new secretary of war. [N. Y. pap.]

Last evening a detachment of United States troops, consisting of two companies of light artillery, under captains Peters and Irvin; and part of a company of riflemen, under lieut. Armor, embarked at this place for New-Orleans. The men appeared to be in high spirits and under good discipline. [Pittsburg paper, Jan. 26.]

An ACT to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.
BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of congress shall be on the fourth Monday of May next.
[Approved and signed, Jan. 30, 1809.]

STATE OF THE SPANISH FORCES.
Army of Navarre and Biscay.
Capable to take the field immediately, 154,150
Will be in readiness by the end of the year, 40,950
195,100
Army of Catalonia.
Capable to take the field immediately, 59,670
Troops which Reding will receive, 35,000
94,670
Add auxiliary English forces, 40,000
Total in readiness to take the field by the end of the year, 329,779
Relieve, 182,000
Total, 511,779

The Knell.
DIED, in England, on the 8th of Nov. suddenly, the right hon. GUY CARLETON, K. J. governor general and commander in chief in Canada. He is succeeded by his grandson, a boy about 4 years of age, son of col. Carleton, who died in the East Indies.

—, suddenly, on Tuesday night, 16th ultimo, in Augusta, GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Esq. of Virginia, nephew of the late President Washington, in the 37th year of his age. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's church yard, attended by the volunteer companies of Augusta, by the city council, and a crowd of citizens, who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to an officer, to a man of worth, and to a member of that family, which will ever be highly venerated by the American people.

—, lately, at his seat in Hartford, after a few days illness, the Honorable WILLIAM SMITHSON, of the senate of Maryland.

—, in this city, on Saturday last, Capt. JOHN TRUMMAN, an old Revolutionary officer. His remains were interred on Monday with military honours.

FOR SALE.
THE time of a negro girl, who has to serve about five years and six months. Apply to the printers.
February 1809.

DRY GOODS, &c.
THE subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past favours, and hope, by strict attention in the purchase of goods, to be able to sell on the best terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, brought in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, sugars, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour, for family use, by the barrel and half barrel. They also expect a quantity of red clover feed. All of which they offer for sale low for cash, and to punctual customers only on the usual credit.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.
Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely, Weems and Co. on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them on bond or note are desired to make payment; such as cannot discharge the principal are called upon for the interest thereon, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.
Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

LOST.
ON Friday last, between Col. Maynard's and Gambrell's tavern, a SADDLE and BRIDLE, enclosed in a new linen bag. Any person delivering the same to Doctor SHAEFF, in Annapolis, or Mr. JOHN WELCH, at the Black Horse, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT.
OFF Hackett's Point, a LARGE BAT-TEAU, twenty-seven feet six inches long, five feet eight inches wide, three rowlocks astide, and a large ring in her bow, apparently built last summer. Any person proving property, paying the expense of advertising, &c. on applying to the subscriber, living at Hackett's Point, may have the Batteau as above described.

JAMES MOSS, fen.
February 5, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the executive of the state of Virginia hath lately demanded of the executive of the state of Maryland a certain GEORGE GORDON, of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going at large in this state, and hath transmitted an inquisition, taken by a coroner's inquest, dated the twenty-first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and six, in Cumberland county, in said state of Virginia, charging said George Gordon with feloniously shooting and killing a certain Negro slave called Bentley; I have therefore issued this my Proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this state, to arrest and commit said George Gordon to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Virginia may be duly notified thereof agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-Town; and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

TAKE NOTICE.
THE subscriber having declined business at Queen-Anne, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or open account, to make payment, on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

BENJAMIN HODGES.
N. B. All those who will deposit tobacco with the subscriber, not to be sold for a limited time, will not have suits brought against them.
December 27, 1808. B. H.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on my land lying on Chesapeake bay, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.
11 JOHN GWINN.

SALE OF NEGROES.
PURSUANT to a decree in the court of chancery of Maryland, in the sale of sundry NEGROES, the property of THOMAS LITTS, Esq. and appointing subscriber trustee for making the same be exposed to public sale, and at the of said LITTS, on the tenth day of next, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter, sundry valuable negroes, men and women, among which are several good carpenters. The purchaser or purchasers to give with approved security, for payment of purchase money, within twelve months of the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Trustee.
January 17, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SE
Low for CASH, the following ARTICLES, the greater part of which were received full, viz.—
SUPERFINE and second clothes, 20 milled casimers and fancy waistcoat velvets, thickets, and corduroys, Benna and president's cords, blue flannels, plaidstuffs, and kerseys, long lawn, linen cambric pocket handkerchiefs, shirting, brick and cambric muslins, plain, figured mulmul and leno muslins, silk shawls handkerchiefs, calicoes, dimities, cotton chintz shawls, silk, cotton, and worsted flings, cotton and black pattern laces, white, black, and coloured crapes, plaid and silk, extra long, short kid, and silk gloves, and many other articles in the dry goods too numerous to insert, with a few pair of and 12 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN
N. B. The subscribers to the Cyclops are requested to call for the 8th vol. and those who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. earnestly requested to come and get them, unless they are more punctual in taking the away, it will not be convenient for us to continue the agency any longer, as it inconveniently occupies more capital than we are compensated for.

M. & B. CURRAN.
Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

GIDEON WHITE.
Informs his Friends, and the Public, that he has received an assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, viz. Superfine, Fine and Second Broad-clothes, Linen, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Fines and Coarse Linens; Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Powder and Shot, &c. with a number of Articles too tedious to enumerate. The above Goods were laid in on reasonable terms, and will be sold low—For CASH!!!

He requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come forward immediately and settle the same, by paying Cash, Tobacco at market-price, leave Tobacco in his hands to sell at a limited price, or by giving some other good and sufficient security or satisfaction. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as he is determined to bring suit against all delinquents.

January 24th, 1809. 3

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD
MADE his escape out of the gaol of Anne Arundel county, on the night of the 21st instant, a dark mulatto by the name of CHARLES, who sometimes calls himself KENNEDY, and sometimes WATKINS. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, stout made, with a bulby head of wool, which he wears plaited before, and large whiskers, his countenance appears pale; his clothing two upper jackets, one of blue cloth, the other striped country cloth, and trousers of the same much patched, old hat, and cotton shirt, of stockings and no shoes, he appears to be about 40 or 45 years of age. Also FANNY, his wife, whom I hired, who assisted him to make his escape, she is about 5 feet 5 inches high slender made, of black complexion; her clothing was a red silk bird-eyed handkerchief round her head, a white cotton handkerchief round her neck, a white cotton habit, coarse yarn stockings, and old slippers, with a match coat blanket, and part of a milled blanket and some other articles stolen out of the house with a young girl child, about three months old. Whoever delivers them both at the gaol of said county shall receive the above reward or ten dollars for Charles and five for Fanny paid by the subscriber, at the gaol.

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler
of Anne-Arundel county.
January 23, 1809. 3X

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county, and City of Annapolis.
GENTLEMEN,
FROM the promised support of many of my fellow-citizens; I am encouraged to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of this county; should I be honoured with your support on that occasion, you may rest assured, that every exertion on my part will be used to discharge the duties that will necessarily devolve on me with industry and fidelity.
I am, Gentlemen, Your obdt. servant,
SOLOMON GROVES
19

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE MARINER'S DREAM.

BY MR. DIXON.

On the midnight the Sailor Boy lay,
Hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind;
His worn and weary, his cares flow away,
Hisens of happiness dance'd o'er his mind.
In his home, his dear native bowers,
Pleasures that waited on life's merry morn;
Merry flood side-way, half cover'd with flowers,
Fest'd ev'ry rose, but secreted its thorn.
Fancy her magical pinions spread wide,
Made the young dreamer in ecstasy rise;
Far behind him the green waters glide,
The cot of his forefathers blest his eyes.
Flamine clammers in flow'rs o'er the thatch,
The swallow sings sweet from her nest in the wall;
Smiling with transport, he raises the latch,
The voices of lov'd ones reply to his call.
Her bends o'er him with looks of delight,
Her cheek is imperl'd with a mother's warm tear,
The lips of the boy in a love-kiss unite,
The lips of the maid whom his bosom holds dear.
Heart of the sleeper beats high in his breast,
Quickens his pulses, all hardships seem o'er,
A murmur of happiness steals thro' his rest—
O God! thou hast blest'd me, I ask for no more!
Is that flame which now bursts on his eyes?
What is that sound which now larums his ear?
The red lightning's glare, painting Hell on the skies!
Is the crashing of thunders! the groans of the sphere!
Arings from the hammock—he flies to the deck,
Mazement confronts him with images dire;
Winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck,
He melts fly in splinters—the shrouds are on fire!
Mountains the billows tremendously swell;
Vain the lost wretch calls on Mary to save;
On bands of spirits are ringing his knell,
His death-angel flaps his broad wings o'er the way.
Sailor Boy, woe to thy dream of delight!
Darkness dissolves the gay froth-work of bliss;
Now is thy picture that fancy touch'd bright,
The parent's fond pressure, and love's honey'd kiss!
Sailor Boy! Sailor Boy! never again
Halt home, love or kindred, thy withes repay;
He's d and unhonour'd, down deep in the main,
All many a fathom thy frame shall decay.
Tomb shall e'er plead to remembrance for thee,
He redeem form or fame from the merciless,
Furge—the white foam of waves shall thy winding sheet be,
And winds in the midnight of winter thy dirge.
Beds of green sea-flowers thy limbs shall be laid,
Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow,
Thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And every part suit to thy mansion below.
Years, months, years and ages, shall circle away,
And still the vast waters above thee shall roll!
Thy lofes thy pattern for ever, and aye.
Oh! Sailor Boy! Sailor Boy! peace to thy Soul!

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT I intend to apply to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at March next, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed November session, 1805, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, also the supplements thereto.
BENNETT BISCOE, of Jo.
December 17, 1808.

NOTICE.
INTEND to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, or in the recess of the court one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed in the year 1805, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.
PHILIP J. THOMAS.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence will not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged.
SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

To the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I AM induced to solicit your support at the ensuing election for SHERIFF, and, elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.
Your obt. servt.
R. WELCH, of Bm.

LAND TO RENT.
THE plantation of the subscriber, near South-river church. For terms apply to
FRANCES YATES.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1808.

THOMAS AUSTIN. John Sprigg, Belt, John Brice (2), Robert Bailey, Nancy Brown, J. Boyle, Lewis Bianchi, Clerk of the Land-Office, Henry James Carroll, Ira Cole, Martha Coulter, Henrietta Courfey, John Dove, Thomas Dorsey, Jno. Drew, John Davidson, Lydia Dodson, Elizabeth Ezebel, Elizabeth Foxcroft, Mary Ann Folks, Rosetta French, William Gwynn, J. Carvil Hall, John Hopkins, Sarah Jones, Julia Jones, William Kilty, Moses C. Legg, John Murray, Ann Ogle, John Purviance, Mr. Prince, Simeon Retaliack, Richard Randall, John Stevenson (3), Joseph Sprigg, Peter Smick, Matthew Sten, Clary Smith, James Talton, Peter Trusly, Henry Ward, John B. Weems (2), William Wells (3), Wm. Whitcroft, Daniel Wells, Charles Waters, Malanton Willsey, Annapolis.

William Brogden, John and Edward Col-linson, O. S. Harwood, William Hall, 3d, Henry A. Johnson, Philip Jones, or Caleb Warfield, Noble Stockett, Robert Thomas, John Worthington, Anne-Arundel county.

2 S. GREEN, P. M.

The above letters will not be delivered without the money.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 24th instant, my negro woman VINEY, aged about 25 years, short and chunky; had on a dark suit of Bath coating, but probably may have other cloaths with her. She has relations living between Severn and Magothy. Whoever will bring her home, or have her secured, and acquaint the subscriber, so that he can get her again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable expenses.

2 NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.

Annapolis, January 31, 1809.

In CHANCERY, January 27, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by GRARD H. SNOWDEN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of JOHN CONAWAY, be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 25th of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the 25th of February next.

The report states, that one hundred acres sold at six dollars per acre.

True copy,
2 NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, January 25, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN JOHNSON, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of ALLEN QUINN, deceased, be confirmed on the 25th day of March next, unless cause be then shewn to the contrary, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the 25th day of February next.

The report states, the house and lot occupied by John Kilty sold for 2250 dollars; the house and lot occupied by John Gassaway sold for 1520 dollars; the house and lot occupied by Thomas Wilmore sold for 400 dollars; the blacksmith's shop and part of a lot sold for 225 dollars, and the tanyard sold for 265 dollars.

True copy,
2 NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, January 24, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sales made by BAZIL BROWN, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, deceased, be confirmed unless exceptions are made against them or cause shewn to the contrary on or before the 25th day of March next, provided this order is inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the 25th of February next.

The report states that the dwelling plantation of the deceased, called *The Plains of Annapolis*, supposed to contain 140 acres, sold for Dollars. 30.00 per acre, and that half an acre was sold at private sale for £16.

True copy,
2 NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, January 24, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of NICHOLAS L. DARNALL, made and reported by RICHARD H. HARWOOD, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 25th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of February next.

The report states that 135½ acres of land were sold at Dollars. 10.00 per acre.

True copy,
2 NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself Jack Green, and says he belongs to Jerningham Drury, living near Herring Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county; said fellow appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, and slender made; his clothing a blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, flowered Marcellis vest, white kersey pantaloons, old straw hat, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold, as the law directs for prison fees, &c.

3 JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.
January 20, 1809.

In CHANCERY, January 18, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of JOSEPH PARSONS, reported by JAMES COOKE, one of the trustees, be ratified and confirmed, or such other order made thereon as may appear proper on the 10th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 10th day of February next.

The report states, that the land, containing by measurement 431 acres, was sold for 115 lb. crop tobacco per acre.

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

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, January 17, 1809.

ON application by petition, of HENRY CHILDS, administrator of ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills Anne Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the nineteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of January, 1809.

HENRY CHILDS, Administrator.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Annapolis, January 5, 1809.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of WILLIAM TYLER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the said William Tyler has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said William Tyler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of such of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; and the said William Tyler having satisfied the subscriber he hath given the notice prescribed and directed by the acts relating to insolvent debtors; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said William Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Tyler then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, Chief judge of the third judicial district.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, September 23, 1808.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A WOMAN who is a good plain cook, and who can come well recommended. To such a one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the printers.

AN OFFER TO TENANTS.

Or those who are willing to build. WILL sell or lease, upon very accommodat- ing terms, the following building lots, fronting North-West-street, viz. four lots, 51 feet front and 130 feet deep, on Calvert-street, adjoining the new jail, six lots, 30 feet front and 101 feet deep, three do 23 feet front and 58 feet deep, and on West-street, corner lot in a most eligible situation which now has an old frame building on it, 34 feet front and 120 feet deep. I can give a clear and indisputable title to the whole of the above property.

2 JOHN GOLDER.
January 30, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE PILOT STAGE.

THE proprietors feel grateful to their friends for their kind patronage since their establishment, and hope to receive from a generous public that support which it has merit; the conveyance is quick, and has been long wished for, but not until this line started could it be obtained. The stage will leave the Globe Inn, Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Capt. Thomas's, in Annapolis, at 1 o'clock, P. M. return from Annapolis every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen will please to apply at Annapolis for their passage to Mr. Samuel Green, Postmaster.

January, 1809.

SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be offered at public sale, on Saturday, the 11th of February, on the premises,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, more or less, being part of a tract of land called *Nancy's Park*, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, near Snowden's forge; there are on the premises a small dwelling-house and log tobacco house; the soil is well adapted to the production of Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with approved security, to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN HAMS, Trustee.

The creditors of Thomas Marriott, deceased, are hereby warned to lodge their respective claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the chancery office, within six months from the date hereof.

3X J. L.
January 24, 1809.

SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be exposed at public auction, at Mr. Richard H. blacksmith's shop, on the farm of Mr. Jacob Waters, on the head of South river, on Thursday, the 16th of February next,

THE personal property of MARGARET CONAWAY, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, one negro girl, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale are, cash only. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until sold.

JASON JONES, Administrator.
January 21, 1809.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON

HAVE just received a large assortment of GROCERIES of almost every description, and as they intend to sell for cash, produce, their goods of course will be sold very accommodating terms. Their Nail factory will be in operation on the first of January, they will then be ready to furnish of every description, wrought and cut, on shortest notice. All orders from the country or otherwise, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. They have a quantity of plank, bran, and corn, also Alexandria cracken loaf sugar.

W. Whittington, of John, requests persons indebted to him, either by note open account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, as their indulgence cannot be given, need compels him to settle his old business, he engaged in a firm.

FARM TO RENT.

WILL be rented, for the present year, immediate application is made to subscriber, the FARM whereon JOHN COWMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, resided.

3X JOHN HALL, of Edw.
January 17, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVth YEAR.

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September 23, 18

HONEST

FEW copies

LITICIAN

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1809.

[No. 324]

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past patronage, and hope, by strict attention in the selection of goods, to be able to sell on the same terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, viz. in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour, for family use, by the barrel and half barrel. They also expect a quantity of red and blue cloth, and to punctual customers only the usual credit.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely, Weems and Co. on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them bond or note are desired to make payment; as cannot discharge the principal are required upon the interest thereon, as far as indulgence cannot be given. Those who are in arrears to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

GIDEON WHITE.

His Friends, and the Public, that he has received an assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, viz. Fine and Second Broad-clothes, Cases, Coatings, Flannels, Blankets, Fine Coarse Linens; Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, and other Shot, &c. with a number of Articles too tedious to enumerate. The above goods were laid in on reasonable terms, and at the lowest possible price.

He requests all those indebted to him on note, or open account, to come forward immediately and settle the same, by cash, Tobacco at market-price, or Tobacco in his hands to sell at a fixed price, or by giving some other good sufficient security or satisfaction. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as determined to bring suit against all defaulters.

Annapolis, February 24th, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL, for CASH, the following ARTICLES, the greater part of which were received this day, viz. —

Superfine and second clothes, double milled cambrics and fancy waistcoating, thickets, and corduroys, Bennett's president's cords, fine flannels, plains, ticks, and kerseys, long lawn, linen and brick pocket handkerchiefs, shifting cambric and cambric muslins, plain, figured, and leno muslins, silk shawls and kerchiefs, calicoes, dimities, cotton and silk shawls, silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, cotton and black patent laces, white, extra long, short kid, and silk gloves, many other articles in the dry goods way numerous to insert, with a few pair of 11 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN.

B. The subscribers to the Cyclopaedia requested to call for the 8th vol. and those who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. are requested to come and get them, for as they are more punctual in taking them it will not be convenient for us to continue the agency any longer, as it inconveniently occupies more capital than we are compensated for.

M. & B. C.

Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

LOST.

On Friday last, between Col. Maynard's and Gambrell's tavern, a SADDLE BRIDLE, enclosed in a new linen bag, person delivering the same to Doña Rosa, in Annapolis, or Mr. JOHN WELCH, the Black Horse, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale, at this office.

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, February 15.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

SENATE, Feb. 2.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

THE committee on the several memorials from the people of a number of towns in this State, praying the interposition of the legislature in their behalf, in the present situation of our public affairs, made a report in part.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the committee recommended the passing of the following Resolves and Act.

RESOLVES.

Resolved, That the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 9th day of January, in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is in the opinion of the legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not legally binding on the citizens of this State. But notwithstanding this opinion, in order finally to secure a certain and permanent relief, it is earnestly recommended to all parties aggrieved by the operation of this act, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy, in a peaceable manner, to the laws of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That a suitable remonstrance be prepared, and immediately forwarded to the Congress of the United States from this legislature, expressing their opinions and feelings, on the several subjects of complaint, contained in the said petitions, and particularly urging the repeal of the said act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January last.

Resolved, That the legislature of this commonwealth, will zealously co-operate with any of the other States, in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such amendments to the constitution of the United States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for commerce, and to give to the commercial States their fair and just consideration in the government of the Union; and for affording permanent security as well as present relief from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

Resolved, That the Hon. the President of the Senate, and the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to transmit a copy of this report, and the resolutions thereon, to the legislatures of such of our sister States, as manifest a disposition to concur with us in measures to rescue our common country from impending ruin, and to preserve inviolate the Union of the States.

THE ACT.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. An ACT to secure the People of this Commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling-houses.

Whereas it is declared and provided in and by the fourteenth article of the Declaration of Rights of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, that "every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his house, his papers and possessions, and that all warrants are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them is not previously supported by oath or affirmation."

And whereas, it is also provided in and by the fourth articles of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, that the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. And it being the duty of the legislature to protect the citizens of this State against the infringements of their essential rights, and to provide effectually for the punishment of those who violate them—Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling-house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the DAYTIME, to search the same house for any specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such

dwelling-house, and not having a warrant therefor, supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in the supreme judicial court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of — dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common gaol of the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding — months, or either of the said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, after the passing of this act, in contempt and violation of the said provisions in the declaration of rights and constitution aforesaid, shall enter any dwelling-house of any citizen of this commonwealth, situate within the same, in the NIGHTTIME, being armed with any offensive or deadly weapon, to search the same house for any specie, or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufactures, under pretence of any authority whatsoever, without or against the consent of the owner of such dwelling-house, and not having a warrant therefor supported by oath or affirmation, and issued by a magistrate having competent authority to issue the same, every person so offending, shall be adjudged to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in the supreme judicial court, be sentenced by said court to pay a fine to the use of the commonwealth, not exceeding the sum of — dollars, and to suffer imprisonment in the common gaol in the county in which the conviction may be, for a term of time not exceeding — months, or either of said punishments, according to the circumstances and aggravation of said offence; provided however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to affect, or in any manner impair, the remedy which any person might have had for damages in a civil action, if this act had not been passed.

The senate ordered 500 copies of the report, &c. to be printed, together with the new embargo law; and assigned Tuesday next, (this day,) 11 o'clock, for considering the report, which is long; being wanted to prepare the pamphlets, we are unable to publish the preamble this day.

From the National Intelligencer.

Letters have been received from Boston, which state, that an order had been received by the commandant at the fort from General Dearborn, instructing him to inhibit the passage of vessels; that considerable ferment had been excited by the order; that the masters of the ships in harbour determined to wear their colours half mast high; that this was done by all the captains except one, who raised his flag to the mast head; that he was waited upon by a deputation of mariners, who advised him that unless he struck his flag by a certain hour they would do it; that he persisted in his purpose until a large body of sailors boarded his vessel, seized him, pulled down and destroyed his flag; after which they conducted him to a remote part of the town and set him at liberty. The letters add, that the same body of sailors in parading the streets came across a tender to the fort, having on board fresh provisions for the garrison; which they immediately seized and threw into the river, declaring that as the fort cut off their supply of fresh fish, they would not permit the soldiers to have fresh meat.

We shall offer no comment on these occurrences, as fuller information may prove them, as we hope it will, altogether untrue or greatly exaggerated. Such has in fact been the fate of the greater part of the alarming rumours lately circulated.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolution on the consideration of the senate, on Wednesday last—

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, be repealed on the 4th day of March next, except as to Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies—and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the U. States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the United States.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, the following Resolves were adopted, February 1st.

WHEREAS the measures pursued by the government of the U. States, have justly excited considerable interest in the U. States, and silence on our part might be construed into an approbation of those measures; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, that we not approve the policy of those measures, have annihilated the commerce of the U. States, and brought distress and ruin on our own citizens, while at the same time we have done no injury to the enemies of our country; that we cannot approve the policy of an administration that does not act with impartiality and sincerity towards all foreign nations.

Resolved, That the people of the United States have a right freely to navigate the ocean, and to carry on a fair and honest commerce, and that we highly disapprove a policy that relinquishes those rights, or dares defend them.

Resolved, That we consider the embargo as a war measure, worse than futile; a measure injurious to ourselves, destructive of the best interests of the country, and evidently intended to be partial in its operation against the belligerent nations; and that it comes the United States, a great and gallant nation, to defend its rights in a manly, and efficient manner.

Resolved, That we consider the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," approved on the 9th January, 1809, by the president of the United States, as an invasion of the liberty of the people, and the constitutional sovereignty of the State governments.

Resolved, That it will be dangerous to the freedom of these States, to place at the disposal of the president of the United States a standing army of 50,000 volunteers.

Resolved, That in our opinions, the present embarrassed and unhappy situation of our country might have been avoided, if the administration had pursued the wise and prudent policy of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

Resolved nevertheless, That we have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the good people of the United States will induce them to submit to unwise and arbitrary law rather than resort to violence; and that they will use the remedy pointed out by the constitution for the evils under which they suffer rather than jeopardize the union of the State and the independence of their country, by an open opposition to the laws.

Resolved also, That the legislature and people of the State of Delaware feel no foreign partiality, and that they will defend the country from the aggression of every foreign foe.

Extract of a letter from a senator at Washington to a gentleman in Philadelphia dated February 3d.

"A bill has passed the senate this morning granting to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company 200,000 acres of land, to be paid for in the stock of the company at the usual rate the United States sell the land."

The Ohio in the last days of December rose to the height of 55 feet. From the partial accounts received, the destruction of property is apprehended to have been dreadful. It has never risen so high during the winter and but in a single instance for 20 years during the spring. [Nat. Intel.]

The scarcity of white oak staves in the Island of Jamaica has induced its inhabitants to find a substitute in the Mahoe wood, which answers very well except that it impregnates the liquor with a disagreeable taste.

The Santa Maria, however, is found to answer every purpose, and can be furnished at £ 15 per thousand. [Balt. American.]

We are credibly informed, that Mr. Coles, the president's private secretary, is to go out to France in the Mentor; and that Lieut. Read, of this city, goes to England in the Pacific. [Phil. Gaz.]

A letter has been received by a gentleman in this place, from the captain of the British frigate Guerrier, in which it is stated that Martinique had surrendered to the British, and that Guadeloupe was invested. [Norfolk Ledger.]

vain should I attempt to describe the heartfelt admiration and gratitude, with every one, within the limited sphere of observation, seems to have been induced by Pacificator's benevolent effort to allay the fervour of party feelings. It might, I be presumed, that a single reflection on the necessary liability of mankind to error and error, resulting from the limitedness of their delusive senses, would alone be sufficient to beget that mutual forbearance essential to the harmony of social intercourse, and the just investigation and comparison of different political systems.—But, alas! is the force with which their vanity attacks them to preconceived opinions, that argument adduced to destroy them is only rejected, as an heretical impeachment of their infallibility, and repelled with an affect which could only be justified by an immediate attack on the principle of vitality itself. Pacificator's address, breathing the harmonizing spirit of conciliation, may be joyfully hailed, as the harbinger of union among honest politicians, and is obviously calculated to dispel that listless indifference which too long characterized the people of A. in the choice of their representatives, and awaken them to the necessity of electing, distinguished for their industry, patriotism and intelligence, in "this awful state of us," when (still further, to adopt his own words,) "the statesman, the financier, the accountant, the historian and the man of science, mounted." In occasional conversations, on the salutary influence of party zeal, I have heard it, indeed, contended, with strong assurances of truth, that each party was governed by principles, radically and essentially different, that therefore, no middle line could be drawn between them, but that each party could be supported by its advocates, with firmness, energy and candour, which the love of truth and self-consciousness of being right, ought always to inspire. Whilst others have maintained the idea, that the appellation Federalist and Republican was a mere nominal distinction, and that each party would be found, upon accurate inquiry, to melt into one.

For my own part, I had never inquired whether it was blind prejudice, flowing from the imperceptible influence of early precept, the legitimate offspring of real experience; or, I confess with humility, I had been retroflecting impressed with a belief, that however obvious the identity in the abstract theories of the two parties, their practical operation upon the feelings and interests of the people, had been widely different, happily, however, the misty vapours, which emanate only from the heated imagination of the partisan, have entirely evaporated, and my mind redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the resolute arguments of Pacificator, I am no longer misguided by this illusive conception; with the devout enthusiasm of a regenerated sinner, I am ready to join him hand in hand, and as a band of brothers, unite in the selection of "men, divested of party prejudice, men of calm, deliberate and independent judgment. Apropos, my undisciplined mind, regardless of the example in the address before me, where elegance of expression, great strength of first principles, logical inference and correctness of conclusion, are happily united, has at length reverted to the point from which it unwarily diverted; and here the question results, where shall we find those rare characters, who are "competent to decide upon and debate questions of magnitude that may arise, either in the general government or government of the individual states?" In demonstrating the necessity of electing men, pre-eminent for their general information, standing aloof from the common prejudices of humanity, Pacificator has excited, universally, that very desire, which of all others, he least designed to create, of knowing him in his real character. His disinterested zeal for the people's welfare, so unequivocally displayed in addressing them under a fictitious name, it is hoped, will induce him to appear before them in his real one, and permit himself to receive the suffrages and benedictions of thousands, besides.

MODERATOR.

John Cox, Esq. has been appointed by the president of the United States, Brigade Major, and Inspector of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Arrived in the Severn, on the 10th inst. schooner Minerva, capt. P. Servanion, in 4 days from Charleston. Left there a Swedish schooner, capt. Young, to sail in 2 days for Baltimore. Spoke, the ship Olive, from Baltimore for Savannah, in lat. 34½ long. 76, 44.

Wednesday, February 8, 1809.

Agreeably to the order of the house yesterday, they proceeded, in conjunction with the senate, to an examination of the electoral votes for president and vice-president of the United States.

Previously to the entry of the senate, Mr. Randolph wished to know who was to preside during the meeting of the two houses?—Whether the president of the senate or the speaker of this house? He never could consent to surrender the right of the house by having the chair given up merely because the senate were to attend here to witness the counting of the votes.

The words of the constitution on the subject are as follow:—"The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

After some conversation on the subject, Mr. Nicholas moved that a message be sent to the senate to inform them that this house is now ready to attend them in opening the certificates, and counting the votes of president and vice-president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolutions of the two houses of congress, of the 7th inst. and that the clerk of the house do go with the said message.

Mr. Davenport was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Randolph observed that some sort of courtesy was due to the senate by the house, but he was not willing to pay it at the sacrifice of the rights of the house. To some gentlemen it might appear to be unimportant, but it was not so in his view of the subject. He wished it not to be entered on the journal of the senate as a right which they possessed. In every thing that related to the privileges of the house, he would fickle for the ninth part of a hair. It was well known that encroachments, inch by inch, had been made on legislative privileges in Great-Britain, until they became nearly extinct.—These imperceptible encroachments may, one by one, eventually deprive the house of its rights and dignity; because power begets power as money begets money. As one body relaxes, so the other may and does frequently encroach. The president of the senate is to count the votes; but it is not thence implied, necessarily, that he is to preside at the sitting of the two houses in this hall. If he comes into this house he shall come here on courtesy; he shall not assume your chair as a matter of right, but he may be invited to it as a matter of favour. A committee ought to be appointed to announce to him as a matter of courtesy (if he is to preside) that it is the will of this house to invite him to preside. He would squabble forever, before he would yield an inch of the privileges of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Smilie remarked, that as the two houses would be in convention, and as the constitution assigned the duty of counting the votes to the president of the senate, it was to be presumed that that officer was expected to preside; and the speaker of this house could be considered in no other grade during the counting than any other member of the house.

Mr. Macon observed, that he had understood that Mr. Adams, when vice-president, presided at counting of the votes previous to his election to the presidential chair. He never knew before that there was a doubt as to its propriety.

Mr. Lyon wanted to know what was to be done if there should be a proposition to make by any member of this house; could that proposition be made to a gentleman who was not its speaker? If this house were to go to the senate on such an occasion, they would go as spectators; and, consequently, the person who usually presided in the house where they convened ought to preside in such a case. He thought the speaker the most suitable character to preside in this case.

The question being taken on Mr. Nicholas's motion there were 98 in the affirmative.

Mr. Randolph now moved that the senate be informed of the above resolution; also, that the house be ready to receive them, and that the president of the senate will please to take the speaker's seat for the purpose of counting the votes for president and vice-president. This resolution was carried, and it was ordered that the clerk of the house go with the said message.

On the proposition of Mr. Van Dyke it was determined that on the entry of the senate the members would receive that body standing and uncovered.

At about half past 12 the senate entered the chamber, preceded by their president pro tempore, (Mr. Milledge, of Georgia) who, having taken the chair of the speaker, and the members of the senate taking the chairs assigned for them on the south east side of the chamber, the tellers took seats in front of the chair.

On behalf of the senate gen. S. Smith, and on behalf of the house Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Van Dyke.

Then the president of the senate began to open the packets from the several electoral colleges, commencing at New Hampshire and proceeding southward. General Smith read the several returns and vouchers from the states, and the duplicates were examined by the tellers on the part of the house, the announcement of the votes being made by gen. Smith, which was repeated by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives. The tellers after having counted the returns made by the several states agreeably to the constitution, reported to the president, who announced the same to the two houses as follows:

"From a report of the tellers for counting the votes given in for president and vice-president of the United States, they appear as follow:—"

He then read the returns of the several states as by a formal list appeared. [A list precisely similar was published in the Monitor of the tenth ult.] After which he said—

"The whole number of votes being 175, 88 of which are a majority.

"For PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, has 122 votes, which being a majority of all the votes of the respective states. I therefore declare that the said JAMES MADISON IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth of March next. And that GEORGE CLINTON, of New-York, having 113 votes, being a majority of all the votes of the respective states, I therefore declare that the said GEORGE CLINTON IS ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next."

The senate immediately rose and retired in the same order in which they entered.

After the senate had retired, Mr. J. G. Jackson proposed a resolution to prevent intercourse, &c. with nations having in force edicts restrictive of the lawful commerce of the United States. This occasioned considerable conversation, and was opposed chiefly on the ground of a similar proposition being in the possession of a committee of the whole house. Finally Mr. Jackson withdrew it; and the house adjourned.

SENATE, U. S. Feb. 8.

AFTER the senate had returned from the joint meeting of the two houses,

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, Resolved, That the president of the United States, be requested to cause to be delivered to James Madison, Esq. of Virginia, now secretary of State of the United States, a notification of his election to the office of president of the U. States; and to be transmitted to George Clinton, Esq. of N. York, Vice-President of the United States a notification of his election to that office; and that the president of the senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words, following: [Here follows the certificate.]

An ACT authorising the employment of an additional naval force.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the frigates now employed in actual service, there be fitted out, officered and manned, as soon as may be, the four following frigates, to wit, the United States, Essex, John Adams and President; and moreover the president of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to equip, man, and employ in actual service, so many of the public armed vessels, now laid up in ordinary, and gun-boats, as in his judgment the public service may require; and to cause the frigates and other armed vessels, when prepared for actual service, respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea-coast as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States or the territories thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provision into immediate effect, the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in addition to the number of petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, at present authorized by law, to appoint and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be, three hundred midshipmen, three thousand six hundred able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, who shall be engaged to serve for a period not exceeding two years; but the president may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgement their service may be dispensed with. And to satisfy the necessary expenditures to be incurred therein, a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[Approved and signed, January 31, 1809.]

The Archduke Constantine of Russia, is created king of Poland.

The following memorial is placed in the Insurances Office, in this town, for the signature of citizens. We earnestly interest the inhabitants of Boston to reflect on our situation, and as they deprecate an appeal to force, to use all such constitutional and quiet means of expressing their indignation and abhorrence of restriction, which no law of any kind justifies.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the General Court assembled.

The subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Boston, most respectfully represent, That impelled as well by a sense of their own immediate wrongs and sufferings as by a sacred regard to public liberty, they think it their duty to lay before your honourable body, their constitutional guardians, a memorial (and although it may seem incredible) a more arbitrary and despotic exercise of power.

Boston is deprived of her rights, she is disfranchised—her port is shut, she is no longer permitted to seek from the ocean and from her ports, the necessities of life. Cold, hunger, misery and want, are the punishments which are threatened.

For what crime are her inhabitants singled out for exemplary and vindictive vengeance? Prior to the arrival of this order on our town upon the continent had exhibited a more quiet and submissive example. The correct principles and moral habits of our inhabitants had produced a moderation and obedience, which a formidable military force could not have effected.

Has any public law authorised the blockade or "occlusion" of our port? Amidst the arbitrary and unexampled powers vested in the president, they can discern no such authority. How then has this measure been effected? they are advised that they are disfranchised by a military not a civil mandate. While this proceeding in every other respect precisely resembles the measures of Lord North against this same devoted town, in particular, it exceeds the violence of that minister's counsels. Lord North was supported by the authority of parliament. The secret at war it is presumed has acted on his own sovereign will and authority, not through civil power but by the direct application of military force.

When they recollect the noble opposition of this town against the measures of Lord North, the patriotic conduct of the state legislature, and the sympathetic addresses of the fellow-citizens in other towns upon that occasion, they find blush for their degeneracy if under a free constitution expressly limited they should patiently endure outrages, to which they are repelled with indignation when attempted by the British parliament which claims unlimited powers.

They therefore humbly pray, that your honourable body would adopt some prompt and efficacious measures, to cause to be removed this arbitrary interdiction of the trade of this town, that they may once more be enabled to seek the food necessary to their sustenance and the fuel essential to their comfort and even existence.

That if this unmerited, unconstitutional and oppressive measure shall appear to be resisted from some act of congress which have not yet seen, that your honourable body endeavour to procure its immediate repeal. But if it should appear to have been the authorized act of any superior or subordinate executive officers, that proper measures be taken to bring the offender or offenders to speedy and exemplary punishment.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Antigua, dated the first of January 1809, which states, that five French frigates had recently arrived at Martinique, and at Guadaloupe, from France, full of troops and provisions. [N. T. Paper.]

A gentleman arrived in Boston on Sunday evening, who left New-London on Saturday afternoon, and informs that the brig Eliza New-York, arrived at that place from Antigua—a gentleman who came in her, reports that he left Martinique on the 4th December at which time there were 30 sail of English ships off the Island for an intended attack thence January 4; that news had just arrived from Barbadoes that general Prevost had arrived at St. Lucia, with 4000 men—and a general attack was fixed for the 7th January and in all probability would be successful. [18th.]

Another Veteran—Gone.

DIED—At Norridgewock, on Monday evening, 16th ult. col. John Moor, aged being an old revolutionary officer, who commanded the American troops on the battle of Bunker's Hill. His funeral was attended with the most numerous concourse of people ever known in those parts, 150 sleighs present.

FOR young man was day evening last, in counter-bank of the U.—and some of t—of 2975 doll—his fiddle—signed and othe—bank of the U.—They illu—

editor of E—printed at N—ing observation—on of Spain. We do not th—New Conti—ears ridiculou—about equity, u—about clemency—commencement—Joseph—King of Spain—God? Say rath—crimes of the—of Charles—by—and the vile p—trayed him, o—of the officio—We shall publi—on account of t—triot of Spain—should they co—h we ardently—tution may be—le" from when—regenerated S—the laws of her—high rank amon—the world, cov—

BURLING—supreme cour—own, on Satur—el J. Mott, Da—rd, who had—for the murder—were convicted—ced the two fo—lory, receive—ten years at—of prosecution.—sentence, exc—two first mentio—executed on T—s jury in the c—on a verdict, and from that—ted for trial a—ndictment for—

MU—the 7th inst. th—shaw, laden w—7 tierces of r—from house of—crew, confitti—Jabez Shaw—Wm. Pierce—people of co—Mr. Richard—gers. On the—illand, capt.—a noise on de—the vessel hov—ordered the he—passenger) rep—d capt. S. he—sail. The ca—rawl boat let—ered into it b—people on—am—On rel—into the boar—him into it.—but was co—of their r—s brains. F—am money—was ordered—er throwing—er boat, the—er, hoisted a—y south, wit—on a short ti—house being t—then the Hur—am made fo—d a little bel—on the far—or water.—a party of—on the if—, in South—ceeded to—before the in—place prote—similar to th—Rising Stat—arden and C—to and load—of this city—cargo in th—dens and B—ez Shaw.—ed for Kiri—

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE EXILE.

BY M. G. LEWIS.

WELL, oh native Spain! farewell for ever!
Thy banish'd eyes shall view thy coast no more;
Unfulfill'd thy heart's desire that never
Thy steps again shall press thy shore.
Are the winds—while soft the vessel sailing,
Thy gentle motion ploughs the unruffled main;
My bosom's boasted courage failing,
I curse the waves that bear me far from Spain.
It! Beneath yon blue clear Heaven,
I do the spires, so well belov'd, appear:
Yonder craggy point the gale of Even
Wafts my native accents to mine ear.
On some moss-crown'd rock & gaily singing,
In the sun his net the fisher dries;
I have heard the plaintive ballad, bringing
Scenes of past joys before my sorrowing eyes.
Happy swain! he waits the accustom'd hour,
When twilight gloom obscures the closing sky;
He gladly seeks his lov'd paternal bower,
And shares the feast his native fields supply.
Friendship & Love, his cottage guests, receive him
With honest welcome and with smile sincere,
Untroubled woes of present joys bereave him,
O sigh his bosom owns—his cheek no tear.
Happy Swain! such bliss to me denying,
I would thy lot with envy bids me view,
Whom from home and Spain an Exile flying,
Did all I value, all I love, adieu!
More mine ear shall list the well known dirty
Song by some mountain girl who tends her goats;
Or village swain imploring amorous pity,
Or shepherd chanting wild his rustic notes.
More my arms a parent's fond embraces,
To more my heart domestic calm must know;
From these joys with sighs which memory traces,
O sultry skies and distant climes I go;
Are Indian suns engender new diseases,
Where snakes and tigers breed, I bend my way,
Brave the feverish thirst no art appeases,
The yellow plague, and maddening blaze of day.
Not to feel slow pangs consume my liver,
To die by peace-meal in the bloom of age;
Boiling blood drunk by insatiate fever,
And brain delicious with the day-star's rage;
To make me know such grief as thus to sever,
With many a bitter sigh, dear land, from thee,
Feel this heart must doat on thee for ever,
And feel that all thy joys are torn from me.
O me! how oft will Fancy's spells, in slumber
Recall my native Country to my mind;
How oft regret will bid me sadly number
Each lost delight and dear friend left behind.
Old Murcia's vales, and lov'd romantic bowers
The river on whose banks a child I play'd,
Castle's ancient halls, its frowning towers,
Each much regretted wood, and well known glade.
Scenes of the land where all my wishes centre,
Thy scenes, which I am doom'd no more to know,
I'll shall memory trace my soul's tormentor,
And turn each pleasure past to present woe.
O! the sun beneath the waves retires;
Night speeds apace her empire to restore,
Ouds from my sight obscure the village spires;
Now seen but faintly, and now seen no more.
O! breathe not, winds! still be the water's motion!
Sleep, sleep my Bark! in silence on the main!
When to-morrow's light shall gild the ocean
Once more mine eyes shall view the coast of Spain.
O! the wish! my last petition scoring,
Fresh blows the gale, and high the billows swell,
I shall be before the break of morning,
Oh! then for ever, native Spain, Farewell!

LAND TO RENT.

THE plantation of the subscriber, near South river church. For terms apply to FRANCES YATES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT I intend to apply to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at March term next, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed November session, 1805, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, also the supplements thereto. BENNIT BISCOE, of Jo. December 17, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence must not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declined business at Queen-Anne, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or open account, to make payment, on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons. BENJAMIN HODGES.

N. B. All those who will deposit tobacco with the subscriber, not to be sold for a limited time, will not have suits brought against them. B. H. December 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on my land lying on Chesapeake bay, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders. JOHN GWINN.

Miscellany.

From an English Magazine.

The origin of Shenstone's Ballad of JENNY DAWSON.

THIS pathetic and affecting ballad has drawn tears from every eye capable of the feelings of humanity for near half a century, and will continue to produce the same effect wherever and as long as the English language is understood. It is founded in truth, and was taken from a narrative first published in a periodical work, entitled, *The Parrot*, Saturday, 2d August, 1746, three days after the transaction, in the following words:

"Just as I had finished the above, I received the following account, which, as the truth of it may be depended upon, and is a remarkable, though melancholy proof, that constancy and tenderness have not altogether forsook the bosom of the fair, I thought it would be an agreeable entertainment for your country acquaintance, and therefore opened my letter again on purpose to insert it."

"A young lady of a good family and handsome fortune, had for sometime extremely loved, and been equally beloved by, Mr. James Dawson, one of these unhappy gentlemen who suffered on Wednesday last at Kennington Common for high treason; and had he been either acquitted, or after condemnation found the royal mercy, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of their marriage."

"I will not prolong the narrative by any repetition of what she suffered on sentence being passed on him; none excepting those utterly incapable of feeling any soft or generous emotions, but may easily conceive her agonies; beside, the sad catastrophe will be sufficient to convince you of their sincerity."

"Not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution; she was determined to see the last of a person so dear to her, and accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney-coach, accompanied by a gentleman nearly related to her, and one female friend. She got near enough to see the fire kindled, which was to consume that heart she knew so much devoted to her, and all the other dreadful preparations for the fate, without being guilty of any of those extravagancies her friends had apprehended; but when all was over, and that she found that he was no more, she drew her head back into the coach, and crying out, 'My dear, I follow thee. I follow thee—LORD JESUS receive both our souls together,' fell on the neck of her companion and expired the very moment she was speaking."

"The excessive grief which the force of her resolution had kept smothered within her breast, it is thought, put a stop to the vital motion, and suffocated, at once, all the animal spirits; but I leave the physicians to account for that; I shall only say, the story very much affected me, as I doubt not it will you, and all who hear it."

In the WHITEHALL EVENING POST, August 7, 1746, the same story is told, with the addition, that "upon inquiry, every circumstance was literally true." A ballad is said to have been cried about the streets different from Shenstone's, which we should be glad to see if it is in existence.

From a Liverpool paper.

THE CROUP.

A DISORDER among children, commonly called the Croup, has of late been very prevalent among them: we beg to name, for the information of parents an effectual remedy. The daughter of J. Walker, Esq. of Mile End, was severely attacked, and pronounced irrecoverable by the medical aid called in; her father thereon immersed her up to her chin in water as hot as she could bear it, and kept her in that state for a quarter of an hour, till the nearly fainting, after which a small portion of rum and oil was given her, she was then wrapped in a blanket and put to bed—by which means she was perfectly restored. On the dissection of children dying of this disorder, a thick glutinous matter has been found covering the lungs, which prevented due respiration.

FOR SALE.

THE time of a negro girl, who has to serve about five years and six months. Apply to the printers. February, 1809.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT.

OFF Hackett's Point, A LARGE BAT-TEAU, twenty-seven feet six inches long, five feet eight inches wide, three locks aside, and a large ring in her bow, appearing built last summer. Any person proving property, paying the expense of advertising, &c. on applying to the subscriber, living at Hackett's Point, may have the Batteau as above described. JAMES MOSS, sen. February 5, 1809.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1808.

THOMAS AUSTIN, John Spring, Belt, John Brice (2), Robert Bailey, Nancy Brown, J. Boyle, Lewis Bianchi, Clerk of the Land-Office, Henry James Carroll, Ira Cole, Martha Coulter, Heddietta Gourley, John Dove, Thomas Dorsey, Jno. Drew, John Davidson, Lydia Dodson, Elizabeth Ezebel, Elizabeth Foxcroft, Mary Ann Folks, Rosetta French, William Gwynn, J. Carvil Hall, John Hopkins, Sarah Jones, Julia Jones, William Kilty, Moses C. Legg, John Murray, Ann Ogle, John Purviance, Mr. Prince, Simeon Retaliack, Richard Randall, John Stevenson (3), Joseph Sprigg, Peter Smick, Matthew Sten, Clary Smith, James Talton, Peter Trully, Henry Ward, John B. Weems (2), William Wells (3), Wm. Whitcroft, Daniel Wells, Charles Waters, Malanton Wilfey, Annapolis.

William Brogden, John and Edward Col-linson, O. S. Harwood, William Hall, 3d, Henry A. Johnson, Philip Jones, or Caleb Warfield, Noble Stockett, Robert Thomas, John Worthington, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, P. M.

The above letters will not be delivered without the money.

In CHANCERY, January 27, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by GRARD H. SNOWDEN, trustee for the sale of the real estate of JOHN CONAWAY, be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 25th of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the 25th of February next.

The report states, that one hundred acres sold at six dollars per acre.

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

In CHANCERY, January 25, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN JONSSON, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of ALLEN QUINN, deceased, be confirmed on the 25th day of March next, unless cause be then shown to the contrary, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 25th day of February next.

The report states, the house and lot occupied by John Kilty sold for 2250 dollars; the house and lot occupied by John Gassaway sold for 1520 dollars; the house and lot occupied by Thomas Wilmore sold for 400 dollars; the blacksmith's shop and part of a lot sold for 225 dollars, and the tanyard sold for 265 dollars.

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

In CHANCERY, January 24, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sales made by BAZIL BROWN, the trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM HAMMOND, deceased, be confirmed unless exceptions are made against them or cause shown to the contrary on or before the 25th day of March next, provided this order is inserted in the Maryland Gazette three successive weeks before the 25th of February next.

The report states that the dwelling plantation of the deceased, called *The Plains of Annapolis*, supposed to contain 140 acres, sold for Dollars 30¹⁰/₁₀₀ per acre, and that half an acre was sold at private sale for £16.

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

In CHANCERY, January 24, 1809.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of NICHOLAS L. LARNALL, made and reported by RICHARD H. HARWOOD, a trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 25th day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of February next.

The report states that 135¹/₂ acres of land were sold at Dollars 10¹⁰/₁₀₀ per acre.

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

AN OFFER TO TENANTS,

Or those who are willing to build. I WILL sell or lease, upon very accommodating terms, the following building lots, fronting North-West-street, viz. four lots, 21 feet front and 130 feet deep, on Calvert-street, adjoining the new jail, 6x lots, 30 feet front and 101 feet deep, three do. 23 feet front and 52 feet deep, and on West-street a corner lot in a most eligible situation which now has an old frame building on it, 34 feet front and 120 feet deep. I can give a clear and indisputable title to the whole of the above property. JOHN GOLDER. January 30, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Annapolis, January 5, 1809.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the records of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of WILLIAM TYLER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the said William Tyler has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said William Tyler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of such of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debt due by him at the time of preferring his said petition; and the said William Tyler having satisfied the subscriber he hath given the notice prescribed and directed by the act relating to insolvent debtors; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said William Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly for three months successively, before the first day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Tyler then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property. JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, Chief judge of the third judicial district.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, January 17, 1809.

ON application by petition, of HENRY CHILDS, administrator of ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills Anne Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the nineteenth day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of January, 1809.

HENRY CHILDS, Administrator.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JACK OFFER, and says he belongs to J. Ingham Drury, living near Herring Church, in Anne-Arundel county; said man appears to be about 22 years of age, five feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, slender made; his clothing a blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, flowered Marcellite white kersey pantaloons, old straw hat, stockings, and coarse shoes. His owners desired to take him away, or he will be liable as the law directs for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff Anne-Arundel county. January 20, 1809.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON.

HAVE just received a large assortment of GROCERIES of almost every description, and as they intend to sell for cash, produce, their goods of course will be sold very accommodating terms. Their Nail Factory will be in operation on the first of January, they will then be ready to furnish of every description, wrought and cut, at the shortest notice. All orders from the country or otherwise, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. They have a quantity of plank, shingles, and corn, also Alexandria crackers and loaf sugar.

W. Whittington, of John, requests persons indebted to him, either by note or open account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, as his further indulgence cannot be given, need compels him to settle his old business, having engaged in a firm.

ANNAPOLIS.

PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

DEL COUNTY,
January 5, 1809,
having been made to
the records of Calver
petition, in writing,
of said county, pro
the act of assembly
debtors, on the term
schedule of his propo
editors, on oath, in
them, being annexed
the subscriber being
evidence, that the
vided the two preced
of Maryland prior to
act; and the said W
me of presenting his
ed, in writing, the s
editors as have done
two-thirds of the de
of preferring his f
William Tyler having
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recommending a tru
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OWNLEY CHASE,
of the third judicial

MARYLAND, &c.
y, orphans court, Ju
17, 1809.

y petition, of HENRI
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AWAY, Reg. Will
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ILDS, Administrat
NAWAY.

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APOLIS:

KTED BY
SAMUEL GRE

Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1809.

[No. 3241]

Maryland Gazette.

BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, February 22.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of Anne-Arundel County.

SHOULD there be a change in the representation of the county the ensuing election, it is contemplated, fellow-citizens, to propose to the legislature a plan for the establishment of seminaries of learning in the great counties throughout the state, upon a plan which cannot possibly, upon reasonable grounds of jealousy or opposition, fail of success. The attempts heretofore made have been ridiculed or met with such random opposition from a supposed interference with other establishments, as always to be effected its complete defeat. Every one possessing a reflecting mind, and who has enjoyed the slightest advantages of education, in a moment, see the propriety of such establishments. The great majority of the citizens of the county may be said to be poor people, and the plan and manner in which education has heretofore been obtained has been by enormous expense, entirely without reach of the greater part of the agricultural and mechanical class of the community; children, perhaps among whom some of the most towering geniuses of America may be found, are buried in idleness, and profound ignorance, its attendant!—Let us burst asunder, fellow-citizens, from this abject state of degradation, and as republicans, pure American republicans, adopt a plan for the education of our youth; let there be an institution in which all classes may have access, untrammelled by aristocratic influence or order, an opportunity will be afforded to cultivate the true philosophy of nature, give chance to the mind to unfold its native spring, and to educate manly and elegant knowledge; whereunder the present establishments in our country none but the wealthy and men of means can reach the enormous expense, while more useful part of growing society are actively condemned to tedious idleness and deprived of all emulation, afforded no way to raise the mind or cultivate the general. Could not those institutions be effected in any way so as not to be burthensome to the state? I am sure it could; I would suggest, in the first instance, by lottery. Let the legislature should grant a law authorizing the drawing of a lottery in every year throughout the state; this would give to man, both rich and poor, an opportunity of an immediate interest where he knew he was to obtain such an invaluable prize. This might be conducted upon such a plan as would give the most ample capitals, when once begun and in operation, no every prudent measure and means would be adopted by the citizens of each county to its continuance and prosperity. To be established upon a scale plain and economical, and of trustees should be appointed to rotate annually, until it extended throughout the county; that every capable man in turn should serve as trustee, with compensation or reward; that a suitable location or spot of ground be procured where erect a convenient building or buildings for the accommodation of teachers and scholars within a certain distance of home; a proper plan be fallen upon to ascertain the number of children each person might have, and that the ability or wealth of each should be ascertained as nearly as possible together with a tax upon bachelors, to keep up a perpetual fund for its support. Let us suppose a subscription to be opened, upon such low plan as to give a share to the poorest man in society to be a stockholder, and draw the interest in education of his children; I am sure a plan, or some similar institution, might be established, to the great promotion of science and literature among mankind, and be named under the name of—*Republican*.

To ensure a continuance of our happy government is to cultivate science; it is the first public duty; it is then no less a duty to ensure blessings to flow from your government that you put there men of scientific knowledge and information; the one is inseparable with the other. I leave you, fellow-citizens, to judge, whether you have there men now! In different countries of Europe there has been a price is set upon education; you there see establishments of science where all classes of citizens have access; the peasant as well as the rich, will derive the advantages of science and knowledge. If we wish to be perpetuated as a

republic, like a pure republic let us act; if the power and the strength of government is derived from the people, so as to place men in power and emolument, the least the rulers can do is to make this provision for the people. But, alas! this maxim is too true, hold fast what you can, let the others do the best in their power! Now is the time, this the most favourable moment; the period has arrived when we are about stopping all intercourse with foreign powers; a period has arrived when it appears our national security and national independence and prosperity, will call for institutions of this kind, and be no longer under the necessity of resorting to the European shores to effect and complete the various branches of education. Let's unfold among us generally, Greek, Humanity, Hebrew, Logic, moral and natural Philosophy, mathematics and civil history; here let be read and inculcated the true principles of republican education and government. An institution fashioned in this way, and immediately under the authoritative influence of proper characters, would be entirely free and liberated from all foreign trammels and prejudices, so apt to involve the unripe minds of youth. Here the unfettered genius of your country would take wing and range at large the fair and unlimited commons of nature, supported by their own strength of mind, their products must be original, unswayed by the sanctity of prescribed opinion, making truth alone the object of their researches! Already we see flourishing to considerable perfection in some parts of the United States medicine, anatomy and surgery, physic and chemistry, materia medica and botany, midwifery, &c. In the ancient republics learning was rewarded by republic applause and admiration, it was crowned with unfading laurels. Such was their thirst for education, and such was the encouragement given to it, that all classes partook of its good effects; there generals were orators, and eloquence seemed to be so connected with the military profession that he was despised by his soldiers, who could not, upon any emergency, address them with a spirited and well delivered oration. As soon as this disposition in the government ceased to enhance the value, and continue to encourage the arts and sciences, that moment did the liberty of these republics begin to sink, and at length tumbled to the dust. Ignorance preponderated with the multitude, artful and designing men seized the opportunity, and by poisoning the minds of the people made them the instruments of their own ruin, by establishing, instead of a pure government of laws, a government of men, of tyrants, of monsters, entailing misery and ignorance upon the peasantry flocking to humanity! I pray Almighty God to avert with a strong arm such a state of suffering here among us, this our happy Land of Liberty!!!

PACIFICATOR.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Saturday, Feb. 11.
MR. NICHOLAS, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom were referred the several bills and resolutions on the subject of the embargo, &c. reported the following bill.

A BILL

To interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great-Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or by being pursued by an enemy, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo nor merchandise on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the U. States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse

with or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or the territories thereof, and if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever, or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel, unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars; and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the — day — next the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the seas, or by being pursued by an enemy, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great-Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall, after the — day of — next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States, or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States, or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great-Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great-Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture, of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great-Britain.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the twentieth of May, be imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after the said twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the twentieth of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with intention to import the same into the United States, or the territories thereof, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and with the knowledge of the owner or master of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth of May next in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of

such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures, shall be incurred as may be recovered, as in the case of omission or omissions, loading, importation, attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation to the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise, imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel dwelling-house, store, building or other place for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, whether or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise, subject to duty, and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise, so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the master of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law." And I do further swear (or affirm,) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the following addition be made, after the 20th of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported in the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will, immediately, and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if either Great-Britain or France shall revoke such of her orders, decrees, laws or edicts, as violate the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States, as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, of which revocation the president of the U. States shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall, so far as relates to the nation making such revocation, forthwith cease and determine; provided, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered, and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereafter to any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this section, be again permitted, shall give bond to the U. States, with approved security in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port, nor trade with any country, other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been thus given.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as forbids the departure of vessels owned by citizens of the U. States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise to any foreign port or place other than Great-Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in

actual possession of either, he, and the harbour of the United States, and of the force is hereby repealed after the fourth day of March: *Provided*, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in a manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great-Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel, and that she shall return to the United States (reasonable time being allowed for performing the voyage,) within the time expressed by the bond, nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats either not masted, or not decked, to give bond and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts,) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fourth day of March next: *Provided*, however, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any species of goods, wares or merchandise, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties, to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not, during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

The bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

VIRGINIA.

The following Address to the President of the United States has been adopted by the House of Delegates of Virginia—*Yas 120—Nays 24.*

SIR, THE General Assembly of your native State cannot close their session without acknowledging your services in the office which you are just about to lay down, and bidding you a respectful and affectionate farewell. We have to thank you for the model of an administration, conducted on the purest principles of republicanism; for pomp and state laid aside; patronage discarded; internal taxes abolished; a host of superfluous officers disbanded; the monarchic maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing," renounced; and more than thirty three millions of our debt discharged; the native right to nearly one hundred millions of acres of our national domain extinguished; and, without the guilt or calamities of conquest, a vast and fertile region added to our country, far more extensive than her original possessions, bringing along with it, the Mississippi and port of Orleans, the trade of the West to the Pacific ocean, and in the intrinsic value of the land itself, a source of permanent and almost inexhaustible revenue. These are points in your administration which the historian will not fail to seize, to expand and teach posterity to dwell upon with delight. Nor will he forget our peace with the civilized world, preserved through a season of uncommon difficulty and trial; the good will cultivated with the unfortunate aborigines of our country, and the civilization humanely extended among them; the lesson taught the inhabitants of the coast of Barbary, that we have the means of chastising their piratical encroachments, and awing them into justice; and that theme on which, above all others, the historic genius will hang with rapture, the liberty of speech, and of the press, preserved inviolate, without which genius and science are given to man in vain.

In the principles on which you have administered the government, we see only the continuation and maturity of the same virtues and abilities which drew upon you, in your youth, the resentment of Dunmore.—From the first brilliant and happy moment of your resistance to foreign tyranny, until the present day, we mark with pleasure and with gratitude, the same uniform, consistent character, the same warm and devoted attachment to liberty and the republic, the same Roman love of your country, her rights, her peace, her honour, her prosperity.

How blessed will be the retirement into which you are about to go! How deservedly blessed will it be! For you carry with you the richest of all rewards, the recollection of a life well spent in the service of your country, and proofs the most decisive of the love, the gratitude, the veneration of your countrymen.

That your retirement may be as happy as your life has been virtuous and useful; that our youth may see in the blissful close of your days, an additional inducement to form themselves on your model, is the devout and earnest prayer of your fellow-citizens who compose the general assembly of Virginia.

The nomination of Gen. Dearborn, as collector of the port of Boston, has been approved by the senate—*Yas 25—Nays 7.*

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1809.

AN ANSWER.

From THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, President of the United States, to the Resolutions adopted by a Meeting of the Republican Citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County, on the 4th of February, 1809.

Washington, Feb. 17, '09.

SIR,

I HAVE duly received the resolutions of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county of the 4th inst. which you were so kind as to forward to me.

That the aggressions and injuries of the belligerent nations have been the real obstructions which have interrupted our commerce, and now threaten our peace, and that the embargo laws were salutary and indispensably necessary to meet those obstructions, are truths as evident to every candid man, as it is worthy of every good citizen to declare his reprobation of that system of opposition which goes to an avowed and practical resistance of these laws. To such a resistance I trust that the patriotism of our faithful citizens in no section of the Union will give any countenance. Where the law of the majority ceases to be acknowledged, there government ends, the law of the strongest takes its place, and life and property are his who can take them.

I receive with particular pleasure and thankfulness the testimony of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel in favor of the course of proceedings during my administration of the public affairs. And I can truly say, in their words, that they have been conducted with the purest regard and devotion to the interests of the people, and the national safety and honour: and I pray you, with my acknowledgments for these favorable sentiments, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

John Cassaway, Esq.

From a London paper of December 10.

Private letters from Holland state, that Buonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take place in the regulations enjoined by his Milan decree respecting neutrals. By the decree alluded to, it was ordered that all neutrals which had touched at a British port, or submitted to be searched by a British cruiser, should be confiscated on afterwards entering a French port, or condemned as legal prizes, if taken by a French armed vessel. It is now ordered that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they have been searched by a British cruiser, provided they have not touched at a British port. Buonaparte, by relaxing in the Milan decree, probably expects that the American government will be induced to remove its embargo, so far at least as regards vessels bound to France.

Counterfeiters.

We understand that a nest of these villains were discovered in this city on Saturday last. They were well provided with plates of various banks; and when taken, they were amusing themselves with imitating the hand writing of the different presidents and calligraphers. It seems they had sent a parcel of notes to a friend in Philadelphia, who betrayed the business to the bank there, by which means they were apprehended.

[N. Y. Paper.]

From a Wilmington (N. C.) paper, Jan. 31.

A gentleman by the name of James White, lost, on the 14th inst. his pocket-book, containing about 13,000 dollars. He was unable, before he set off for the northward, to discover any thing relative to it. On Saturday last a negro fellow employed to mend part of a fence that had been blown down, and in digging a hole for a post, his spade struck against a small earthen jug, he threw it into the yard, where it remained two days, when a female servant picked it up, and discovering some paper in the inside, which she tried to get out with her knitting needle; not succeeding, she carried it to a clerk in the collector's office, who broke the jug, when to his astonishment there fell out the following bills, in different envelopes, and labelled: two bills of 1000 dollars, each, four of 500 dollars, fifty-four of 100 dollars, and of Cape Fear bills four of 10 dollars, and six of 5 dollars, making altogether 9470 dollars, all of which have been since lodged in the bank.

In the list of seamen who died in the New-York Hospital during the last year, is the name of Gerard Manning, of Maryland.

General Obadiah German, of Chenango county, is elected by the legislature of New-York to represent that State in the senate of the United States for the ensuing six years, in place of Dr. S. L. Mitchell, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The votes were for German, (rep.) 65; Brooks, (fed.) 42; Mitchell (rep.) 16.

APPOINTMENTS.

Made by His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Maryland in virtue of a power delegated to him by the President of the United States, through the Secretary at War, for the purpose of aiding the respective collectors of the ports in this State in carrying into full and complete effect the several acts of Congress relating to an embargo.

Alexander Rodgers, major, district of Baltimore.
Lewis Duvall, capt. do. of Annapolis.
James Clayland, capt. do. of Oxford.
James Claypoole, capt. do. of Chertsey.
George E. Mitchell, capt. do. of Elton.
George W. Biscoe, capt. do. of Nottingham.
Bennett Barnes, capt. do. of Havensham.
Levin Walker, capt. do. of Vireos.
John Mackall, jun. do. of Saint-Marys.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.
William H. Taylor, captain extra in Worcester.

Josiah Davis, lieutenant do. do.
John A. Malley, ens. do. do.
John Barr, capt. rifle company, 24th Washington.
Daniel Huyett, 1st lieutenant do. do.
Richard Baird, 2d lieutenant do. do.
Samuel Moor, lieutenant, and Alexander C. ensign, of captain Moore's comp. 27th Balt.

Jeremiah Boots, lieutenant, and Aaron M. ens. of capt. M. Tilghman's comp. 33d Kent.
Nicholas Smith, lieutenant, and Rudolph ensign, of captain Fishpan's comp. 36th Balt.

Robert Kerby, lieutenant, and William ens. of capt. W. Purnell's comp. extra in Worcester.

David Rowland, junior, ens. of capt. Stephen's comp. 3th reg. Wash.
Robert I. H. Handy, major 27th Worcester county.
George Nelson, capt. James F. lieutenant, and John T. Taylor, ens. of a do. do.

William Townsend, (of Barchly,) capt. John Lows, lieutenant, and Milby Adkins, ens. a comp. do. do.

Elcazar Johnson, ens. of capt. Atkins comp. do. do.

James Fooks, (of Danl.) lieutenant, and mas Fooks, ensign, of capt. J. Fook's do. do.

John Parsons, lieutenant, and John W. ens. of capt. Johnson's comp. do. do.

John Keller, ens. of capt. R. K. H. comp. 5th reg. Balt.

John I. Stull, 1st lt. Moses Tabbs, 2d and George I. Harry, cornet, of capt. Williams's troop of horse attached to 2d gade, Wash. county.

John Ashberry, capt. John Irwine, John C. Williams, 2d lieutenant, and John Swearingen, cornet, of a troop of horse attached to 2d brigade, Wash. county.

Solomon Holland, Esq.; register of for Montgomery county, vice. Sam. T. deceased.

The Senate have agreed to the resolution offered by Mr. Giles, for raising the embargo, and the passage of a non-intercourse law with France and G. Britain, &c. 22—Nays 9.

On the 27th December, M. de Grail governor of Baton Rouge, &c. &c. in obedience to an order from the captain-general of the Havanna, set out for Pensacola, to proceed thence to the Havanna.

It is positively asserted that his mission is an affair of the utmost consequence which is personal to himself.

[New Orleans paper.]

We understand that the governor of the district has declined nominating a military officer to aid the collectors under the law.

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A gun-boat officer was brought to in this town a few days since, for absconding of the inhabitants of Gloucester. He afterwards obtained bail for his appearance before the Supreme Judicial Court.

[Salem paper.]

The daily applications for relief at Soup institutions amount to more than notwithstanding another public establishment of bread is in operation; notwithstanding the aid of private charity continues notwithstanding the town appropriation for the relief of the poor exceed those of former years.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, instant, at Sotterley, St. Mary's, the rev. Mr. RAEBURN, Mr. HENRY of Queen-Anne, Prince-George's, and Miss MARY TOOTLE, of this city.

FROM O.

On Thursday evening, the ship Minerva, 63 days from Cadiz, brought, captain Davis, Woodbury, of Newbury, that he left Cadiz on the 1st of January, and had not heard of a junction of Spanish forces; but the remote from the theatre generally believed that the ing into Spain on the 1st of Jan. Blake was real battle was supposed though it was known hard fighting. There was vision of sentiment in Spain possible for a person residing there; such was the celebration of Frenchmen, besieging Barcelona, w. Provisions were plenty a dollars—5th 2. West-Ind. low, as there had been the colonies.

By the arrival yesterday from Halifax, a report of a French army formation reached Halifax. Publication of the papers no printed account has have, however, been for the following extract of this interesting intelligence.

Extract of a letter from "I have just time to foundland paper (just rec. paragraphs:

"Royal."

"St. John's, N. S. On Saturday last Elizabeth, capt. Way, is reported, that to his sailing news had a engagement had taken place and forces of the British and the French army—stated with the loss of former lost 2,000 men—earn that general Baird is the number. Our troops selves, and much praise both regiment of cavalry, in the action."

Spanish Paper.

We have seen a file of Gazettes to the 29th Nov. in numerous accounts, in which success patriotic standards; and severe reverses.

Troops were continually towns on their march to English ambassador to the received in great style, at Nov.—Don Cevallos was their men in arms at 400, contained columns of patrie widow's mite, to give sch. Business appeared on the 14th of November, of 74 guns, failed conveying six vessels for Havana; two for Hondurambo; six for Montevideo; and one for Carthage.

Extract of a letter dated 5, 1808.

"Private letters, received the discovery of consequence of which, have been hanged at M. Willy is one of those ennobled, however, was perhaps may be considered influence, as it will give power and render them within twenty leagues of the success of the negoti off. Their intention the junta, and to have Florida Blanca, to death, making to fortify Madrid, the highest rank—wor."

NEW-YORK IMPORTS.

A gentleman who arrived from Antigua, of the New-York City papers to the 14th day than before received. daily sketch of their conduct states, that on the 26th of November, Antigua removed, stating, that an army of 36,000 French army in the end completely routed the very great.—The English. (This news came admiral Cochrane, and days later than the Paz

actual possession of either, be, and the harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factor, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover, severally, forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great-Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel, and that she shall return to the United States (reasonable time being allowed for performing the voyage,) within the time expressed by the bond, nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto," shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond shall within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond, produce to the collector of the district from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such relanding, or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats either not masted, or not decked, to give bond and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts,) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fourth day of March next: *Provided however,* That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts, as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any species of goods, wares or merchandise, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall, with the master, give bond, with one or more sureties, to the United States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be relanded in some port of the United States: *Provided,* That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds, within the jurisdiction of the United States, to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not, during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall, during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and

harbours of the United States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the United States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factor, master or commander of such ship or vessel, shall moreover, severally, forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred.

The bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

VIRGINIA.

The following Address to the President of the United States has been adopted by the House of Delegates of Virginia—*Yeas 120—Nays 24.*

SIR,
THE General Assembly of your native state cannot close their session without acknowledging your services in the office which you are just about to lay down, and bidding you a respectful and affectionate farewell. We have to thank you for the model of an administration, conducted on the purest principles of republicanism; for pomp and state laid aside; patronage discarded; internal taxes abolished; a host of superfluous officers disbanded; the monarchic maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing," renounced; and more than thirty three millions of our debt discharged; the native right to nearly one hundred millions of acres of our national domain extinguished; and, without the guilt or calamities of conquest, a vast and fertile region added to our country, far more extensive than her original possessions, bringing along with it, the Mississippi and port of Orleans, the trade of the West to the Pacific ocean, and in the intrinsic value of the land itself, a source of permanent and almost inexhaustible revenue. These are points in your administration which the historian will not fail to seize, to expand and teach posterity to dwell upon with delight. Nor will he forget our peace with the civilized world, preserved through a season of uncommon difficulty and trial; the good will cultivated with the unfortunate aborigines of our country, and the civilization humanely extended among them; the lesson taught the inhabitants of the coast of Barbary, that we have the means of chastising their piratical encroachments, and awing them into justice; and that theme on which, above all others, the historic genius will hang with rapture, the liberty of speech, and of the press, preserved inviolate, without which genius and science are given to man in vain.

In the principles on which you have administered the government, we see only the continuation and maturity of the same virtues and abilities which drew upon you, in your youth, the resentment of Dunmore.—From the first brilliant and happy moment of your resistance to foreign tyranny, until the present day, we mark with pleasure and with gratitude, the same uniform, consistent character, the same warm and devoted attachment to liberty and the republic, the same Roman love of your country, her rights, her peace, her honour, her prosperity.

How blessed will be the retirement into which you are about to go! How deservedly blessed will it be! For you carry with you the richest of all rewards, the recollection of a life well spent in the service of your country, and proofs the most decisive of the love, the gratitude, the veneration of your countrymen.

That your retirement may be as happy as your life has been virtuous and useful; that your youth may see in the blissful close of your days, an additional inducement to form themselves on your model, is the devout and earnest prayer of your fellow-citizens who compose the general assembly of Virginia.

The nomination of Gen. Dearborn, as collector of the port of Boston, has been approved by the senate—*Yeas 25—Nays 7.*

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1809.

AN ANSWER

From THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire, President of the United States, to the Resolutions adopted by a Meeting of the Republican Citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel County, on the 4th of February, 1809. Washington, Feb. 17, '09.

SIR,
I HAVE duly received the resolutions of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county of the 4th inst. which you were so kind as to forward to me.

That the aggressions and injuries of the belligerent nations have been the real obstructions which have interrupted our commerce, and now threaten our peace, and that the embargo laws were salutary and indispensably necessary to meet those obstructions, are truths as evident to every candid man, as it is worthy of every good citizen to declare his reprobation of that system of opposition which goes to an avowed and practical resistance of these laws. To such a resistance I trust that the patriotism of our faithful citizens in no section of the Union will give any countenance. Where the law of the majority ceases to be acknowledged, there government ends, the law of the strongest takes its place, and life and property are his who can take them.

I receive with particular pleasure and thankfulness the testimony of the republican citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel in favor of the course of proceedings during my administration of the public affairs. And I can truly say, in their words, that they have been conducted with the purest regard and devotion to the interests of the people, and the national safety and honour: and I pray you, with my acknowledgments for these favorable sentiments, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

John Cassaway, Esq.

From a London paper of December 10.

Private letters from Holland state, that Buonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take place in the regulations enjoined by his Milan decree respecting neutrals. By the decree alluded to, it was ordered that all neutrals which had touched at a British port, or submitted to be searched by a British cruiser, should be confiscated on afterwards entering a French port, or condemned as legal prizes, if taken by a French armed vessel. It is now ordered that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they have been searched by a British cruiser, provided they have not touched at a British port. Buonaparte, by relaxing in the Milan decree, probably expects that the American government will be induced to remove its embargo, so far at least as regards vessels bound to France.

Counterfeiters.

We understand that a nest of these villains were discovered in this city on Saturday last. They were well provided with plates of various banks; and when taken, they were amusing themselves with imitating the hand writing of the different presidents and cashiers. It seems they had sent a parcel of notes to a friend in Philadelphia, who betrayed the business to the bank there, by which means they were apprehended.

[N. Y. Paper.]

From a Wilmington (N. C.) paper, Jan. 31.

A gentleman by the name of James White, lost, on the 11th inst. his pocket-book, containing about 13,000 dollars. He was unable, before he set off for the northward, to discover any thing relative to it. On Saturday last a negro fellow employed to mend part of a fence that had been blown down, and in digging a hole for a post, his spade struck against a small earthen jug, he threw it into the yard, where it remained two days, when a female servant picked it up, and discovering some paper in the inside, which she tried to get out with her knitting needle; not succeeding, she carried it to a clerk in the collector's office, who broke the jug, when to his astonishment there fell out the following bills, in different envelopes, and labelled: two bills of 1000 dollars, each, four of 500 dollars, fifty-four of 100 dollars, and of Cape Fear bills four of 10 dollars, and six of 5 dollars, making altogether 9470 dollars, all of which have been since lodged in the bank.

In the list of seamen who died in the New-York Hospital during the last year, is the name of *Jerard Manning*, of Maryland.

General Obadiah German, of Chenango county, is elected by the legislature of New-York to represent that state in the senate of the United States for the ensuing six years, in place of Dr. S. L. Mitchell, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The votes were for German, (reps.) 65; Brooks, (fed.) 43; Mitchell (rep.) 16.

APPOINTMENTS

Made by His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief of Maryland in virtue of a power delegated to him by the President of the United States, through the Secretary at War, for the purpose of aiding the respective collectors of the ports in this state in carrying into full and complete effect the several acts of congress laying an embargo.

Alexander Rodgers, major, dist. of Baltimore.
Lewis Duvall, capt. do. of Annapolis.
James Clayland, capt. do. of Oxford.
James Claypoole, capt. do. of Chester.
George E. Mitchell, capt. do. of Elberton.
George W. Biscoe, capt. do. of Nottingham.

Bennett Barnes, capt. do. of Havre de Grace.
Levin Walker, capt. do. of Vienna.
John Mackall, jun. do. of Saint-Marys.

Appointments by the Governor and Council.

William H. Taylor, captain extra in Worcester.

Josiah Davis, lieut. do. do.

John A. Malley, ens. do. do.

John Bair, capt. rifle company, 24th m. Washington.

Daniel Huyett, 1st lieut. do. do.

Richard Baird, 2d lieut. do. do.

Samuel Moor, lieut. and Alexander C. ensign, of captain Moore's comp. 27th m. Balt.

Jeremiah Boots, lieut. and Aaron M. ens. of capt. M. Tilghman's comp. 33d m. Kent.

Nicholas Smith, lieut. and Rudolph H. ensign, of captain Fishpan's comp. 36th m. Balt.

Robert Kerby, lieut. and William C. ens. of capt. W. Purnell's comp. extra in Worcester.

David Rowland, junior, ens. of capt. Stephen's comp. 3th reg. Wash.

Robert I. H. Handy, major 27th m. Worcester county.

George Nelson, capt. James F. lieut. and John T. Taylor, ens. of a comp. do. do.

William Townsend, (of Barchly,) capt. John Lows, lieut. and Milby Adkins, ens. a comp. do. do.

Eleazar Johnson, ens. of capt. Atkins comp. do. do.

James Fooks, (of Dan.) lieut. and Thomas Fooks, ensign, of capt. I. Fook's comp. do. do.

John Parsons, lieut. and John W. Parsons, ens. of capt. Johnson's comp. do. do.

John Keller, ens. of capt. R. K. H. comp. 5th reg. Balt.

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The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, instant, at Sotterley, St. Mary's county, the rev. Mr. RAUPH, Mr. HENRY C. of Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, Miss MARY TOOTLE, of this city.

FROM

On Thursday evening, the ship *Mercury*, 60 days from Cadix, brought, captain David Woodbury, of Newbury, of Baltimore, a report, that he left Cadix on the 1st of January, and that he had not heard of a junction of Spanish forces; but that he had been informed that the British were generally believed that they were going into Spain on the 1st of January. Blake was not in battle was supposed, though it was known that he had been in hard fighting. There was a vision of sentiment in the possible for a person to do them; such was the celebration of Frenchmen, besieging Barcelona, &c. Provisions were plenty, &c. dollars—5th 2. West-Ind. as there had been in the colonies.

By the arrival yesterday from Halifax, a report of a French army, information reached Halifax, publication of the paper, no printed account has been, however, been so the following extract of this interesting intelligence.

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Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE SLAVE'S COMPLAINT.

Over the tremulous sea
The moon spread her mantle of light,
The gale, dying gently away,
Laid soft on the bosom of night.
The foreboding MARRATON stood,
And pour'd forth his sorrowful tale;
His lights pass'd unheeded on the gale.
Wretch! in wild anguish he cri'd,
From Country and Liberty torn,
MARRATON! would thou hadst di'd,
Ere o'er the salt wave thou wast borne.
To the groves of Angola I stray'd,
Love and hope made my bosom their own,
I talk'd with my favourite maid,
Nor dreamt of the sorrows to come.
From the thicket the man-hunter sprung,
My cries echo'd loud thro' the air,
He was fury and wrath on my tongue,
He was deaf to the shrieks of despair.
Curs'd be the merciless band,
That his love could from MARRATON tear,
And blast this impotent hand,
That was fever'd from all I held dear.
Now ye tears, down my cheeks ever flow,
Still let sleep from my eyelids depart;
And still may the arrows of woe
Drink deep of the streams of my heart.
At hark! on the silence of night,
My ABDELA's accents I hear,
And mournful beneath the wan light,
I see her lov'd image appear.
Now o'er the smooth ocean she glides,
Like the gleam that hangs light on the wave,
And fondly her lover she chides.
That lingers so long from her grave,
MARRATON! haste ye! the cries,
Here the reign of oppression is o'er,
Here the tyrant is robb'd of his prize,
And ABDELA sorrows no more.
Now sinking amid the dim ray,
Her form seem'd to fade on my view;
Stay thee! my ABDELA, stay!
She beckons and I must pursue.
To-morrow the white man in vain
Shall proudly account me his slave;
My shackles I plunge in the main,
And rush to the realms of the brave."

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE subscribers return thanks to their friends, and a generous public, for past favors, and hope by strict attention in the resale of goods, to be able to sell on the best terms. They have now on hand a variety of dry goods as usual in their line, bought in Philadelphia with cash; also teas, gins, coffee, &c. &c. of the best quality, and are regularly supplied with best baker's flour, for family use, by the barrel and half barrel. They also expect a quantity of red over seed. All of which they offer for sale for cash, and to punctual customers only on the usual credit.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of Ridgely and Weems, or Ridgely, Weems and Co. on open account, are requested to call and pay up, or settle the same by bond or note, and those who owe them in bond or note are desired to make payment; such as cannot discharge the principal are allowed upon for the interest thereon, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with the above demands will compel us to bring suits against them after the twentieth day of March next.

RIDGELY and WEEMS.

Annapolis, February 6, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THE time of a negro girl, who has to serve about five years and six months. Apply to the printers.

February, 1809.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT.

OFF Hackett's Point, A LARGE BATTEAU, twenty-seven feet six inches long, five feet eight inches wide, three rowlocks astern, and a large ring in her bow, apparently built last summer. Any person proving property, paying the expense of advertising, &c. on applying to the subscriber, living at Hackett's Point, may have the Battéau as above described.

JAMES MOSS, sen.

February 5, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

September 23, 1808.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE and LOT in the City of Annapolis, which, if not disposed of at private sale before Wednesday, the first of March, will, on that day, be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises. A liberal credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

February 6, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Montgomery county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ANNE GAITHER, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and lodge the same with JOHN GASSAWAY, Register of Wills, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate to make payment to myself, or to the said John Gassaway, who I hereby authorize to receive the same in my absence.

HENRY GAITHER, Executor.

Feb. 9, 1809.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of WILLIAM JOYCE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment, to ELIZABETH JOYCE, Adm'r. w. a.

February 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my creditors, that I am under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, or to some one of them, in the recess of the said court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the supplements thereto.

JOHN KNIGHTON.

February 13, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, containing 746 acres, situated in Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, at the head of West river, 12 miles from Annapolis, and 42 from Baltimore, being part of a tract of land formerly the property of Mrs. Pemberton, and is calculated to produce wheat, tobacco, and corn, is well wooded with timber suitable for ship building, most excellent meadow, and a good landing on West river, which is navigable for large vessels into the Chesapeake; the neighbourhood is one of the best in the State of Maryland. For terms apply to WILLIAM COOKE, Esq; Baltimore, JOHN GALLOWAY, West river, or the subscriber, Philadelphia.

ANN PEMBERTON.

January 9, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL, Low for CASH, the following ARTICLES, the greater part of which were received this fall, viz.

SUPERFINE and second clothes, double smilled calimers and fancy waistcoating, velvets, thickets, and corduroys, Bennett's and president's cords, fine flannels, plains, halfthicks, and kerseys, long lawn, linen and cambric pocket handkerchiefs, shirting cambric and cambric muslins, plain, figured, mulmul and leno muslins, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes, dimities, cotton and chintz shawls, silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, cotton and black patenet laces, white, black, and coloured crapes, plaid and plain silk, extra long, short kid and silk gloves, and many other articles in the dry goods way too numerous to insert, with a few pair of 11 and 12 quarter double rose blankets.

MICHAEL & B. CURRAN.

N. B. The subscribers to the Cyclopaedia are requested to call for the 8th vol. and those who have not got the 6th and 7th vols. are earnestly requested to come and get them, for unless they are more punctual in taking them away, it will not be convenient for us to continue the agency any longer, as it inconveniently occupies more capital than we are compensated for.

M. & B. C.

Annapolis, November 23, 1808.

LOST.

ON Friday last, between Col. Maynadier's and Gambrell's tavern, a SADDLE and BRIDLE, enclosed in a new linen bag. Any person delivering the same to Doctor SHAAFF, in Annapolis, or Mr. JOHN WELCH, at the Black Horse, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS.

HONEST POLITICIAN.

FEW copies of the HONEST POLITICIAN for sale, at this office.

ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE PILOT STAGE.

THE proprietors feel grateful to their friends for their kind patronage since their establishment, and hope to receive from a generous public that support which it shall merit; the conveyance is quick, and has been long wished for, but not until this line started could it be obtained. The stage will leave the Globe Inn, Baltimore, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Capt. Thomas's, in Annapolis, at 2 o'clock, P. M. return from Annapolis every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen will please to apply in Annapolis for their passage to Mr. Samuel Green, Postmaster.

SALE OF NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree in the high court of chancery of Maryland, for sale of sundry NEGROES, the property of THOMAS LYLES, Esq; and appointing the subscriber trustee for making the same, will be exposed to public sale, and at the house of said LYLES, on the tenth day of March next, if not fair, the first fair day thereafter, sundry valuable negroes, men and women, among which are several good carpenters. The purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with approved security, for payment of the purchase money, within twelve months after the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HODGES, Trustee.

January 17, 1809.

LAND TO RENT.

THE plantation of the subscriber, near South-river church. For terms apply to FRANCES YATES.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me will please to make immediate payment, indulgence must not be expected, and cannot be given. Suits will be commenced on all notes, accounts, &c. which are not immediately discharged.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declined business at Queen-Anne, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or open account, to make payment, on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

BENJAMIN HODGES

N. B. All those who will deposit tobacco with the subscriber, not to be sold for a limited time, will not have suits brought against them.

December 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on my land lying on Chesapeake bay, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

JOHN GWINN.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT WRIGHT, ESQUIRE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the executive of the State of Virginia hath lately demanded of the executive of the State of Maryland a certain GEORGE GORDON, of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice, alleged to be going at large in this State, and hath transmitted an inquisition, taken by a coroner's inquest, dated the twenty-first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and six, in Cumberland county, in said State of Virginia, charging said George Gordon with feloniously shooting and killing a certain Negro slave called Bentley; I have therefore issued this Proclamation, authorizing and enjoining it on all civil officers, and others, citizens of this State, to arrest and commit said George Gordon to the jail of the county in which he may be found, and to give notice thereof to the executive of Maryland, that the executive of Virginia may be duly notified thereof agreeably to the act of congress in such case provided.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By his Excellency's command,

NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing proclamation be published twice a week for six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the National Intelligencer; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town; the Maryland Herald, at Hagar's Town; and in Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, at his Farm, near Annapolis, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE. October 31, 1808.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Annapolis, January 5, 1809.

APPLICATION having been made to the subscriber, in the recess of Calvert county court, by the petition, in writing, of WILLIAM TYLER, of said county, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the subscriber being satisfied, by sufficient evidence, that the said William Tyler has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland prior to the passage of the said act; and the said William Tyler, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced, in writing, the assent of such of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two-thirds of the debts due by him at the time of presenting his said petition; and the said William Tyler having furnished the subscriber with given the notice prescribed and directed by the acts relating to insolvent debtors; it is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said William Tyler, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette weekly, for three months successively, before the first day of May next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the judges of Calvert county court, on the second Monday of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Tyler then and there taking the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE,

Chief judge of the third judicial district.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, January 17, 1809.

ON application by petition, of HENRY CHILDS, administrator of ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills

Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of ELIZABETH JONES, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the nineteenth day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of January, 1809.

HENRY CHILDS, Administrator.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway a negro man calling himself JACK OFFER, and says he belongs to Jennings Drury, living near Herring Creek church, in Anne-Arundel county; said fellow appears to be about 22 years of age, five feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, slender made; his clothing a blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, flowered Marcellines with white kersey pantaloons, old straw hat, yellow stockings, and coarse shoes. His owner desired to take him away, or he will be liable as the law directs for prison fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

January 20, 1809.

WHITTINGTON & COLLINSON

HAVE just received a large assortment of GROCERIES of almost every description, and as they intend to sell for cash and produce, their goods of course will be sold on very accommodating terms. Their Nail Store will be in operation on the first of January, they will then be ready to furnish all of every description, wrought and cut, on the shortest notice. All orders from the country, or otherwise, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. They have a quantity of plank, shingles, and corn, also Alexandria crackers and loaf sugar.

W. Whittington, of John, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or open account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances, as a further indulgence cannot be given, necessity compels him to settle his old business, having engaged in a firm.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVth YEAR.]

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY

For the MARYLAND

Messrs. PRINTERS, in submitting my observations to the low-citizens of Anne-Arundel county, I have a distant idea or impression of the mind that they would be of comment or animadversion may have in them to operate upon the far he intended to censure, is left for the public judge; at any rate, as far as the editor's attempts to make a table, I hope he is not at people will be turned over he may be consoled of political opposition, I am satisfied the wide-spread of public opinion, the federalist and republican alive that distraction, rancorous opposition, of the present day, dismay, every republic high about the public obtained by the best constitution, and if "pre-eminent," and its common prejudices, may of high public opinion to "discreet and sensible moderators" to aid them and take a retrospective in the names of fathers and proceedings; there you can do to represent you a John Whittington, a Paca, a M'kenney, and that worthy and statesman Duval, and by all men—while I did those men ever in those men ever trample on, or labour to keep alive party rancour? No! I am a faithful; the truly said to come unsecret and sensible," not to violent abuse or malice alive "opposition" by advocating the other, a union. Will any reason differ with Pacifica's union among the people individual who has a unanimity among his fellow in this attempt. It will "moderator" that an opposition way, and at particular salutary appearances, have its uses; but in with dangers, when for with bloody and humiliating rancour can be of no very good citizen is to What says the immortal party allocations become which cunning, ambitious men, will be able over the people, and the reigns of government is unfortunately infested, having its roots in the human mind, in different shapes in more or less stifled, controlled in those of the population, the greatest rankness, and in every; it opens the door of licence and corruption. The and admonition should the Americans, and people as holy writ. Whittington in the present day, you find alive this "four, and that at a moment is on the point of with two of the most upon the earth. What option; what an avenue; what an opportunity and intrigue of foreign contending parties, with the approbation of federalist and the triumph of slander my more improperly a singular instance of the, than in the abuse of is where artful, deluded the public mind have poisoned the b