

in their Friends
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IA GOODS, and
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& WEEMS.
9.

Groceries.

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mmenced against them.

JOSEPH EVANS.

are indebted to him
& EVANS, are requested
payment, or suits will
them without refusal.

JOSEPH EVANS.

MARYLAND, sc.
ty, Orphans Court,
5, 1809.
by petition, of Benjamin
hifford, with the
M HAMMOND, late
deceased, it is ordered
ce required by law
their claims against
at the same be published
or the space of six
ne American, of Baltimore
ntelligence, at the
the Maryland Gazette
AWAY, Reg. William
ne-Arundel county.

GIVE NOTICE.

tribe, of Anne-Arundel
from the Orphans Court,
county, in Maryland, to
n, with the will annexed
ate of WILLIAM HAMMOND,
ne-Arundel county, who
s having claims against
are hereby warned to
the vouchers thereof
or before the sixth day
y may otherwise, by
all benefit of the said
and this 6th day of July.

BROWN, Admr. w. w.

NOTICE.

ive notice to all my
I intend to apply to
Arundel County Court
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notice shall have been
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and five, entitled, Arundel
ndry insolvent debtors
thereto.

LIAM ATWELL, J.

NOTICE.

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I intend to apply to
Arundel County Court
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notice shall have been
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ted at November 1st
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ndry insolvent debtors
thereto.

ISRAEL PEARCE

99.

NNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

K & SAMUEL GR

Two Dollars per Annu

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1809.

[No. 3260]

Miscellany.

From Select Reviews.

ON NAUSCOPY,

the art of discovering ships at a great distance from land.

NAUSCOPY is the art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance. This knowledge is not derived either from undulation of waves or from the subtilty of light; but merely from observation of the horizon, which discovers signs indicating the proximity of large objects. On the approximation of a ship towards the land, or towards another ship, there appears, in the atmosphere, a meteor of a particular nature, which, with little attention, is visible to any person.

M. Bottineau, a native of the island of Bourbon, laid this discovery before M. de Calves, in 1784. The minister sent him back the island to continue his observations there under the inspection and superintendence of a government.

M. Bottineau engaged, that not a single ship should arrive at the island without his having sent information of it several days before. An exact register of his communications is kept in the secretary's office. All his reports were compared with the ship's books as soon as they arrived, to see whether the various kinds of weather, calms which retarded them, &c. were such as agreed with his reports.

It must be observed, that when his reports were made, the watchmen, stationed on the mountains, could never perceive any appearance of ships; for M. Bottineau announced their approach when they were more than a hundred leagues distant.

From the authenticated journal of his reports, which has been published, it appears that he was wonderfully accurate. Within six months, and in sixty-two reports, he announced the arrival of one hundred and fifty ships of different descriptions.

Of the fact there can be no reasonable doubt; because every method was adopted to prevent deception, and his informations were only registered, as soon as they were made, in the government office, but were also published known over the whole island. The officers of government, moreover, were far from partial to M. Bottineau; on the contrary, they were highly displeased with him, and obstinately refusing to sell them his secret, which they wanted to purchase at a high price, that he could expect no favour from their representations. Truth, however, obliged him to give abundant testimony to the reality of his extraordinary talent, in their letter to the French minister, which is published in *Memoire sur la Nauscopia, par M. Bottineau*.

The following are two of the reports extracted from this Memoire.

On the 20th of August, 1784, I discovered some vessels at the distance of four days from the island. On the following day the number multiplied considerably to my sight, and induced me to send information of many ships. But though they were only at four days distance, I nevertheless stated in my report that no settled time could be fixed on their arrival, as they were detained by a storm.

On the 25th, the calm was so common, as to make me think, for a few hours, the fleet had disappeared, and gone to another place. I soon after perceived a small presence of the fleet, by the revived breeze. It was still in the same state of inaction, which I sent information. From the 10th of August to the 10th of September, I continued to announce, in my reports, the position of the calm. On the 13th I sent that the fleet was no longer becalmed, that it would arrive at the island in 48 hours.

Accordingly, to the surprise of the island, M. de Regnier's fleet arrived at Louis on the 15th. The general astonishment was greatly increased, when it was known that this fleet had been becalmed, since the 10th of August, near Rodriguez islands, at precisely the distance that I had stated out in my reports.

I soon had another opportunity of shewing the certainty of my observations. A few days before the arrival of M. de Regnier's fleet, I announced the appearance of another fleet, which became perceptible to me. This was a great deal of uneasiness, because, as the French fleet was expected, that which might be English ships. I was obliged to repeat my observations with the greatest accuracy. I clearly perceived the approach of several ships, and declared that they were not bound for our island, but were taking another course. In consequence of this declaration, the Naïade frigate and the Duc de Nemours cutter, were suddenly dispatched

to M. de Suffrein. The cutter actually saw and avoided the English fleet in the ninth degree, but unfortunately did not find M. de Suffrein in the Bay of Trincomalee. The report of the cutter effectually convinced the incredulous of the reality of my discovery.

The last circumstance of dispatching the frigate and cutter, plainly shews the confidence which the French officers must have put in the information of M. Bottineau. It shews also that he deserved their confidence.

Conjectures respecting the Phenomenon on which the preceding observations were founded.

The waters of the ocean form an immense gulf, in which substances of all kinds are swallowed up.

The innumerable multitudes of animals, fish, birds, vegetable, and mineral productions, which decay and are decomposed in that vast basin, produce a fermentation abounding in spirits, salt, oil, sulphur, &c. &c.

The existence of these is sufficiently apparent by the disagreeable smell and flavour of sea water, which can only be rendered drinkable by distillation, and by the evaporation of those heterogeneous particles which infect it.

The spirits intimately united to the sea waters, continue undisturbed, as long as those waters remain in a state of tranquillity; or, at least, they experience only an internal agitation, which is slightly manifested externally.

But when the waters of the sea are set into motion by storms, or by the introduction of an active mass which rides upon their surface, with violence and rapidity, the volatile vapours contained in the bosom of the sea escape, and rise up a fine mist, which forms an atmosphere round the vessel.

This atmosphere advances with the vessel, and is increased every moment by fresh emanations rising from the bottom of the water.

These emanations appear like so many small clouds, which, joining each other, form a kind of sheet projecting forward, one extremity of which touches the ship, whilst the other advances into the sea, to a considerable distance.

But this train of vapours is not visible to the sight. It escapes observation by the transparency of its particles, and is confounded with the other fluids which compose the atmosphere.

But as soon as the vessel arrives within a circumference, where it meets with other homogeneous vapours, such as those which escape from land, this sheet, which till that time had been so limpid and subtil, is suddenly seen to acquire consistence and colour, by the mixture of the two opposite columns.

This change begins at the prolonged extremities, which by their contact, are united, and acquire a colour and strength; afterwards, in proportion to the progression of the vessel, the metamorphosis increases and reaches the centre. At last the phenomenon becomes the more manifest, & the ship makes its appearance.

Produce of Wheat.

THE produce of a single grain of wheat, propagated in the garden of the Rev. Dr. Drake, rector of Amerham, Bucks, by Wm. Rebecca, gardener. "On the first day of August, I sowed, or rather set, a single grain of the red wheat; and in the latter end of September, when the plant had tillered, I took it up, and slipped or divided it into four sets or slips. Those four sets I planted, and they grew and tillered as well as the first. In the end of November, I took them up a second time, and made thirty-six plants or sets. These I again planted, which grew till March, in which month I, a third time, took up my plants, and divided them into two hundred and fifty-six plants or sets. For the remaining part of the summer, till the month of August, they had nothing done to them, except hoeing the ground clean from weeds, till the corn was ripe. When it was gathered, I had the ears counted, or numbered, and they were three thousand five hundred and eleven; a great part of which proved as good grain as ever grew out of the earth. Many of the ears measured six inches in length, some were middling grain, and some very light and thin. This was the reason I did not number the grains; but there was better than half a bushel of corn in the whole produce of this one grain of wheat in one year. Query, would not this practice (spring planting) be of great use where the crops misc by various accidents incidental to farming."

SLAVES.

RUSSEL, in his History of Modern Europe, states, that among the principal English exports, during the domination of the Anglo Saxons, were Slaves. I wish to know how long this traffic was carried on? And, in what mode were these slaves acquired?

[Port Folio.]

Philosophical and Economical Intelligence.

A SINGULAR case of success in applying the magnet, to extract a fragment of iron out of the human eye, has been recently transmitted to the Philosophical Magazine. It seems in the course of last summer, Charles Milsted, a blacksmith, of Tuterden, received a particle of iron, about the size of a small pin's head, in the ball of his left eye, while he was striking the head of one hammer against another. Some weeks after this accident, a gentleman applied a magnet to the part injured; but could only draw out a mixture of powdered rust with the tears. This gave no relief, as the fragment of iron was yet in the eye. A surgeon endeavoured to take it out with the point of a lancet, but finding it firmly fixed very near the pupil, he concluded it was impossible to touch it with any instrument without extreme danger. The former gentleman then sent again for the young man, and examining the eye with a very powerful magnifying glass, he could see a very small particle of black iron; but covered over with the thin coating of the eye. Being satisfied of the exact situation of the piece of iron, and the impediments to be surmounted, the eyelids were held open, and he applied the north pole of a combined staple-magnet, possessing great power, at the distance of about the sixteenth part of an inch from the eye. Then he used a magnet of less power, but of more convenient construction, and continued to apply them both by turns, till he could at length perceive that the fragment had projected above the surface of the iris of the eye. Still there was a coating to cut its way thro' before the magnet could draw it out. In fact, it seemed as firmly fixed as a thorn in the flesh, and was very different from what it might have been, had it been only loosely floating on the outer surface of the eye. During this operation, the young man frequently thought he felt the fragment rush out of his eye, before it really had done so; however, after using magnets of different degrees of power for ten or fifteen minutes, the particle of iron cut its way through the thin teguments of the eye, by the power of attraction, and was taken out by the magnet. By the assistance of glasses, it appeared of an imperfect octagon shape, armed with rough, jagged edges. The eye was, notwithstanding, free from pain, the moment it was out, though for some months before, the patient had suffered night and day without intermission. A small scar still remained on the eye, but it occasioned no pain. Knowing that the magnetic fluid will make its passage even through plates of glass, when any particle of iron is within its influence, the writer is surprised, a mean so familiar and natural as the present is not more frequently resorted to in such cases.

From the Downings-town Temperate Zone.

AGRICULTURAL.

THERE is one particular that the farmers fail in much—that is, in cutting their wheat before it is perfectly dry, which is almost the only reason of the smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbours, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I have bought my seed; from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from flour.

About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground; it proved to be very smutty; nearly one eighth. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour; so I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked under the sheaf. When I thrashed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner will be as good for seed as it there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding, there is great loss; but they are mistaken, there is a greater loss in thrashing wheat that is harvested before it is dry, than is wasted in harvesting when it is over dry (so termed.) If there is any smut in wheat that sweats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds, &c. which before it is dry is put into the mow or stack, and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the straw thro' the whole mow or stack—besides the cradle cuts off that, which, if left standing, would enrich the ground.

As interest is the great spring in operations, I hope some will be induced to pay attention to the experiments made for forty years by

A FARMER.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Foreign Relations

[Printed by order of the Senate, June 23d, 1809.]

Mr. Leib reported from the committee whom was referred the resolution of Senate "to inquire into the expediency providing by law for the exclusion of foreign armed vessels from the ports and bours of the United States."

THAT in the opinion of the committee such an interdiction is within the just neutral rights of the United States, and, under other circumstances, would be highly expedient and proper. So long as a nation should confine itself to strict measures impartially, allowing no benefit to one belligerent not stipulated by treaty, which it refused to another, no cause whatever is afforded, for exception or complaint. The right to admit an armed force into a neutral territory belongs exclusively to the neutral, and when not guaranteed by treaty, as is ten times the case, such admission compromises the neutrality of the nation which permits one belligerent alone such an indulgence.

As a measure of safety as well as of peace it is incumbent upon the United States to carry into effect such a provision. So long as we are without a competent force to protect our jurisdiction from violation, and our citizens from outrage, and our flag from insult, so long ought no asylum to be given, but in distress, to the armed vessels of any nation. The committee will not bring into view the many injuries and insults which the United States have sustained from the hostile grant of their ports and harbours to belligerents, nor the facility which has thereby been afforded to them to lay our commerce under contribution. It is sufficient to remark, that great injuries have been sustained, and that imperious duty requires arrangements at our hands to guard our country from future similar aggressions.

The United States are, at this moment under no obligation to withhold the restraint within their power, upon the admission of foreign armed vessels into their ports, but the committee are strongly impressed with the propriety of avoiding any legislative interference at this time, which by any possibility might be construed into a desire to throw difficulties in the way of promising and pending negotiations. They are desirous that a fair experiment be made to adjust our differences with the two belligerent nations, and that no provisions be interwoven in our laws which shall furnish a pretext for delay, or a refusal to yield to our just and honourable demands.

Calculating that the overture which have been made by Great-Britain will be executed in good faith, the committee are willing to believe, that the stipulated arrangements will be of such a character as to guard our flag from insult, our jurisdiction from aggression, our citizens from violation, and our mercantile property from spoliation. Under these impressions, which the committee have stated as briefly as possible, they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the senate the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the next session of Congress.

Extract from the Port Folio.

CASSADRA TREE.

THE contradictory qualities of the Cassadra Tree, as stated in Staunton's Embassy, are perhaps the most extraordinary of any in the whole range of natural history. The root is said to be salutary food: Yet the juice, expressed from the root, is deadly poison. And, still more to heighten our wonder, and to show the sports of madam Nature, the sediment from the juice is said to be the Tapioca. Can any of your correspondents state whether this account partakes of the traveller's privilege of rodomontading?

Remedy for a Stings.

SALT, moistened with as small a quantity of water as possible, is said to be an effectual remedy against the inflammation occasioned by the stings of bees and wasps. A wasp being swallowed unperceived, by a person while drinking a glass of beer, stung him, with all its power, inside of his throat. This simple remedy, SALT, effected his recovery, although his gullet was swelled, and his breathing was so strongly affected and interrupted from the violence of the pain, &c. as almost to suffocate him.

CUSTOM.

CUSTOM is the plague of wise men and the idol of fools.

bank bills, under
United States bank
is prohibited
this State, by a
Boston Reporter.]

reforms of the Union
the 29th ult. declared
cent. on the capital
ending the 30th
Monday, the 1st July.

relations.
date, published in
and certain parts of
commercial intercourse
and Great Britain
dependencies, and
the third time in
of the United States
passed.—Yess 72

MERS.

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stone. A corresponding
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graph is copied from
April 11th.
Motion.

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Orleans Gazette.

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but founded on me
he is to answer
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A SOLDIER

of Judge Buchanan
a Burke a new trial
the Court of Appeal

House of Representatives, June 21. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mr. NEWTON, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made the following report:—

The committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the revulsion of our commercial resources, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the United States, and also the petitions and memorials of sundry manufacturers of hats, of cotton goods, of hemp into linen, of shot, of woolen clothes, and of salt, respectfully submit the following REPORT.

THE committee are fully impressed with a conviction of the importance, difficulty and delicacy of the subject submitted. It is a one which even the industry and laborious searches of philosophers cannot exhaust. The committee are apprised, that on this subject men of great science and experience have reported, and do still support, diversity of opinions. With such impressions they cannot approach it without circumspection. On a review of the reports made on the policy of fostering and protecting our manufactures, the committee find that the plan therein recommended and pursued has received the support of congress, and likewise the countenance of the nation, if silence on, and long acquiescence in that plan, can authorize them to infer it, giving to our manufactures the support necessary to withstand foreign competition, and all capital, the committee have on all occasions endeavored to avoid the danger of opening on the community oppressive monopolies. For a manifestation of the solicitude which they have at all times felt, and the attention which has always presided over their deliberations on this interesting subject, they leave to refer to the following reports, which they solicit may be taken as parts of the present.

Report on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers of gunpowder, &c. 10th February, 1801. 1st vol. of reports, page 217.

—on the petition of sundry manufacturers of paper, &c. 18th February, 1802. Ibid. p. 219.

—on the petition of sundry manufacturers of paper, &c. 8th March, 1802, p. 226.

—on the petition and memorials of sundry calico printers and dyers, &c. 23th Jan. 1804, p. 394.

—on the petition of the president and directors of the New-York Dutchess County Slate Companies. 13th Nov. 1804, p. 491.

—on the memorial and petition of the Philadelphia Typographical Society. 22d Jan. 1805, p. 525.

—and on the petitions and memorials of Paul and Joseph W. Revere, and sundry cooper-smiths. 21st Jan. 1808, 2d vol. 121.

The like spirit which dictated those reports remains, without any diminution, its influence over the committee, and represses every disposition to depart from restraints, the observance of which becomes indispensable, if the public good be the sole object in view.

The shortness of the present session, and the want of materials, preclude the committee from giving this subject a full investigation, though the committee have to regret that they are prevented from going into a minute discussion of the advantages that would result from a judicious encouragement of manufactures, yet they cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that additional duties at this time to be laid with advantage on the importation of certain articles. It must be obvious to every person, on the slightest attention, that the citizens of the United States possess sufficient ingenuity and skill to make up all the articles of wearing apparel and millinery that are wanting for use. It is not less clear, that, over and above our consumption, we are supplied, and that other manufactures, which lead is the article of chief value, are progressed so rapidly as to deserve the warm care of government. The importation of cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope interferes not only with cotton manufactures, but also comes into competition with fabrics imported from Europe, made of the cotton of the United States.

Manufactures are in operation for supplying preparations are in great forwardness for raising the supply of coarse cotton manufactures. If some encouragement be given to the establishments of this description, the probability is that the quantity of these manufactures, equal to the demand, may be supplied. Bed ticking, of a quality superior to which is imported, can be had in abundance.

The use of salt, as a necessary of life, cannot be dispensed with. To keep in the market a quantity commensurate to the consumption of the nation is certainly an object of moment. In times of peace importations of this article are abundant and the price low; but in the United States at any time be forced by a concurrence of unpropitious circumstances, and they have no power to prevent it, and they would greatly increase the price of this

article, and the pressure would of course be sensibly and severely felt by that portion of the community least capable of bearing it. The scarcity and high price of salt during the American war produced no little distress. The apprehension lately entertained, that a deficiency in the necessary supply of this article would be the consequence of an interdiction of commerce with the belligerent nations of Europe and their dependencies, gave rise to some objections, not easily removed, against the adoption of that measure.

To prevent effectually a want of salt on the occurrence of any event is certainly an object deserving the serious attention of congress. Assurances are made with confidence that a supply of this article can be furnished by our own manufactures, equal to the demand, if encouragement be given by a moderate duty on imported salt. A nation erects a solid basis for the support and maintenance of its independence and prosperity, whose policy is to draw, from its native sources, all articles of the first necessity. As the encouragement sought can be given, it is very respectfully submitted to the consideration of the house, whether the manufacture of salt is not, in a national point of view, an object of primary importance, & highly deserving its patronage.

The committee, with great deference, submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That additional duties ought to be laid on the following articles imported into the United States, viz.

On ready made clothing and millinery two and one half per cent. ad valorem.

On cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on bed ticking, and on corduroys and fullians, two and one half per centum ad valorem, and on shot, and other manufactures in which lead is the article of chief value, one half cent per pound.

Resolved, That a duty of eight cents per bushel on imported salt, would give encouragement to the manufacture of that article in the United States.

[The House of Representatives of the United States did not act on the above Report at their late session.]

DIED, at Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. in the 77th year of his age, Dr. JAMES DAVIDSON, late Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE,

THAT the sixty-two copies of the *Landholder's Assistant and Land-Office Guide*, published by John Kilty, Esquire, that were directed by the Legislature, at November Session, 1808, to be purchased for the use of the County, Orphans and Levy Courts, in this State, are ready, and will be delivered by him at the Executive Chamber to the orders of the respective clerk of the counties. Annapolis, June 30, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be Sold, at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 27th inst. at the store of BENJAMIN WELLS, in the Swamp,

THE personal property of LANCELOTT GREEN, consisting of one valuable negro woman and three children, and sundry articles of household furniture. The terms of sale are, six months credit for all sums above ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond, or note, with good security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. A. M. and continue till all is sold.

CHARLES HOLLAND, Adm.
July 4, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL dispose of, at Private Sale, (for CASH), the BRICK HOUSE and LOT he now resides in, if application is made before the 10th day of August next.

JOHN GOLDER.
July 3, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the credit given on the personal property of the late Lancelott Green, is now out, and the Executor is desirous of settling up the estate.

HE THEREFORE GIVES NOTICE, That unless the notes in his hands are taken up by the fifteenth of August, that suits will be brought against every delinquent without respect to persons.

THOS. WOODFIELD.
July 4, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county, 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 assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN TAYMAN.
June 19, 1809.

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND, 27th JUNE, 1809.

IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a Supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick-town,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Stockholders in said Bank on the Western Shore, that an election will be held at *Willigman's Tavern*, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick-town.

By order,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

In CHANCERY, July 4, 1809.

Joshua Mudd,

Michael Toney and John Brooke.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree directing the said MICHAEL TONEY, as administrator to the reverend JOSEPH DOYNE, late of Charles county, deceased, to pay to the complainant a debt due to him from the said JOHN BROOKE, out of the said Brooke's distributive share of the aforesaid Doyme's estate, to which he is entitled as one of the representatives of the deceased. The bill states, that the said John Brooke, one of the defendants, resides in the State of Georgia, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in the *Maryland Gazette* before the 4th day of August next, give notice to the said John Brooke to appear in person, or by a solicitor of this court, on or before the 4th day of December next, to shew cause, if any he shall have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 4th, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of THOMAS WOODFIELD, executor of the last will and testament of LANCELOTT GREEN, 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 testamentary on the personal estate of LANCELOTT GREEN, 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 fourth day of January, 1810, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourth day of July, 1809.

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'r.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN justice to those impressions which a continued experience of generous support will naturally excite, the subscriber takes this opportunity of expressing to his friends and a generous public his sincere acknowledgments of the numerous favours conferred on him since his commencing business in this city, and begs leave to inform them, that the most prompt attention shall be devoted to every part of his profession, that satisfaction may be secured to all those who may honour him with their commands. He regrets that business will not permit his waiting personally on all those who are indebted to him, therefore takes this opportunity of informing those persons that an immediate settlement is become indispensable to enable him to discharge the just claims he owes the Public.—He earnestly solicits a proper attention to this, as he has experienced great loss in time and money in the settlement of his accounts, which, from their number, and contemptibility of the sums, prove them to be of minor importance in public estimation, but to a Mechanic in business they are of serious importance, and, as his claims in general come under the term of TRIFLING, inability cannot be supposed to operate so as to prevent an immediate compliance. Those debts which will not be attended to on or before the first day of July next will be deposited in the hands of an officer for collection, and those who will oblige him by an amicable settlement will merit the sincere thanks of their ob't. serv't.

WILLIAM M'PARLIN.
Annapolis, May 22, 1809.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.
THE LANDHOLDERS ASSIST-
ANT AND LAND-OFFICE GUIDE.

LAWS OF MARYLAND

A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland and the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly, for sale at the office of the *Maryland Gazette*, price 50 Cents.
July 4, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, To alter the thirty-second and thirty-third Articles of the Constitution and Form of Government, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, in the *American and Federal Gazette*, at Annapolis, the *Maryland Gazette* and the *National Republican*, at Annapolis, the *National Intelligencer*, the *Eastern Star*, Mr. Green's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Green's paper at Frederick-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINENE,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the Constitution and Form of Government.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter, on the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, it shall not be necessary to call a meeting of the legislature to the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the named of the council for the time being, shall qualify and act as governor until the meeting of the general assembly, at which meeting a governor shall be chosen in manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter, no governor shall be capable of holding any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the constitution and form of government as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated and abolished.

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

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 20, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN DAVIDSON late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, 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 Gazette* and one of the papers in the city of Washington.

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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, 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 December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1809.

ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, Ex'trx.

A STRAY.

BROKE into the pasture of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq. 15 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick town road, about the 8th of May last, A BROWN MARE, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, has two white hind feet, and a star inclining over the right eye.—She has a bushy mane and tail.—Said mare, after breaking in on the 8th of May, broke away again in two or three days, and about the 4th of June came back. Whoever will prove property, and pay charges, may take her away.

ABIJAH FINN, Manager.
June 20, 1809.

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, if elected, I trust those who may be disposed to favour me with their suffrages will never have reason to repent a misplaced confidence.

Your ob't. serv't.

W. WELCH.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE DIAL.

Homage, Author of the Wanderer in Switzerland.

Shadow on the dial's face,
Steals from day to day,
Flow, unseen, unceasing pace,
Months and months, and years away;
Shadow which in every clime,
Light and motion first began,
Held its course sublime;
Is it it?—Mortal man!
The Scythe of Time!

Flow only to the eye,
In its calm career,
Is all beneath the sky;
And fill through each succeeding year,
Onward, with restless power,
Shall darken every hour,
Nature's race begun,
Its last motion shall eclipse the sun.

Only o'er the dial's face,
The silent shade from day to day,
Flow, unseen, unceasing pace,
Months and months, and years away;
In hoary rock, and aged tree,
From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
In Teneriffe, towering o'er the sea,
From every blade of grass that falls.

O! where'er a shadow sweeps,
The Scythe of Time destroys;
The man at every footstep weeps,
Per evanescent joys;
His wretches glittering with the dews of morn,
For a moment, then for ever shorn:
Soon beneath the inevitable blow,
No shall lie in dust, and darkness low.

When Time, the Conqueror, will suspend
His Scythe, a trophy o'er my tomb,
Shall move shadow shall portend
Each frail beholder's doom.
The wide earth's illumined space,
Through Time's triumphant flight be shown,
The truest index on its face
Points from the church-yard stone.

A Grammatical Question.

From the French.

AID Anna's Preceptor, 'A Kils is a noun,
But tell me if proper or common,' he said.
With cheeks of vermilion & eye lids cast down,
Tis both common & proper,' his pupil replied.

ANECDOTE.

A Parish Clerk in a country village, who
nited in his own person as many various qua-
fications as the celebrated *Caleb Quotem* him-
self, was particularly distinguished for the two
occupations of Tailor and Sexton. This im-
portant personage was one morning required
to dig a grave for a Mr. Button.—Having
concluded his work as merrily as the sexton
in *Hamlet*, he was met on his return by a
friend, who remarked that he looked warm.
'Why, yes,' replied the joint professor of
the spade and needle, 'I've had a tight job.
You must know, that I have just finished the
manufacture of a Button-hole!'

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following
Articles, viz.

CALICOES and chintzes,
4-4 and 7-8 shirting cambric,
6-4 and 9-8 cambric mullin,
Mullin and Jackson do.
Plain and Sprig'd Leno do.
Loom feeded or Madras do.
Coloured nankeens and York stripes,
Patent and common nankeens,
Seersuckers, Imperial cord,
Bandaneros and mock Madras handkerchiefs,
White and coloured Marfelles waistcoating,
Men's and women's cotton stockings,
Do. do. silk do.
Patent and spidernet sleeves,
White and coloured cotton gloves,
Silk and cotton suspenders,
Coloured threads and sewing cotton,
A few pieces white sheeting,
1 box common slippers,
Spangled tiffany, paper and bark fans.

With many other articles in the DRY
GOODS way too tedious to insert; all of
which will be sold low for cash, and as usual
to punctual customers.

3 **BARNEY CURRAN,**
Surviving partner of
MICHAEL & BARNEY CURRAN.
Annapolis, June 15, 1809.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT.

ON Kent Point, a new poplar CANOE,
twenty feet long and three feet wide;
has a shovel head and stern, two holes cut in
the bottom. The owner may have the Canoe
again on proving property and paying charges,
by applying to
ROBERT BRYAN, on Kent Island.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber
will sell, at public sale, on THURSDAY, the
13th of July, if fair, if not, the first fair
day thereafter, at the late dwelling of
Rachel Harwood, deceased, on West
River,

ALL the personal estate of the said de-
ceased at the said Farm, consisting of a
number of valuable Negroes, Household Fur-
niture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and
Farming Utensils.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under
£10 the cash to be paid on the day of sale,
and for all sums above £10 a credit of six
months will be given, the purchaser giving
bond, with approved security, with legal in-
terest thereon from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and
to be continued until the whole is sold.

OSBORN S. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
June 16, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the
chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to
public sale, on MONDAY, the 17th day of
July next, if fair, if not, on the next fair
day, on the premises.

ALL the estate, right, title, claim and in-
terest, of *Nathaniel Washington*, of
Saint-Mary's county, in and to a tract or
parcel of land lying and being in Saint-Ma-
ry's county, on the Patuxent river, being part
of a tract of land called *Trent-Neck*, to
which the said Nathaniel Washington is en-
titled in right of his wife, *Margaret Wash-*
ington. This tract is of a superior quality.

Also, all the estate of the said Nathaniel
Washington, and *Margaret* his wife, in and
to one other tract or parcel of land, lying in
Saint-Mary's county aforesaid, being another
part of the aforementioned tract called *Trent-*
Neck, situated in the Forest, at the distance of
three or four miles from the tract before
mentioned.

A more particular description of these tracts
of land is deemed unnecessary.

And there will be offered for sale, at the
same time and place, a variety of personal
property of the said Nathaniel Washington,
consisting of negroes, horses, stock, utensils
and household furniture.

The above property will be sold in such
lots or parts to accommodate purchasers, as
shall be judged most advantageous.

Terms of sale, a credit of twelve months,
purchasers giving bond, with sufficient secu-
rity, and to be on interest from the day of
sale.

3 **JOHN RALPH, Trustee.**
Charlotte-Hall, St. Mary's
county, June 10, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the chancery court of
Maryland, appointing the subscriber trustee
for the sale of the real estate of the late
Mr. John Brown, of Prince-George's county,
for the payment of his debts, will be
offered at public sale, on MONDAY, the
17th day of July next, on the premises,

1. VALUABLE FARM, the late resi-
dence of the deceased, called *Mount*
Calvert, or *Mount Calvert Manor*, containing
about 525 acres. This land is situated on
Patuxent river, in the vicinity of Upper-

Marlborough and Nottingham, and distant
about four miles from each of those places.
It is bounded on one side by the river Patux-
ent for more than a mile, where it is naviga-
ble for vessels of any burthen, with the ad-
vantages of an excellent fishing landing. This
land is well adapted to the production of to-
bacco, corn, and all kinds of grain, abounds
with wood and timber, and has a quantity
of good meadow land, some of which is now in
high cultivation. The improvements are a
good brick dwelling house, two stories high,
nearly new, a good kitchen, several good to-
bacco houses and barns, with every other
necessary building, all in good repair. A fur-
ther description of this valuable and well
known farm is deemed unnecessary, as those
inclined to purchase will, no doubt, view the
premises before the day of sale. The terms
of sale are, eighteen months credit, the pur-
chaser giving bond, with security to be ap-
proved of by the trustee, bearing interest from
the day of sale; and on the ratification of
the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of
the whole purchase money, the trustee will,
by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the
purchaser and his heirs, all the right, title and
interest, of the said John Brown, to the said
lands.

2. **TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.**
N. B. The creditors of the said John
Brown are hereby requested to lodge their
claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the
chancery office, within two months from the
day of sale.

3 **TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.**
June 20, 1809.

THE LETTERS

UNDER the Signatures of *SENEX* and a
FARMER, Price 37½ cents, for Sale at
the office of the Maryland Gazette.

June, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of
chancery, will be exposed to Public Sale,
on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th
of July next, if fair, if not, the first fair
day thereafter,

ALL that tract or parcel of land called
Sawyer's Range, lying in Anne-Arundel
county, on the south-west side of Patapiscu
river, and on the north side of a creek called
Magothy creek, in a neck between Deep creek
and Nabb's creek, and next adjoining a tract
called *Charles's Forest*, and containing one
hundred acres of land, more or less. The
terms of sale are, the purchaser to pay the
purchase money on the ratification of the sale.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

June 20, 1809. 3X

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber
will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY,
the twentieth day of July next, at eleven
o'clock,

THE remainder of the personal estate of
Benjamin Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, consisting of Negroes,
Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and some Household
Furniture.—The foregoing property will be
sold for ready cash.

JOHN WATKINS, acting Ex'r.

June 27, 1809. 2

PUBLIC SALE.

In virtue of an act of assembly, passed at No-
vember session, 1807, entitled, An act to
well certain powers in the orphans court of
Charles county, and for other purposes, car-
rying completely into effect the last will
and testament of *Maurice James McDonough*,
late of Charles county, deceased, de-
vising his real, and part of his personal
estate, to the justices of the orphans court
of said county, for charitable purposes,
the subscribers, being duly authorized, will
offer, at Public Sale, at Port-Tobacco, on
MONDAY, the tenth day of July next,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of
the said *Maurice James McDonough*,
deceased, consisting of upwards of one hun-
dred and thirty acres of land.—This land has
on it a comfortable dwelling-house, a good
kitchen, corn-house, carriage-house, and some
other convenient out houses, a well o' excel-
lent water at the door, is situated on the main
road leading from Port-Tobacco to Pica-
taway, about five miles from the former, and
eleven from the latter, and is in a remarkably
healthy part of the country, with the advan-
tage of an excellent neighbourhood. It will
be sold on a twelve month's credit, and the
purchaser required to give bond, with approved
security, to the Trustees of the McDonough
Charity School, with interest from the day of
sale.

The land, for the present year, is rented
for sixty dollars, but as the person who rents
it does not live on it, or make any use of it,
immediate possession may be had by releasing
the rent for the residue of the year.

H. H. CHAPMAN, President
of the Board of Trustees of the
McDonough Charity School.

JOHN JENKINS, Treasurer.
Charles County, June 5, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, De-
cember 6, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of *DAVID*
HANLON, surviving executor of the last
will and testament of *ISAAC HARRIS*, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims a-
gainst 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
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 May and, let-
ters testamentary on the personal estate of
ISAAC HARRIS, 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 sixth day
of August next, they may otherwise, by
law, be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand, this sixth day
of December, 1808.

DAVID HANLON, Surviving Ex'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber hath taken out
letters testamentary on the personal
estate of *Col. HENRY GRIFFITH*, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons
having claims against said estate are request-
ed to bring them in, legally authenticated,
and those in any manner indebted to the said
deceased to make payment to

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Ex'r.
June 21, 1809. 2

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their Friends
and the Public generally, that they
have just received an Assortment of GOODS
from Philadelphia, suitable for the present
and approaching seasons, and daily expect from
New-York a supply of INDIA GOODS, and
American manufactured LINEN, brown and
white—All of which they offer low for Cash,
and to punctual customers on a short credit.

RIDGELY & WEEENS.
Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to the public in general, and to his
friends in particular, for that share of their
favour which he has received in the line of
his business, and to inform them that he has
just received a supply of DRY GOODS &
GROCERIES, which, added to his former
stock, makes his assortment complete for the
present and approaching season—all of which
he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit
to punctual customers.

He requests all those indebted to him
by bond, note, or open account, to come for-
ward and settle the same, by paying cash, or
bacco at the fair market price, or leave
bacco in his hands to sell at a limited price,
or by giving some other good and sufficient
security or satisfaction, on or before the 1st of
August next. He solicits a particular atten-
tion to this request, as all delinquents may
expect suit will be commenced against them
at September term next.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the
late firm of *RIDGELY & EVANS*, are request-
ed to make immediate payment, or suits will
be commenced against them without respect
to persons.

JOSEPH EVANS.
May 16, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
June 6, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of *BASIL*
BROWN, administrator, with the will
annexed, of *WILLIAM HARRISON*, 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 suc-
cessive weeks, in the American, of Bal-
timore, the National Intelligencer, at the city
of Washington, and the Maryland Gazette.

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, with the will annexed,
on the personal estate of *WILLIAM HARRI-*
MOND, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of
December next, they may otherwise, by law,
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 6th day of June,
1809.

BASIL BROWN, Adm'r. w. l.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors,
that I intend to apply to the
Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, to
some one of them in the recess of the court,
after this notice shall have been pub-
lished two months, for the benefit of an as-
sembly, passed at November session, 1808,
of assembly, passed at November session, 1808,
eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
of the supplements thereto.

WILLIAM ATWELL, Jr.
May 15, 1809. 3X

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice to all my Creditors,
that I intend to apply to the
Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court, to
some one of them in the recess of the court,
after this notice shall have been pub-
lished two months, for the benefit of an as-
sembly, passed at November session, 1808,
of assembly, passed at November session, 1808,
eighteen hundred and five, entitled, An act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,
of the supplements thereto.

ISRAEL PEARCE.
May 15, 1809.

RAGS.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton
RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

XVth YEAR.]

miscellany.

From the Edinburgh Review.

la Conscription, ou Recueil
des Lois et des Arrêtes du
des Décrets Impériaux rela-
des Conscription, à leur rem-
dispenses de service, &c.
jusques et compris l'an X
les, &c. 8vo. pp. 270. Pa-

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subjects."

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

XVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1809.

[No. 3261.]

Miscellany.

From the Edinburgh Review.

de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois et des Arrêtes du Gouvernement, des Décrets Impériaux relatives à la Conscription, à leur remplacement, dispenses de service, &c. depuis l'an XIV. jusqu'à et compris l'an XIV. Avec des Notes. 8vo. pp. 270. Paris, 1806.

We hate war, and we detest despotism; and with earnestly that there were no other to which it has yet been subjected, to ascertain how far its excellencies are copied among a free people,—and to see to what extent its efficacy or power may be rendered precarious by the means which it entails on those who are subjected to it.

perful of the work before us, which has recently transmitted from France, a full commentary of facts, by a diligent and judicious observer, has enabled us to lay our readers some materials for such an inquiry; and to direct the attention of our countrymen to the internal organization of a nation, which must be understood before it can be justly, and with which we can neither make peace nor at war in safety, till we comprehend in some measure, the nature of the institutions on which it rests. The book is a *Code de la Conscription*, and contains a chronological series of laws enacted since the year 1798, on the subject of the conscription of France. It should be noted, that the new French jurisprudence promulgated under the various titles of Civil, Rural, Commercial and Criminal Law, and this, the *Code de la Conscription*—which, no doubt, is, of the whole *Napoleonic Corpus Juris*, most dear to the modern world, and most odious to his "great and subjects."

Thus somewhere observes of Tiberius, his speeches to the senate, by the "insolence" of the style, at once betrayed the character of their author, and seemed to flatter the picture of his cautious, dark, and reserved policy. This volume, consisting of hundred and seventy close printed pages, is so even unintelligible in all its clauses, and clear only in its provisions of might suggest a similar observation, as traced to the ruminations of an ambitious and sanguinary despotism. In fact, the same difficulty which we (with no vulgar have experienced in collecting the scope of this extraordinary volume, compels us that, to the great majority of Frenchmen the whole must be as incomprehensible as hieroglyphics of Eleusis, or the traditions of Cabala. There is an oracle at hand, in which will readily expound one half of the mystery. The military tribunals will soon understand the penalties annexed to disobedience; but they have, and can have no objection as to their immunities. For it is remarkable and most instructive fact, that notwithstanding the voluminous annotations issuing from the French press on every branch of the imperial jurisprudence, no law yet been bold enough to publish a *fin de non recevoir* to elucidate the text, or to blazon the provisions of the *Code de la Conscription*.

It is impossible even to glance at this volume without being struck with the extraordinary anxiety which these statutes betray, to enforce conformity, both in the execution and in the spirit. The enumeration of cases complete as to preclude the possibility of evasion. The public functionaries have their duties very accurately marked out, and are furnished with distinct formulae for every act of office. The severest and most exacting punishment is inflicted upon all from negligence, or corruption, or pique, countenance to the slightest relaxation. Difficulties which give right to exemption are detailed with a jealous and disgusting minuteness. Precautions are multiplied without number to secure the persons of the conscripts; while they are decorated with the title of *Defenseurs de la Patrie*, the uniform of these laws, and the tone of bitter irony which pervades them, afford conclusive evidence of a general aversion for the war; and serve to convince us, that

these Achillees are not easily roused to arms, whatever enthusiasm they may afterwards display in the field. Some few provisions are introduced on the subject of voluntary enlistments; but, as no bounty is allowed, it is evident that they do not enter into the serious consideration of the government. The old compromise between the military exigencies and civil constitution of the state,—between the effeminacy of the rich and the wants of the poor,—between the ambition of the sovereign and the rights of the subject, is rejected with disdain by the imperial republic; and the student is dragged relentlessly from his closet, and the peasant from his hiding place, by an indiscriminating and unqualified coercion. But habit soon renders submission, if not cheerful, at least easy; rapine furnishes sources of munificence and conciliation; courage becomes a virtue of necessity; strength is acquired by discipline; military ardour kindles with competition; and experience too fatally proves, that, from such elements, armies may be compounded, alike formidable for discipline and valour.

We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a connected view of the law of the conscription as it is now enforced, and to interweave with those statements such illustrations of the present state of the French empire, as may be necessary to develop the whole organization of conquest. No subject, at the present moment, can claim so terrible an importance. The levies of those continental nations, which still preserve the forms of independence, are, it is said, to be moulded upon the same model; and the conscription is undoubtedly, the *vis motrix* of that great engine to which France owes her aggrandizement, and on which she relies, for the future increase of her dominion. Her politicians exultingly apply to the language of Vegetius concerning the legion, that it seems rather an inspiration of divine wisdom, than the offspring of human invention. The plan of universal conquest, imputed originally to Louvois, and with more truth, perhaps, ascribed by Mr. Burke to the directory, is now, not merely digested into a regular system, but may actually be said to be in a course of execution; and to be proceeding with a steadiness and success, which must strike alarm into the most confident and unthinking. The world, in the opinion of all Frenchmen, is to be again subdued by the discipline and the arts of Rome. *Folard's Polybius*, *Machiavel on Livy*, & *Montesquieu on the Grandeur et Declination*, are more than ever "the manuals" from which they draw their lessons of perseverance and cunning. The reading classes of France have always been fond of historical research. Their republic made them passionate admirers, and enlightened imitators of antiquity; and their government, availing itself of this predilection for the victorious commonwealths of Greece and Rome, soon taught them to overlook altogether individual interests, and tastes, and enjoyments, both in their foreign politics, and in the details of their internal economy. They admit "no balanced advantages, or diverging claims." All the capacities, and energies, and habits of private life, are unrelentingly wrested to the production of force, for the subjugation of the globe, or, as co-ordinate with this object, for the aggrandizement of the reigning family. The changes of form in their government have occasioned no remission in this pursuit. It has always been spoken of among them with confidence and zeal. Events have recently brought it more into notice; and nothing now remains but to achieve the ultimate object, "*la grande pensée*," as it is emphatically styled in the coteries of Paris.

That our readers may the better understand our abstract of the laws on the conscription, it is proper to premise, that France is divided into about 30 military governments, subject to a general of division and his staff, to which commissaries are attached as executive officers. The civil division consists of 122 departments; 24 of which have been acquired since the overthrow of the monarchy, exclusive of Tuscany, not included in any part of this statement. The departments are divided into districts or *arrondissements*, from 3 to 5 in number; the *arrondissements* into cantons, and the cantons into municipalities, amounting to about 55,000. Each department is governed by a prefect and his council, composed of a commissary of police, a mayor, and certain inspectors denominated *counsellors of prefecture*. The district or *arrondissement*, by a sub-prefect and his council, of a similar formation. The cantons and municipalities are under the supervision of an administration, composed of the civil authorities, with a president at their head. A mayor, a commissary of police, and two officers of the government styled *adjuncts*, are allotted to every division having a population above 5000 souls. These several authorities are in strict subordination

to each other, and at the control of the prefects and sub-prefects; who, themselves, are charged with a weighty and inflexible responsibility as to the military levies.

The conscription was first published in the form of a general law by the council of ancients in the year 1798, and has since undergone some slight modifications. The *directorial plan* is attributed to Carnot, who, in the revolutionary language, is said "to have organized victory in the French armies." Its author, who was enthusiastically devoted to the forms of antiquity, and still preserves, within the rays of the imperial purple, all the simplicity of ancient manners, found his model in the constitution of the Roman republic, which made every citizen a soldier before the age of forty-six,—in their annual levies, which admitted of no exception,—and in the peremptory orders issued by their consuls to the magistrates of Italy, specifying the number of troops required, and the place of assemblage.

By the law of the directory, all Frenchmen are pronounced soldiers; and when the country is declared in danger, are liable to be summoned to its defence. In any other conjuncture, "*the wants of the army are relieved by the conscription*;" and the requisite number of conscripts is determined by the senate or legislative body, at the suggestion of the executive government. The law which limits the whole number, regulates, at the same time, the contingent of each department, proportionally to its population. Within eight days after publication, the prefect distributes this contingent among the districts, by the same rule; and the sub-prefect among the cantons and municipalities. All Frenchmen between the full age of twenty and twenty-five complete, are liable to the conscription. They are each year thrown into five classes; the first of which, consists of those who have completed their twentieth year on the first Vendémiaire, or 16th September preceding; the second of those who, at the same period, have terminated their twenty-first year, and so on, in the order of seniority. Thus, the conscript, who has attained the full age of twenty-five, remains liable, until the month and day just mentioned. The municipal administrations are bound to prepare lists framed from the registers of births, and from common notoriety, which particularize the name, domicile, stature, &c. of all the individuals subject to the conscription, within their jurisdiction. The same individuals are also bound to enrol themselves, with a similar specification, at the office of the municipality, as soon as the law is published. Both lists are then transmitted to the prefects, who are responsible for their accuracy, and who immediately consign them over to the minister of war.

Eight days are allotted to the preparation of the lists. The conscripts are then assembled in each canton, and examined by the administration, or by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect. The merits of all pleas of exemption are scrutinized at these meetings. Such as plead infirmities, if able to attend, are examined on the spot; and if not, are visited at their dwellings by "the inspectors" and health officers. The latter, generally physicians in the army, are not selected until the moment of examination; and, to obviate collusion, must belong to a district different from that of the conscript. The final decision of all cases of exemption is referred to a commission of higher resort, composed of the prefect, the general officers and commissaries of the department. When these claims are disposed of, lists are formed of those who are adjudged competent to serve, whether present or absent; and the sub-prefect then proceeds to the "*drawing*," or designation by lot, of such as are to constitute the *quota* of the district. Tickets regularly numbered, to the amount of the names on the list, are publicly deposited in an urn, and indiscriminately drawn out by the conscripts or their friends. The lot falls upon those who draw the numbers below the amount of the quota. The higher numbers drawn by the rest are annexed to their names, in order that they may be forthcoming in their order, should any casualty disable their predecessors. Absenters not presenting themselves within a month after the drawing, are declared *refractory*, proclaimed throughout the empire, and pursued as deserters.

(To be continued.)

* Two brigades of *Gendarmerie* usually attend. This is a body of military, having the same functions as our constables, and about 16,000 in number. *Peuchet*.

RECIPE

To restore the lustre of Glasses that are tarnished by age or accident.

Strow on them powdered fullers' earth, carefully cleared from sand, &c. and rub them carefully with a linen cloth.

Foreign.

Per the Fair American, arrived at Philadelphia from Dunkirk.

ON Saturday evening arrived the brig Fair American, capt. Bruce, from Dunkirk. This vessel was taken up by Mr. Armstrong, our minister, on permission granted him, by Buonaparte, to bring dispatches to this country, with liberty to bring off a large number of captains and other persons belonging to England and America, who had been detained for sometime in France. She sailed from Dunkirk on the 8th May, and the same day landed 30 or 40 passengers, (chiefly women,) at Dover.

In this vessel, among other passengers, came M. M. DASUCOFF, charge des affaires and consul of H. M. the emperor of all the Russias, and Mr. PURVIANCE, of Baltimore, bearing dispatches from our minister to the executive of the United States.

By the above gentlemen and other passengers, we learn, that this vessel was taken up, and the dispatches made out, previous to the arrival of the Mentor—The Mentor had arrived but a few days before they sailed, and would not sail for the U. S. before the middle or latter end of June, as all communication with Buonaparte, who was in Germany, would be tedious, as he could not receive a courier in less than six days from Paris. They also say, that considerable application was made to him before his departure from Paris, respecting the American affairs, but in vain, as he seemed determined to get what he could and keep what he got, and it is supposed his victories in Germany will not make him in a better humour with America.

That the nonintercourse with America, is so severely felt in France, that the want of commercial business is injuring their towns and beggaring their inhabitants; that coffee was selling for a dollar per lb. and white sugar for the same; and the produce of France was in so little demand, that brandy could be purchased for 20 or 30 dollars per pipe, and wines in proportion.

The French have confined a number of American captains in gaol at Dunkirk, all of whom had been liberated or made their escape, except capt. Tucker, of the William, of Newburyport, and a captain Jenkins, who were fined thirteen hundred dollars each, besides the loss of their vessels and cargoes, and their crews were marched to Arras, where a great number of American seamen are confined.

Russia, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, it was said, being in a great measure or altogether under the control of Buonaparte, would be called on and no doubt would put in force the French decrees, and seize all goods arriving among them, that may be even suspected of being the produce of England or its dependencies, therefore it will be madness to send vessels to any of those ports, until something is settled with Buonaparte, as they consider all W. India goods in that light.

It was reported in France, that the Austrians were making considerable advances in Italy, having gained advantages on the French in the several actions they had with them in that quarter.

[Translated for the True American.]

Collections from the Bulletins of the Austrian Campaign in 1809; extracted from the official Journal of Paris.

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, at Ratisbon, April 24, 1809. THE Austrian army passed the Inn on the 9th of April, by which the begun hostilities; and Austria declared an implacable war against France, her allies, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

The positions of the French and allies were as follow:—

The corps of the duke of Auerstadt at Ratisbon.

The duke of Rivoli's at Ulm.

General Oudinot's at Augsburgh.

Head Quarters, at Strasburgh.

The three Bavarian divisions, under the orders of the duke of Dantzig; the first placed at Munich, commanded by the prince royal; the second at Landshut, commanded by gen. Deroy; and the third by gen. De Verde, at Straubing.

The Wurtemberg division at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops were encamped under the walls of Dresden. The corps of the Dutch, of Varsovie, commanded by prince Poniatowski, at Varsovie.

On the 10th the Austrians invested Passau, into which a Bavarian battalion had entered at the same time. They invested Kuffrien, where likewise a Bavarian battalion shut itself up; this movement took place without firing a musket.

SECOND BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Muldorf, April 27.

On the 22d of April, the day after the battle of Landshut, the emperor left that city for Ratibon, and fought the battle of Eckmuhl. At the same time he sent the marshal duke of Istria with the Bavarian division under the command of gen. De Wrede, and the Molitor division, to fall upon the Inn, and to follow the two corps of the Austrian army, which were beaten at the battles of Abersberg and Landshut.

The marshal duke of Istria arrived at Williburg and Neumark, and found an equipage of pontoon bridges erected, more than 400 wagons, large cales with equipages, and took in his march from 15 to 1800 prisoners. The Austrian corps met the other side of Neumark, a corps of reserve, which arrived upon the Inn. They rallied, and upon the 23d they gave battle at Neumark to the Bavarians. Notwithstanding their great inferiority, the Bavarians maintained their position.

On the 24th the emperor ordered the corps of the marshal duke of Rivoli from Ratibon to Straubing, and from there to Passau, where he arrived the 26th. The duke of Rivoli commanded a battalion of the Po to pass the Inn, which made 300 prisoners, raised the blockade of the citadel, and occupied Scharling.

On the 25th, the marshal duke of Montebello received orders to march with his corps from Ratibon to Muldorf. On the 27th he passed the Inn and came to Salza.

The 27th the emperor is at his head quarters at Muldorf.

The Austrian division, commanded by gen. Belachich, which occupied Munich, is followed by the corps of the duke of Dantzic.

The king of Bavaria has shewn himself at Munich. He afterwards went to Augsburg, where he will remain some days, waiting to establish his residence at Munich, and till Bavaria should be entirely freed from the enemy.

On the side of Ratibon the duke of Auerstadt has gone in pursuit of the Arch-duke Charles, whose communications with the Inn and Vienna being cut off, he has no other resource but to retire into the mountains of Bohemia, by Waldmunchen and Cham.

As for the emperor of Austria, it appears that he was before Passau, having taken upon himself the siege of that place with three battalions from Landwerth.

All Bavaria and the Palatinate are free from the presence of the enemy's armies.

At Ratibon the emperor reviewed several corps, and had presented to him the bravest soldiers, on whom he bestowed distinctions and pensions, and to the bravest officers he gave baronies and lands. He especially signified his satisfaction with the divisions of St. Sillaire and Friant.

Until now, the emperor has made the war almost without his equipage, and it has been observed, that in the actions of his guard he has been always surrounded by the allied Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, wishing, by so doing, to give them a particular proof of his confidence.

Yesterday arrived at Landshut a party of chasseurs and grenadiers of the guard on horseback, a regiment of fusiliers and a battalion of chasseurs on foot. In eight days time all the guard will be arrived.

A report was current that the emperor had his leg broken. The fact is, a spent ball grazed the heel of his boot, but had not touched his skin. Never was his majesty in the midst of the greatest fatigues in better health.

It is remarked as a singular thing, that one of the first Austrian officers made prisoners in this war, is found to be the aid-de camp of the arch-duke Charles, sent to Mr. Otto to deliver the famous letter saying that the French army were compelled to retreat.

The inhabitants of Ratibon having behaved well, and shewn a patriotic and confederate spirit, which we had to expect from them, his majesty has ordained, that the damages which they had sustained, should be made up to them at his expense; and particularly the restoration of the houses which had been burnt, the expense of which will amount to several millions.

All the sovereigns and all the countries of the confederation evince the most patriotic sentiment. When the minister of Austria, at the king of Saxony, that prince could not contain his indignation. "Do you wish war," said the king, "and against whom? You attack and insult him, who, three years since, saved your fate, restored to you your crown. The propositions which have been made to me afflict me. My engagements are to all Europe. No prince of the confederation will separate himself from it."

The grand duke of Wurzburg, brother of the emperor of Austria, has shewn the same sentiment, and declares, that if the Austrians advance to his states, he would retire, if it is requisite, to the other side of the Rhine. The injuries of the court of Vienna are generally appreciated. The regiments of the army princes, and all the allied troops, anxiously demand to march against the enemy.

American.

BOSTON, JULY 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

WE were yesterday politely favoured with Halifax papers to the 20th ult. containing London dates to May 10.

LONDON, MAY 10.

It is with the utmost satisfaction that we announce to our readers the arrival of Prince Stehremberg in town, as ambassador from the court of Vienna. His highness arrived in London about 12 o'clock this day, and immediately had an interview with Mr. Canning. He came through Holland, and after escaping innumerable dangers, was picked up in a fishing boat by one of our cruisers. The intelligence which he has brought respecting the operations in Bavaria, we are happy to say, differ most materially from the accounts given in the French bulletin. He says, that the losses sustained by the French in the several actions, were quite as great as those of the Austrians, and that as late as the 28th the French were unable to advance, having suffered so severely. His highness is in high spirits, and by no means considers the advantages which the French obtained as decisive of the fate of the campaign. He also states, that in Italy the Austrians had obtained some very important advantages, and that the whole population of Tyrol have risen to a man in favour of Austria.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival of the brig Favourite, capt. Stacey, 37 days from Lisbon, we have been favoured with papers of that city to the 16th May. They speak favourably of the state of the combined English and Portuguese troops, that they had been so greatly increased and disciplined as to afford the strongest assurance of safety to the inhabitants; that business had revived; and the public houses again opened for the amusement and accommodation of the people, and that the Theatre was opened on the 14th May, for the first time, since the departure of the Prince Regent.

The following article is received in a letter from Lisbon, dated on the 17th May—"There have been great rejoicings here to day, on account as I understand by the guards, of the French being defeated at or near Oporto."

In confirmation of the above intelligence, capt. Stacey verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure (18th May) official accounts were received of the retaking of Oporto by the English and Portuguese troops; that the French had retreated some miles from the city; but their communication with Spain being completely cut off, and surrounded by a superior force, news was momentarily expected of their unconditional surrender, and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in consequence of this agreeable intelligence; capt. S. also reports, that the armies were in high spirits; and that the greatest good will and unanimity existed between the English and Portuguese armies.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain by this arrival are more "joyous than grievous." At the last dates Seville, Tarragon, &c. remained in the hands of the patriots; and the French, instead of being thundering at the gates of Cadiz, had not crossed the Brawn Mountains neither from Lamancha nor Estremadura. The Supreme Junta still held the language of confidence; and the French movements appeared spiritless.

Joseph Buonaparte, for distant king of Spain, has written a letter to the Supreme Junta, lamenting the contest in Spain, and the misfortunes it had produced, and proposing that commissioners should be appointed to negotiate for tranquillising the country.

The Junta answered that all their calamities were attributable to the criminal ambition of the Buonapartes; that Joseph would restore tranquillity, if he pleased, by withdrawing the French troops and himself, and returning the country to the sovereign it acknowledged; and they had made oath to accept of no other terms.

KINGSTON, JUNE 10.

The Lark slooped war, of 18 guns, capt. Nicholas, failed on Wednesday morning for Santo Domingo, with the vessels mentioned in the list of sailings under her convoy, having on board the first division of the troops destined on an expedition against that place. The whole number of men to be employed will comprise 2500, exclusive of the seamen and marines of the Squadron.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

Liniers has effected a revolution at Buenos Ayres in favour of France, but Monte-Viedo holds out against him. He by stratagem got possession of the Cabildo and shipped them off nobody knew where.

An order is said to have been received at Havana from the Seville junta, authorizing the sequestration of all French property on the Island of Cuba.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1809.

NATIONAL FAIR.

THE National Fair, and shew of Sheep, Cattle, Manufactures, &c. commenced at Bush-Hill, near Philadelphia, on Monday, the 10th instant. Several flocks, particularly fine Merinoes, and other sheep, arrived there last week.

On Monday last a death warrant was issued for the execution of Thomas Burk, of Frederick county, for a Rape, committed on the body of Catherine Maria Browner, an Infant, under the age of 12 years—Execution to take place on Friday, the 28th instant.

The same day his Excellency the Governor commuted the sentence of death which was passed on Joseph James Harris Cault, of Talbot county, for murder, to 15 years labour on the roads of Baltimore county.

A letter had been received from Washington county, stating that Thomas Burk had made his escape from gaol on the night of the 4th inst. A reward of 100 dollars is offered by the sheriff for his apprehension.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island has elected the hon. Christopher G. Champlin, Esq. of Newport, senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy of the hon. Francis Malbone, Esq. deceased.

A private letter from Paris of May 2, states, that Buonaparte has expressed great wrath against Mr. Madison's administration, on account of the partial raising of the embargo, and in an audience given Mr. Armstrong, used expressions not very amicable and civil to the representative of an independent and friendly nation. [Pol. Reg.]

A Watchmaker, of Dublin, has discovered, by repeated experiments, that Platinum possesses, on account of its imperceptible expansion, a great superiority over other materials for making the pendulum-spring of watches, and also compensation errors. Arsenic must not be employed in consolidating it, as it then would be subject to expansion. [London paper.]

Jamaica papers to the 30th of May have been received at Norfolk—No notice is taken in them of any insurrection in that island.

Arrived at Charleston, on the 27th ult. the British brig Tanner, Wainwright, in 14 days from Trinidad—Left there 15 or 20 sail of American vessels—provisions were very low. Accounts had been received at Trinidad, that a new Governor, sent out by the Supreme Junta, arrived at Mexico about a month since, as had also several other officers, sent out by the same authority, at Caracas, Cumana, &c. The Spaniards on the Main are represented as enthusiastically attached to the cause of Ferdinand VII.

Arrived at Baltimore, on the 6th inst. the brig Fair American, Hamilton, 28 days from Cayenne. A few days previous to sailing, the troops stationed there had revolted, and wounded a number of persons in the streets; they made a peremptory demand of their wages from government, accompanied with threats, that if their demands were not complied with in 24 hours, they would fire upon the Government House, which demand the government were not able to meet, and dare not refuse, without levying a heavy tax on the merchants, which they were obliged to do, after which the troops had become more tranquil, but it was feared by many, that something serious would take place in a short time, as the privates had complete control over the officers. Several Americans sailed for Surinam and Demarara.

On the evening of the 16th ult. between sunset and dark, John Skinner, Esq. was murdered on the road from Fredericksburg, (Virginia,) to his seat (Mill Bank), in King George county. He received the contents of a gun in his side, charged with buckshot, while sitting in his gig, and died in the course of 15 minutes. A negro boy that was behind the gig states that this horrid act was perpetrated by one of two negro fellows that rushed out of the bushes on him, who are supposed to be his own, that have been a considerable time away.

SPAIN.

The Supreme Central and governing Junta of the kingdom of Spain, in the royal name of his majesty Ferdinand the 7th, has lately passed three decrees in favour of the commerce of Great Britain—The 1st commands, that in all the custom-houses of the province of Andalusia, English goods shall be admitted without any limitation or restriction, and that the duty shall be paid for the same at the rates only at which they were charged before the war in 1804—The 2d permits all English goods disembarked in the ports of Spain, which may not be sold in the country, to be re-exported on the payment of only two per cent. and no further duties are, in such case, to be required—and the 3d allows to the ships of Great-Britain to convey to the ports of Spain the article of bacallao, (dried cod fish,) the same duties being payable thereon which were required before the war of 1779—such cargoes, so received, may be sent to the Spanish settlements in America, in the national vessels.

The Knell.

----- Sure the last end
Of the good Man is peace. How calm his exit!
Night dew fall not more gently to the ground,
Nor weary worn out winds expire so soft.

DEPARTED this life, on Friday morning last, at 1 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, in the 61st year of his age, BENJAMIN OGLE, Esquire, formerly governor of this state. His remains, agreeable to his request, were privately interred the same evening on his farm near this city.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, late dwelling of Joseph Lambeth, near Lyon's Creek Bridge.

ALL the property belonging to a deceased, consisting of a crop of tobacco, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household furniture and Plantation Utensils. The of sale are, the purchaser to give bond for security, for all sums over ten dollars that sum the cash to be paid. The commence at eleven o'clock.

LEONARD GARY

July 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, the personal estate of John G. Wells, in the Swamp.

THE personal estate of John G. Wells, deceased, consisting of Horses and hold Furniture, and a parcel of BOOKS. The terms of sale are, six credit for all sums above ten dollars, that sum the cash to be paid. The commence at three o'clock. P. M.

LEONARD GARY

July 4, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

I HEREBY certify, That Caleb D. of John, of Anne-Arundel county, on the third day of July, 1809, brought before the subscriber, a justice of the peace for said county, as a trespassing stray, A BAY HORSE, with a star on his forehead with a large blaze upon his nose, the round, about fourteen hands and a half, and about eleven or twelve years of age, branded C. C. Given under my hand and day afore said.

WALTER BROOKE
The owner of the above described horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALDER DORSEY, of Jones

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

I HEREBY certify, that Ely Davis of said county, brought before me as a trespassing upon his enclosures, A B GELDING, three years old, between ten and fourteen hands high, a star on forehead, tail and mane cropt, and shoe round; paces, &c. Given under the hand and day of the justices of said county, 3d day of July, 1809.

R. G. STOCKETT

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

ELY DAVIS

STATE OF MARYLAND, ss.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, July 20, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the said notice be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and one of the papers in the city of Washington.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Will 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN DAVIDSON, 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 December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1809.

ANNE MARIA DAVIDSON, Ex'trix.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of POLLY, who says that she was set free by Henry Jones, living in Port-Tobacco, Charles county. She appears to be about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout made, darkish complexion. Her clothing a crossbarred handkerchief round her head, one do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cotton shift, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton stockings, white apron, and old shoes. Her owner is desired to take her away, or she will be sold for her prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY,

Sheriff A. A. county.

May 8, 1809.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

THE LANDHOLDERS ASSIST.

ANT AND LAND OFFICE

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE MISTAKE.

My honest Davie and his wife,
 living an easy kindly life;
 As he came round at night,
 As he was done, and a' was right;
 In they ralle, on New-Year's day,
 To begin, new bode, new play.
 On they liv'd, and on they loo'd,
 All content, and the well woo'd,
 In when Davie came at e'en;
 Life was like an evergreen.

His hour child wha had some spunk,
 Lives to play them a begunk;
 A lang before the break o'day,
 Hecks their winnook up wi' clay.
 Waken'd at their usual time,
 He'd up, but couldna see a fyne.
 He wearied limbs were well content,
 He'd sleep again they went;
 He'd, glad of a hearty dose,
 Their ain sweet fill o' repose;
 On they could sic dainties get,
 Now the sun began to set,
 He'd got up, ran to the door,
 Saw what he'd seen before!

What was never yet seen since,
 That by subject nor by prince;
 Ever will be seen again
 Daughters nor by sons of men;
 Law, and trowth it is nae jell,
 He that kept her mind frae rest;
 He the ferlie, in the ran,
 Begging heart, to her gudeman.

Davie, Davie, Man—come here,
 Like was not this thousand year!
 But say nought—silence is best—
 The Sun rising in the West!

The Sensible Fool.

Alphonso, king of Naples, had in his
 a fool, who used to write down in a
 all the follies of the great men in his
 that were at court. The king having a
 or in his household, sent him to the Le-
 to buy horses, with ten thousand ducats;
 the fool marked in his book as a pure
 of folly. Sometime after, the king
 ed for the book, and seeing his own name,
 b the story of the ten thousand ducats, he
 ng somewhat moved, asked the reason why
 name was there? Because, says the jester,
 have committed a piece of folly, to give
 money to one you are never like to see
 in. But, if he does come again, says the
 g, and bring me the horses, what folly is
 in me? Why, if ever he does come a-
 p, replied the fool, I blot out your name,
 I put in his.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following
 Articles, viz.

4-4 and 7-8 shirting cambric,
 5 and 9-8 cambric mullin,
 ullmull and Jackonet do.
 in and sprigg'd Leno do.
 om feeded or Madison do.
 4oured nankeens and York stripes,
 tent and common nankeens,
 erfickers and imperial cord,
 andanoes and mock Madras handkerchiefs,
 hite and coloured Marcellis waifcoating,
 en's and women's cotton stockings,
 o. do. silk do.
 ton and spidernet sleeves,
 hite and coloured cotton gloves,
 lk and cotton suspenders,
 4oured threads and sewing cotton,
 few pieces white sheeting,
 box common slippers,
 angled tiffany, paper and bark fans.
 With many other articles in the DRY
 OODS way too tedious to infer; all of
 hich will be sold low for cash, and as usual
 punctual customers.

4 **BARNEY CURRAN,**
 Surviving partner of
 MICHAEL & BARNEY CURRAN.
 Annapolis, June 15, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL dispose of, at Private Sale, (for
 Cash,) the BRICK HOUSE and
 OT he now resides in, if application is made
 before the 10th day of August next.

JOHN GOLDR.

July 3, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the credit given on the personal
 property of the late Lancelott Green,
 is now out, and the Executor is desirous of
 settling up the estate—

HE THEREFORE GIVES NOTICE,
 That unless the notes in his hands are taken
 up by the fifteenth of August, that suits will
 be brought against every delinquent without
 respect to persons.

THOS. WOODFIELD.
 July 4, 1809.

LAW OF MARYLAND.

A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland,
 and the Votes and Proceedings, June
 Session, 1809, for sale at the office of the
 Maryland Gazette, price 50 Cents.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court
 of Anne-Arundel county, will be Sold, at
 Public Sale, on Thursday, the 27th inst.
 at the store of BENJAMIN WELLS, in the
 Swamp,

THE personal property of JOHN PHIPS,
 consisting of one valuable negro wo-
 man and three children, and sundry articles
 of household furniture. The terms of sale
 are, six months credit for all sums above ten
 dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid.
 Bond, or note, with good security, with in-
 terest from the day of sale, will be required.
 The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. A. M.
 and continue till all is sold.

CHARLES HOLLAND, Adm.
 July 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
 of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber
 will sell, at public sale, on THURSDAY, the
 13th of July, if fair, if not, the first fair
 day thereafter, at the late dwelling of
 Rachel Harwood, deceased, on West
 River,

ALL the personal estate of the said de-
 ceased at the said Farm, consisting of a
 number of valuable Negroes, Household Fur-
 niture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and
 Farming Utensils.

The terms of sale are, for all sums under
 £.10 the cash to be paid on the day of sale,
 and for all sums above £.10 a credit of six
 months will be given, the purchaser giving
 bond, with approved security, with legal in-
 terest thereon from the day of sale.

The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and
 to be continued until the whole is sold.
 OSBORN S. HARWOOD, Adm'r.
 June 16, 1809

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the
 chancellor of Maryland, will be exposed to
 public sale, on MONDAY, the 17th day of
 July next, if fair, if not, on the next fair
 day, on the premises,

ALL the estate, right, title, claim and in-
 terest, of Nathaniel Washington, of
 Saint-Mary's county, in and to a tract or
 parcel of land lying and being in Saint-Ma-
 ry's county, on the Patuxent river, being part
 of a tract of land called Trent-Neck, to
 which the said Nathaniel Washington is en-
 titled in right of his wife, Margaret Wash-
 ington. This tract is of a superior quality.

Also, all the estate of the said Nathaniel
 Washington, and Margaret his wife, in and
 to one other tract or parcel of land, lying in
 Saint-Mary's county aforesaid, being another
 part of the aforementioned tract called Trent-
 Neck, situated in the Forest, at the distance of
 three or four miles from the tract before
 mentioned.

A more particular description of these tracts
 of land is deemed unnecessary.

And there will be offered for sale, at the
 same time and place, a variety of personal
 property of the said Nathaniel Washington,
 consisting of negroes, horses, stock, utensils
 and household furniture.

The above property will be sold in such
 lots or parts to accommodate purchasers, as
 shall be judged most advantageous.

Terms of sale, a credit of twelve months,
 purchasers giving bond, with sufficient secu-
 rity, and to be on interest from the day of
 sale.

JOHN RALPH, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Nathaniel
 Washington are hereby notified to exhibit
 their claims to the auditor of the court of chan-
 cery within six months from the day of sale.
 Charlotte-Hall, St. Mary's
 county, June 10, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Court
 of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber
 will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY,
 the twentieth day of July next, at eleven
 o'clock,

THE remainder of the personal estate of
 Benjamin Watkins, late of Anne-Arun-
 del county, deceased, consisting of Negroes,
 Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and some Household
 Furniture—The foregoing property will be
 sold for ready Cash.

JOHN WATKINS, selling Ex'r.
 June 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my Cre-
 ditors, that I intend to apply to the
 Judges of Anne-Arundel county, or to some
 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 assembly,
 passed at November session, eighteen hundred
 and five, entitled, An act for the relief of
 sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several
 supplements thereto.

JOHN TAYMAN.
 June 19, 1809.

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND,

27th JUNE, 1809.

IN compliance with the Charter of the
 Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a
 Supplement thereto establishing a Branch
 thereof at Frederick-town,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Stockholders in said Bank on the
 Western Shore, that an election will be held
 at Willigman's Tavern, in the city of Anna-
 polis, on MONDAY, the seventh day of Au-
 gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock,
 A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose
 of choosing from amongst the stockholders six-
 teen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and
 nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frede-
 rick-town.

By order,
 JONA: PINKNEY, Cash'r.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE,

THAT the sixty-two copies of the Land-
 holder's Assistant and Land-Office
 Guide, published by John Kilty, Esquire, that
 were directed by the Legislature, at Novem-
 ber Session, 1808, to be purchased for the
 use of the County, Orphans and Levy Courts,
 in this state, are ready, and will be delivered
 by him at the Executive Chamber to the or-
 ders of the respective clerk of the counties.
 Annapolis, June 30, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act
 to alter the thirty second and thirty-seventh
 Articles of the Constitution and Form of
 Government, be published twice in each
 week, for the space of three months, in
 the American and Federal Gazette, at Bal-
 timore, the Maryland Gazette and Mary-
 land Republican, at Annapolis, the National
 Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grier's
 paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Bart-
 gis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
 Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Ar-
 ticles of the Constitution and Form of Govern-
 ment.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assem-
 bly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon
 the death, resignation or removal out of this
 state, of the governor, it shall not be neces-
 sary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill
 the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first
 named of the council for the time being, shall
 qualify and act as governor until the next
 meeting of the general assembly, at which
 meeting a governor shall be chosen in the
 manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no go-
 vernor shall be capable of holding any other
 office of profit during the time for which he
 shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the
 thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the
 constitution and form of government as is re-
 pugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provi-
 sions of this act, be and the same are hereby
 abrogated and abolished.

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

In CHANCERY, July 4, 1809.

Joshua Mudd,

vs.

Michael Tancy and John Brooke.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a
 decree directing the said MICHAEL
 TANCY, as administrator to the reverend
 JOSEPH DOYNE, late of Charles county, de-
 ceased, to pay to the complainant a debt due
 to him from the said JOHN BROOKE, out of
 the said Brooke's distributive share of the a-
 foresaid Doyme's estate, to which he is en-
 titled as one of the representatives of the
 deceased. The bill states, that the said John
 Brooke, one of the defendants, resides in
 the state of Georgia, it is thereupon adjudged
 and ordered, that the complainant, by causing
 a copy of this order to be inserted three
 weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the
 4th day of August next, give notice to the
 said John Brooke to appear in person, or by
 a solicitor of this court, on or before the 4th
 day of December next, to shew cause, if any
 he shall have, wherefore a decree should not
 be passed as prayed.

True copy,

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER,
 Reg. Cur. Can.

THE LETTERS

UNDER the Signatures of SMEX and a
 FARMER, Price 37 1/2 cents, for Sale at
 the office of the Maryland Gazette.
 June, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their Friends
 and the Public generally, that they
 have just received an Assortment of GOODS
 from Philadelphia, suitable for the present
 and approaching seasons, and daily expect from
 New-York a supply of INDIA GOODS, and
 American manufactured LINEN, brown and
 white—All of which they offer low for Cash,
 and to punctual customers on a short credit.

RIDGELY & WEEMS.
 Annapolis, May 1, 1809.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks
 to the public in general, and to his
 friends in particular, for that share of their
 favour which he has received in the line of
 his business, and to inform them that he has
 just received a supply of DRY GOODS &
 GROCERIES, which, added to his former
 stock, makes his assortment complete for the
 present and approaching season—all of which
 he will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit
 to punctual customers.

He requests all those indebted to him
 by bond, note, or open account, to come for-
 ward and settle the same, by paying cash, or
 tobacco at the fair market price, or leave his
 tobacco in his hands to sell at a limited price,
 or by giving some other good and sufficient
 security or satisfaction, on or before the 1st of
 August next. He solicits a particular atten-
 tion to this request, as all delinquents may
 expect suit will be commenced against them
 at September term next.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. All those who are indebted to the
 late firm of RIDGELY & EVANS, are request-
 ed to make immediate payment, or suit will
 be commenced against them without respect
 to persons.

JOSEPH EVANS.
 May 16, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
 Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
 June 6, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of BASIL
 BROWN, administrator, with the will
 annexed, of WILLIAM HAMMOND, 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 suc-
 cessive weeks, in the American, of Bal-
 timore, the National Intelligencer, at the city
 of Washington, and the Maryland Gazette.

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, with the will annexed,
 on the personal estate of WILLIAM HAM-
 MOND, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
 ceased. All persons having claims against
 the said deceased are hereby warned to ex-
 hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
 the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of
 December next, they may otherwise, by law,
 be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
 Given under my hand this 6th day of June,
 1809.

BASIL BROWN, Adm'r. w. s.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.
 Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, De-
 cember 6, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of DAVID
 HANLON, surviving executor of the last
 will and testament of ISAAC HARRIS, late
 of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is
 ordered that he give the notice required by
 law for creditors to exhibit their claims a-
 gainst 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
 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 testamentary on the personal estate of
 ISAAC HARRIS, late of Anne-Arundel county,
 deceased. All persons having claims a-
 gainst the said deceased are hereby warned to
 exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
 the subscriber, at or before the sixth day
 of August next, they may otherwise, by
 law, be excluded from all benefit of the said
 estate. Given under my hand, this sixth day
 of December, 1808.

DAVID HANLON, Surviving Ex'r.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVth YEAR.]

miscellany.

From the Edinburgh Rev.

de la Conscription, ou Recueil
 que des Loix et des Arrêts
 ent, des Décrets Impériaux
 des Conscriptions, à leur
 dispenses de service, &c.
 L. jusques et compris l'an
 1800, &c. 8vo. pp. 270.

(Continued from our last)

THESE are the conscripts of
 service." But besides these
 an equal number, to form
 a contradiction, the conscription
 reserve." The members of the
 nation, with the same formalities
 in cases of emergency; are
 and, carefully disciplin-
 own department, from which
 offered to absent themselves
 is then created, of suppl-
 equal in number to one f-
 contingent, and destined to
 species which may be occasi-
 on at head quarters, by "de-
 other causes. If the suppl-
 adequate to this purpose,
 its place; and at all even-
 is permitted, as each canton
 for its full allotment. No
 the age of thirty can travel
 re, or hold any situation ur-
 re, or serve in any public office
 produce a certificate, duly au-
 that he has discharged
 the conscription.

all the authorities are bound
 under the severest sanctions
 the conscripts are assemb-
 and dismissed to their destina-
 . They are marched under
 number, and in bodies strict-
 of one hundred, to vari-
 spots throughout the empire
 supplied with arms and cloath-
 ever permitted to exist in fe-
 but are individually nomi-
 uted into, or scattered thro-
 of the pre-existing army, to
 marched in exceedingly small
 sometimes from an astonishing
 penations are given by the
 tribunal of the prefect; and
 or definitive, according to
 stability pleaded. For all
 ed curable, the discharge is
 The infirmities which ten-
 re discriminated with the nic-
 spanned by copious scientific
 minister of war reviews the
 tribunal; and if a suspicion
 orders the medical inqu-
 . The party released pays
 government, the amount
 orted by the prefect, to
 of his parents. No excepti-
 allowed to the law "o
 but at this moment, the
 orphan family, the only son
 a labourer above the age of
 who has a brother in the a-
 on soliciting the indulgence
 to the reserve. The fam-
 led to those who have taken
 accon in the ecclesiastical fe-
 continue responsible for the
 until they can produce an o-
 of their death."

the directory admitted of no
 severity of this principle
 in favour of such as are
 of sustaining the fatig-
 whole labours and studies
 useful to the state than the-
 "Proxies are therefore
 itum; not as a matter of
 We find, on the subject of dif-
 which should be noted. One
 by which all workmen en-
 ure of arms and gunpowder,
 national magazines of saltpetre
 and another, p. 104, of
 ing, that comes equal in num-
 of the whole body of soldiers
 army, should be given to suc-
 rably during the whole war
 signs, as soon as they could
 recruits. The inspector, charg-
 of these camps, is enjoined
 the soldiers how much th-
 to abandon the first of prof-
 des state.) In the year 98, th-
 which exempted married pe-
 the increased proportion of bir-
 prior to that period, to prem-
 id the military levies. (Multi-
 marriages premature et m-
 des laix militaires," are part
 national reports of the pref-

From the Edinburgh Review.

de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois et des Arrêtes du Gouvernement, des Décrets Impériaux relatives à la loi des Conscrits, à leur remplacement, et dépenses de service, &c. depuis l'an I. jusques et compris l'an XIV. Avec Tables. &c. 800. pp. 270. Paris, 1806.

(Continued from our last.)

THESE are the conscripts of "the active service." But besides these, the law requires an equal number, to form what is termed a *contradistinction*, the conscription "of reserve." The members of the reserve are treated, with the same formalities, to march in cases of emergency; are regularly drilled, and carefully disciplined, within their own department, from which they are suffered to absent themselves. A third class is then created, of *supplemental conscripts*, equal in number to one fourth of the first contingent, and destined to fill up the deficiencies which may be occasioned before the conscription at head quarters, by "death, desertion, or other causes." If the supplement should be inadequate to this purpose, the reserve fills its place; and at all events no deficiency is permitted, as each canton is accountable for its full allotment. No Frenchman under the age of thirty can travel through the country, or hold any situation under government, or serve in any public office, unless he produces a certificate, duly authenticated, stating that he has discharged his liability to the conscription.

all the authorities are bound in *solidum*, under the severest sanctions, to observe the conscripts are assembled, reviewed and dismissed to their destination without delay. They are marched under an escort of *carabinieri*, and in bodies strictly limited in number of one hundred, to various quarters and posts throughout the empire, and there supplied with arms and clothing. They are never permitted to exist in separate battalions, but are individually (*nominativement*) allotted into, or scattered through, distinct regiments of the pre-existing army, to which they are marched in exceedingly small detachments, sometimes from an astonishing distance.

tribunal of the prefect; and are provi-
sory or definitive, according to the nature of
the infirmity pleaded. For all diseases pro-
duced curable, the discharge is but tempo-
rary. The infirmities which tend to disquali-
fy are discriminated with the nicest care, and
are accompanied by copious scientific explanations.
The minister of war reviews the decisions of
the tribunal; and if a suspicion of partiality
exists, he orders the medical inquiry to be re-
peated. The party released pays an indemnity
to the government, the amount of which is
determined by the prefect, to his taxes or
to his parents. No exceptions were ori-

"but at this moment, the eldest brother of an orphan family, the only son of a widow, a labourer above the age of seventy, on who has a brother in the active service, on soliciting the indulgence, be transferred to the reserve."

to the reserve. The same privilege is
 to those who have taken the order of
 in the ecclesiastical seminaries. Pa-
 continue responsible for their absent chil-
 until they can produce an official attesta-
 of their death.*

Proxies are therefore received only
titum; not as a matter of right; and
We find, on the subject of dispensation, two
which should be noted. One p. 106, of the
by, by which all workmen engaged in the man-
of arms and gunpowder, or employed in
national magazines of saltpetre, &c. are exco-
ed; and another, p. 104, of the year 1822,
ing, that comes equal in number to the one
of the whole body of soldiers and subaltern
army, should be given to such as had served
richly during the whole war, or during five
signs, as soon as they could be replaced by
volunteers. The inspector, charged with the dis-
pensation of these comages, is enjoined, however, to
and the soldiers how much they are in the
to abandon the first of professions, (he pre-
[see etc.]) In the year 1822, the

the increased proportion of births in the country.

the military levies. (Malthus, b. 2. c. 6)

Statistical reports of the prefects for the year

1997

never without a special mandate from the minister of war. The conscript furnishes a sum of about 51. (100 francs) for the equipment of his substitute, who must be between the age of twenty-five and forty, of the middle size at least, of a robust constitution, of a good character, certified by his municipality, and himself beyond the reach of the conscription laws. He bears the surname of his principal, in order that the latter may be known and compelled to march, should his proxy desert, or be lost from any other cause than death, or wounds received in battle within the term of two years.

All the enacting clauses of this system are fortified by heavy denunciations against public functionaries, parents or others, who contribute to defeat or retard its operation. Any health officer or other functionary convicted of furnishing a false certificate of infirmity, &c., is subjected to *five years imprisonment in irons*. All civil and military officers, even of the highest rank, convicted of favouring the escape, or concealing the retreat of a fugitive, are exposed to excessive fines. *Conscripts detected in counterfeiting infirmities, or mutilating themselves*, are placed "*at the disposition of the government*" for five years to be employed in such public labours as may be judged most useful to the state. The absentees or *refractory conscripts*, whose apprehension is secured by the most minute and efficient precautions, besides undergoing the corporal punishment entailed on their offence, are amerced in a sum of 1500 francs, equivalent, from the comparative value of money in the two countries, to about one hundred and twenty pounds sterling. This sum, together with the expenses incurred in the pursuit, is *levied inexorably on the real property of the father or mother*, should the fugitive possess none in his own right.*

Nine garrison towns are designated throughout the empire, as *depots* for the refractory conscripts. They are lodged in the citadels, subjected to a most rigid discipline, and made to work in the arsenals, or on the roads, clad in a particular uniform, with their heads closely shaved. Five years constitute the term allotted to this confinement; but it is added "that they are to be gradually drafted into the army, as they give tokens of docility and reformation!" Every conscript absenting himself for 24 hours from his *depot*, is punished as a deserter. A special council of war is assembled to decide upon cases of desertion. The penal sanctions are, 1st death, 2d the punishment of the ball (*la peine du boulet*), and 3d, public, or hard labour.

* It will not be impertinent to exemplify, here, the immoderate rigour exercised on the points now before us, by a few paragraphs, taken at random from the journals of the country. The following is from the *Mercur de France* of August, 1807:—“ Jean Vidal, senior, of the commune of Orlon in order to enfranchise his son from the conscription, had employed a false document, knowing it to be false. This document was the record of his birth, in which it was stated that he was born in 1734, although the real period of his birth was 1741. His object was to be considered as having attained the age of 21, and therefore entitled to claim for his son the indulgence of the law. The special court of criminal justice has, by a decree of the 21st July, condemned this person to 8 years labour in irons, to be branded with a hot iron on the left shoulder, to an exposition of six hours, and to the expenses of the prosecution, and of 400 copies of the decree.” The two following are from the *Journal de L'Empire* of August 2d and 7th. “ The

tribunal of corrective police (*pouice correccionale*), of Paris, finished yesterday the trial of seven persons charged with extortion from confscripts,—“Efferquerie en matiere de conscription.” Tell us, a surgeon’s apprentice, was accused of having *blown into the eyes of a multitude of conscripts*, powder calculated to excite inflammation, and having received from their friends, for this service various fums, between two and three thousand l. vres, *somewhat more than 200*l.** from each. Six other persons were accused of making him know to different conscripts, and of sharing in his profits. While one of these, a goldsmith, called *Lugos*, the father of three children, took his place at the bar, *his wife was carried to the grave, having died of fright*, when she was told that her husband had been summoned to appear before the tribunal to answer to a charge *connected with the conscription*. This melancholy catastrophe induced the tribunal to mitigate his punishment. The rest, and among them a woman of some respectability, suffered the utmost rigours of the law.” The second case is not a little singular. “The military commission of Turin (department of the Po) decided, in the course of last July, a new case of delinquency with regard to the conscription. The inhabitants of Turin were convicted, by this commission, of having *forestalled* (accapare) a great number of substitutes for the department, by *maintaining them at their own expense in houses appropriated to this object, and then selling them out at an advanced price* to the conscripts who wished to have proxies.” “This traffic,” says the *Moniteur*, “which the substitute receives but a small sum, while the broker receives a very large one, must always prove injurious to the lower classes.”

deserter. He, in the first instance, hears his sentence read, on his knees, and is condemned to hard labour during ten hours daily, and, in the interval of rest, to be chained in solitary confinement. This sentence is rigorously executed, and embittered by all the external marks of ignominy in dress and appearance. The duration of this punishment, which is ten years, is prolonged, and an additional ball fettered to the leg; in cases of contumacy or serious disobedience. We have remarked a curious provision connected with this double delinquency. The party is solemnly interdicted, under pain of two years imprisonment in irons, from fixing himself, after he is set at liberty, *within twenty leagues of the seat of government!* The third class of punishment (*les travaux publics*) is exempt from the iron ball; and, in other respects, only differs from the preceding in the length of the term, which is but three years. A fine of 1500 francs is inseparable from all cases of desertion. Death is inflicted on the deserter to the enemy, and on him who, in deserting from the punishment of the ball, *carries off his own arms or those of his comrades.* The punishment of the ball is adjudged to such as escape into the interior of the empire, with their uniform, or with the effects of another; or from the public labours which are inflicted upon those who are guilty of simple desertion into the interior. In time of war, every officer or soldier, absenting himself for 48 hours from his corps, without permission, is reputed a deserter. The laws on the subject of desertion are read to the whole French army on the first Sunday of every month.

We have thus given a brief abstract of the law of the conscription, collected from the code itself. We shall now proceed to state the nature and effects of its execution, as represented to us by an observer, who, with the best opportunities, has witnessed them, in almost every part of France, during the progress of three levies.

(To be continued.)

From Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger.

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AYRES.

WE have long suspected that *Liniers* was exerting himself to the utmost in favour of the family of *Buenaparte*, and we now learn by letters from Rio Janeiro, of the late date of Feb. 6, that a revolution took place on the 1st of January, in which *Liniers* triumphed and is now completely master as viceroy of the city. It seems that the marriage of his daughter with a young man of the name of *Perichon*, which was contrary to law, disgusted the people generally, who were besides very desirous to elect a junta, in imitation of Seville, &c. The *Cabildo* met, and the usual elections took place on the first of January after which, previous dispositions having been made by arming, &c. on both sides, to decide the matter by force in case of necessity, a negotiation took place between the *Cabildo* and *Liniers*, regarding his laying down the former's reign authority.—At length the heads of the body went to the *Fuerte* to treat personally with the viceroy, when up went the drawbridge, and they were quickly marched thro' the Puerto del Socorro to the water side, put on board a schooner, and have been sent of nobody knows where ; but it is supposed that the voyage was not a very long one, since it is known there were very few provisions put on board. The names of those who thus put themselves into the trap are, *Alzaga*, *Villanueva*, *Sta. Coloma*, *Varela*, and another.

As a proof that this revolution is altogether in favour of France, we only need state, that the above mentioned *Perichon*, is a Frenchman by birth, and is the person who was charged by *Liniers* with dispatches for *Buenos Ayres* against the British under general *Whitlock*, and was on his return from France through Spain, on his way back to South America, in May or June of last year, apprehended in Andalusia, by order of the junta of Seville, and confined in Cadiz, from whence it would appear he effected his escape.

The event which has thus taken place though unfortunate for the patriotic cause of Spain, has removed every difficulty which obstructed the course of operations that it might behoove the government of this country to pursue, in concert with the Prince of Brazil. Monte-Viedo still holds out against Liniers and must be prevented from falling under his authority, or the whole of Spanish America may be lost.

APHORISMS.

NEVER begin a thing until you have well considered the end.
Cunning and treachery proceed from a want of capacity, so do all the meaner vices.

TO DAIRY WOMEN.

TO prevent your Cheefe having a rancid
nauseous flavour, put one table spoonful
salt to each gallon of milk, when taken from
the cows in the evening, for the cheefe to be
made the next day.—Put the salt at the bot
tom of the vessel that is to receive the milk.
It will increase the curd and prevent the milk
from growing sour or putrid the hottest night
in summer.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE two lumps of gold found near Spotsylvania court-house, as mentioned in the Enquirer of the 19th ult.—weight 8 oz. 13 d. is perhaps the largest mass, which has yet been discovered in this state. Mr. Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia, speaks of another instance. “It was interspersed in small specks through a lump of ore, of about 4 lbs. weight, which yielded 17 penny weight of gold, extraordinary ductility. This ore was found on the north side of Rappahannoc, about miles below the falls. I never heard of another indication of gold in its neighbourhood. It is curious that the two lumps lately found were nearly in the neighbourhood of this on being about 20 miles from Fredericksburg, the Rappahannoc. A few penny weights have also been found in Buckingham.

Whence those small lumps of this brilliant mineral, which are found here and there, our fate? It is a bold idea, that gold is not accretion, but is formed of certain materials, as are all the Salts, and the Earth call lime. The unavailing experiments which we formerly made to achieve what was called the *transmutation of metals*, have tended to ridicule over this idea—but ridicule is not always the test of truth. The wonderful discoveries, lately made by the chymists of Europe have enlarged the sphere of probability itself, and we may even predict that the age of alchemy is not past, nor the avarice of the alchemist extinguished for ever. But this age is yet to come—all that we know at present, that gold has been actually found in substance where there is no other way of accounting its presence, but by the supposition that it is formed there. For instance read the following extract from *Chabot's Chymistry*:

Gold likewise exists naturally in vegetable matter. Becher obtained it. Henchel affirmed that the same was contained in the seeds of the cereals; and Mr. Sage has resumed the inquiry and found it according to the following table, which expresses the quantities of gold obtained from the quintal of the several ears of wheat.

	Ounces.	Gross.	Grain.
Rotten manure,	0	1	50
Earth of uncultivated			
ground,	0	2	36
Garden mould,	0	5	0
Mould of a kitchen			
garden, manured			
with dung yearly			
for 60 years,	2	3	40

" These results were at first contested, at present it appears to be generally agreed that gold is obtained, but in a less quantity. Mr. Berthollet obtained forty grains and eighty-fifths of gold in the quintal of asphaltum. Messrs. Rouelle, Darcet, and Deyeux, likewise obtained it.

“It is therefore a physical fact, that g exists in vegetables.”

QUERE—May not some of the lumps, w are found in Virginia, have been formed vegetable decomposition.

From the Press.

MR. RINNS,
NOTWITHSTANDING the attention
and care with which you have noticed the
veral manufactures commenced in and about
our city, the extensive one for preparing
bleaching WAX, by Mr. Emery and
Rainold, appears to have escaped your notice.
This business, though only commenced a
months since, has been so successfully con-
ducted, that several thousand pounds of
most beautiful white wax, ever seen in this
any other country, is now nearly ready
delivery. I send you a specimen for inspec-
tion.* Immense quantities of this useful
article are collected in all parts of our coun-
try and exported abroad. I am told that sev-
tens are annually shipped for Ireland, at
cents a pound; where it is bleached and
over to England, at 75 cents; and on being
mixed with one third or one fourth of tallow,
it comes back to us at one dollar a pound.
This fraud, it is to be presumed, will now
stopped, as we will now be able to furnish
the most elegant white wax from our
factories, not only for domestic consumption,
but for exportation to any possible extent.

* The specimen is certainly fine. It may be seen by any person who will take the trouble to call at this office.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

JULY 10.

EUROPE.

pleasing intelligence
by a gentleman
received by an
from England,
in a hand bill.

to May 15, per-
able aspect of the
archduke John, who
0,000 troops, which
Italy, has been en-
in that quarter,
joined, as he will be,
army from the Tyrol
promising hopes that
the French commander
this pleasing view in
stance of the favour-
able Charles, after ex-
of his troops at Echi-
position places him
and securest parts of
s, both in men, and
position, can be main-
tained. He will be able
to the enemy, under
military auspices. The
efforts of the emperor
forward the retreat
it is impossible to form
of a whole army
spirit by which the
ed, and the means of
the of the soul which
disinterested love,
much appears to be
able to assemble a
force upon the enemy,
find himself in a
utmost skill may lack
him.

AN SUCCESSES.

RIAN BULLETIN.

arters, Sasile, April
and the 11th, his im-
uke John, with the
entered the territory
a, Cividale, and Gen-
position, advanced
amento. The enemy
er, in order to join
ear. This junction,
at Sasile, made the
ons strong. In the
superior highness pro-
ward towards Porten-
the army followed at
y's advanced guard
his army was pos-
and Sasile, near For-
action commenced,
contests of two days,
to our advantage. The
commanded the French
was so decisive that
maintain themselves be-
were obliged to retreat.
The prisoners among
whom are general
More are con-
s in killed and wound-
his number, and we
and three eagles."

MORNING POST.

ON, MAY 15.

ived since our last
als and German
They do not enable
stant fact to the intel-
ed by us on Saturday,
s of the Austrians in
and Poland; and from
Germany the accounts
re not of so late from
to gave in our last from
the French army.

of the first success
Italy, fully confirm
upon this subject.
d by the vice-king of
completely defeated, with
oners, and a full
and wounded, be-
and three eagles. An-
n are generals Pa-
aris and Milan paper
give a different colour
affair, but the Austrians
any features of truth,
be denied them, in pre-
ssfully uncandid state-
Austrians give great
having in the first in-
need; whilst, with all
the enemy, the utmost
they maintain a position
ally, therefore, affair
t on the part of the
specially as the improv-
described in our last
to their cause. We
to the account we gave
capture of Warsaw by
of the archduke Fer-
with regiment laid down
are, that the garrison
retreat to Kalish, had

perused for two days, and that many prison-
ers were taken.

[The preceding London papers, here alluded
to, and which contain the account of an Aus-
trian victory in Poland, have not reached us.]

In Germany we learn by advices brought
on Saturday by an Austrian messenger who
left Heligoland on the 7th inst. that the
archduke Charles, so late as the 28th ult.,
continued on the Rhen between Chaim and
Stollwang, where he was joined by the divi-
sions of general Klenau and Bellegarde, and
the corps of reserve under gen. Norman.—
The divisions of generals Hiller, St. Vincent
and Kienmayer, had also joined him, and thus
augmented the army under the immediate
command of the archduke to 160,000 men.—
Wurtzburg is reported to have been occu-
pied by a detachment under count Klenau,
and it was added that another corps had
taken possession of Dresden. We know not
what degree of credit to attach to these in-
formations, but hope they will prove correct. At
all events, we trust that Buonaparte will
shortly have to repent for his temerity in
having advanced so far, leaving in a manner
the formidable army of the archduke Charles
in his rear, and in this hope we are encourag-
ed by all the private advices received by the
last conveyance. The emperor of Germany,
we are happy to find, is not in the least dis-
mayed by the result of the first operations in
Bavaria. His imperial majesty has issued a
proclamation from Linz, in which he calls
on the second or reserve militia of Austria,
intending to place himself at their head. The
Hungarian insurrection army has been assem-
bled at Presburg, and every measure of his
government evinces a determination and ener-
gy corresponding with the danger which men-
aces his throne.

Private advices state, that the insurrection
in Hesse, (Jerome Buonaparte's dominions),
has become very formidable. One account
says: "Grumberg, Lamsbach, Marburg, and
some other places, the people had disarmed
the military, and hanged several of the go-
vernment agents charged with the execution
of the obnoxious decree. Some squadrons of
cavalry which had been sent to the camp at
Hanover, and a division of infantry which
had been ordered to Elze, have been recalled
by forced marches. The spirit of discontent
is not confined to Hesse, it extends through
Hanover and Brunswick, Wetteravia and
Thuringia, and only waits a favourable occa-
sion to burst into action. Col. Doenberg, of
the Westphalia rangers, directed the malcon-
tents; there are reports of his arrest; but
other accounts represent him at the head
of a numerous and well organized force."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 14.

We are enabled to state as a positive fact,
that an American gentleman in Amsterdam
has written to his friend in New-York, by
the late arrival there from Amsterdam, that
he had received a letter from general Ar-
mstrong, our minister at Paris, advising him to
omit his money to England or America with-
out delay, as he (gen. Armstrong) had finally
made up his mind to leave France immedi-
ately and return to America." [Free Jour.]

A letter has been received in this city, via
Lagaira, dated Cadiz, May 30th, 1809,
which confirms the accounts of the Spanish
and Austrian success—repeats the evacuation
of Catalonia by the French—and says that
such was the distress of the French troops in
Andalusia, from the plague, that they had
solicited relief in medicines from the Spanish
government. [Political Reg.]

The citizens of Massachusetts are about to
establish a Bible Society in that state, for si-
lar purposes with those already established
in Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

The Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Atwater, Presi-
dent of the Middlebury College, in Vermont,
gentleman of distinguished literary talents,
elected Principal of the College at Middlebury,
Pennsylvania, in the room of the late Rev.
Charles Nesbitt.

WINCHESTER, (VA.) JULY 7.

Within a few weeks past, a mine has been
discovered on the lands of Mr. William Da-
vis, of Frederick county, (Va.) which, from
anal experiment, promises to yield an im-
mense quantity of silver of the purest kind.
The writer of this communication has seen
two specimens of silver produced from this
mine, which is pronounced by competent
judges to be as pure metal as any in the
world. It is said by the proprietors, that
from two pounds four ounces of the ore, they
have produced the value of two dollars eight-
een and a half cents. From this calcu-
lation, it is expected, that every ton of ore,
in its natural state, will yield about 1600
dollars. The proprietors expect to be able to
sell down about a ton in weight every 24
hours. The bank, it is believed, contains an
almost inexhaustible quantity of ore. Mr.
Daniel Parnice is the gentleman who has
made the chymical experiments, and has be-
come a partner.—I this day heard him de-
clare, that he would not take ten thousand
dollars in cash for his interest.

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1809.

FROM LISBON.

From the (Phila.) True American of Friday last.

LAST evening arrived Capt. Maffit, from
Lisbon, which he left on the 6th of June, in
company with the ship Paragon, arrived at
New-York. He informs that it was reported
and confidently believed at Lisbon, that a
treaty of alliance was concluded between
England and Russia, from whence it is ex-
pected that the Russian will take a part a-
gainst France. It was further said that after
the first defeats of the Austrians, Buonaparte
advanced towards Vienna, and when within
50 leagues of it, was attacked by the Austrians,
who in turn obliged the French to retreat.

Capt. M. further says, that Marshal Wel-
lesley, having incorporated the English and
Portuguese troops, by putting them by com-
panies alternately, to make up his regiments,
marched to Oporto, and demanded the sur-
render of the town, which Soult obstinately
and peremptorily refused, when Wellesley
prepared for an assault, which Soult perceiv-
ing, fled from the town and crossed the river
on a bridge of boats, which was prepared to
be blown up as soon as he had crossed, but by
some mistake or accident, fire was put to the
train and blew up about 1000 of the rear of the
French army, and 500 of the citizens who
were taking their flight with them. Soult and
the remainder made their escape, as the Eng-
lish could not cross the river for sometime.

When Capt. M. left Lisbon, it was said
and believed, that there was not a French-
man in the kingdom of Portugal, but such as
were prisoners, the others have fled to Spain
as fast as their legs would carry them.—And
it was said that the Spaniards were gaining
ground every where, both in numbers and in
conquests over the French, who were retreat-
ing every where, being worn down with fa-
tigue, famine and disease.

London papers to May 20, have been re-
ceived at Newfoundland; their contents are
said to be very favourable to the Austrians.

Arrived at Portland, Maine, on the 6th
inst. brig Freedom, capt. Tatem, 20 days
from St. Croix. In lat. 23, 19, N. long. 67,
31, W. was boarded by his Britannic majesty's
frigate Latona, with the French frigate
Felicity, in tow, which they had captured the
day before. The force of the two frigates
was about equal; but the resistance of the
French must have been feeble, as they had
only 3 killed, and the Latona, none.

We learn with extreme regret, (says the
Connecticut Gazette of Wednesday last,) by
a gentleman who left Lebanon on Monday,
that his excellency governor Trumbull was so
ill as to be despaired of by his physicians.

Instructions have been received by the col-
lector of Norfolk from the Treasury Depart-
ment to allow the admission of ships of war
of Great-Britain and France, as well as all
other nations, without restrictions. [Fed. Gaz.]

The Bagging Factory, at Frankfort, (K.)
was lately destroyed by fire, with all the spin-
ning apparatus, looms, &c. near 8000 yards
of bagging, and about 8 or 10 tons of hemp.
It is stated that there is no doubt of its having
been burnt by some villainous incendiary.

The captain of the brig Thetis, arrived at
N. York, reports that he passed in the Mis-
sissippi, a number of vessels from Cuba, bound
to Orleans—having 3000 passengers; slaves
not permitted to be landed.

On the 25th ult. a flock of sheep, 47 in
number, were killed by lightning on the farm
of colonel Robert Probes, near Shippensburg,
Pennsylvania.

Count Rumford has recently married the
widow of M. Ferrey in Paris, by which nup-
tial experiment he obtained a fortune of
8000l. per annum. This is evidently the
most effective of all the Rumfordinizing pro-
jects for keeping a house warm.

A Gold Mine has been discovered at Pa-
samaquoddy. A lump of native gold, weigh-
ing upwards of 14 ounces troy, found by a
little boy on Soward's Neck Beach, has been
taken to the mint and assayed, its quality is
more than 22 carats, which is the standard of
the gold coins of the United States and
Great Britain. [Fed. Gaz.]

On Tuesday the 17th ult. the first piece of
Artillery, a six pounder, was cast at the
Virginia Manufactory of Arms, and was used
to announce the anniversary of American In-
dependence. The machine for the making of
Cannon has been prepared and put up under
the inspection of Mr. Fox, of George-town.
It is said to be excellent and ingenious.—Mr.
Fox is to receive five thousand dollars from
the state for his services.

Appointment by the President.

Thomas English, of Philadelphia, to be
consul of the United States, at Dublin, vice
J. Wilson, deceased.

A curious Fact in Natural History.

Mr. James Kerr, of the neighbourhood of
Chambersburg, (Penn.) lately discovered in
the heart of an oak tree he was splitting up
to make shingles of, a live frog! From the
growths of the tree, around the small cavity
which contained this little animal, it is evi-
dent that it had remained there confined,
without the possibility of receiving either air
or food, for ninety-two years! The tree
showed no signs of decay, except that the
cavity, (which was barely sufficient to con-
tain its prisoner,) was somewhat the colour of
the frog. When first taken out it appeared
to be dead, but in a short time gave signs of
life and hopped. [Am. Daily Adv.]

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania, on Monday, July
10, 1809, John Redman Coxe, M. D. was
appointed the Professor of Chymistry in that
University in the place of Dr. James Wood-
house, deceased.

A Petersburg (Russia) article, copied into
the Journal du Soir, narrates an event which
strikes the soul with horror and bids humani-
ty weep: Three persons, who had been ex-
iled into Siberia for supposed or actual crimes,
went out one day a hunting and lost their
way, inasmuch that they could not discover
any traces of a human dwelling. Famine,
that unrelenting and cruel scourge of ani-
mated nature, impelled the three, a father,
his son, and a father of a family, to cast lots
whose frame should furnish subsistence to the
survivors, which was done. After the first
victim was consumed, they cast lots a second
time, and the son was the only survivor. He
was found by some hunters to whom he acci-
dently related the horrid detail. The go-
vernment of Siberia sent him to Petersburg
to give an account of this singular and dis-
tressing narrative. X

A serious accident took place in Baltimore
a few days since. A gentleman of that city
purchased at a bottling cellar a couple of
bottles of cider, took them home himself, and
used them in his family. A few minutes af-
ter, he, his wife, brother, and others, who
had partaken of the cider, were all taken ex-
tremely ill, and seized with violent fits of vo-
miting, and then purging, which nothing for
a time could stop. A physician being called
in, and the cider suspected, he broke the bot-
tles, and found in their bottom a thick, close
adhering sediment of Arsenic. The owner
of the bottling cellar being informed of what
had happened, expressed the greatest regret,
and supposed he had purchased the bottles of
an apothecary, as he was in the habit of
others in the same line of business, of buying
from whoever would sell. This ought to be a
caution for the future against purchasing bot-
tles that have been used for any medical pur-
pose whatever.

Died, in England, Lord Dunmore, former-
ly governor of Virginia.

—, in Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. in the
hundred and ninth year of her age, Susanna
Warder, formerly the wife of Virgil War-
der, who was one of the house servants of
William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania.

This aged black woman, (a daughter of
one of his cooks,) was born at his mansion-
house, in Pennsbury Manor, in March, 1701,
being the same in which he left the province
on his return to England.

At that time, Philadelphia, now the largest
city in the United States, was a wilderness,
the inhabitants of which were chiefly Indians,
of the Delaware and other tribes.

Susanna was tall and strait in her person,
graceful in all her deportments, agreeable in
her manners, and temperate in her speech and
mode of living.

Her memory was good, and her sight,
which improved towards the close of her life,
remarkably clear; but of late time she be-
came hard of hearing.

The Penn family, respecting her faithful
services in the time of her youth, allowed an
annual sum to support her comfortably, when
she was not able to work, to the end of her
days.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas,
to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county
court, will be exposed to Public Sale,
on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th
instant, at three o'clock, P. M.—Terms
Cash—

PART of a tract or parcel of land called
Hill's Purchase, lying on Patuxent
River, near Pig Point, containing sixty-six
acres, more or less. The above taken as the
property of William and Edward Cowley, at
the suit of John Plummer, for the use of
Charles D. Hodges.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff,
A. A. county.

July 18, 1809.

In CHANCERY, July 14, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by
BREWER, trustee for the sale
of real estate of BARTOLOMEW LYNCH,
testified and confirmed, unless cause to re-
vise be shown on or before the ninth
September next, provided a copy of the
order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette
two weeks before the 10th day of August.

The report states, that 100 acres of
fold for 500 dollars.

True copy,

Test. NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY

I HEREBY certify, that Gerard Snow-
den, living near Snowden's Old Furnace,
Anne-Arundel county, brought this day
before me, as a trespassing stray, an
GRAY MARE, about six or seven
old, hog mane and bob tail, shod before
perceivable brand. Given under my
this twelfth day of July, 1809.

J. S. BEL-
The owner of the above mare is re-
quired to prove property, pay charges, and take
away.
GERARD SNOWDEN

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY

COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the
county court, by petition in writing
ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, for
the benefit of the act for the relief of su-
perfluous debtors, passed at November ses-
sion, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms
mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his
property, and a list of his creditors, on oath
far as he can ascertain them, as directed
by the said act, being annexed to his peti-
tion and the said county court being satisfied
competent testimony, that the said Alexan-
der Laing has resided the two preceding years
prior to the passage of the said act, within
the state of Maryland, and the said Alexan-
der Laing at the time of presenting his peti-
tion aforeaid having produced to the said
court the assent, in writing, of so many of his
creditors as have due to them the amount
two thirds of the debts due by him at
time of passing the said act; it is there-
fore adjudged and ordered by the said court,
that the said Alexander Laing, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted in the Mary-
land Gazette once a week until the third Mon-
day of September next, give notice to his cre-
ditors to appear before the said county court
at the court-house in the city of Annapolis
in the forenoon of the said third Monday
of September next, for the purpose of re-
cording a trustee for their benefit, on the
said Alexander Laing's then and there tak-
ing the oath by the said act provided for deliv-
ing up his property.

Signed by order,

NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.

A. A. county court.

May 4, 1809.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the nin-
teenth instant, from the subscriber's farm,
the north side of Severn, a negro man named
GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG
SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years
age, five feet seven or eight inches high, ve-
black, has rather a sulky look, and kind
lisp in his speech; he took with him two
shirts, two pair of trousers of old nags,
long coat of bottle green cloth, one shir-
coat of red and white crossbarred gingham,
and he may perhaps have other cloaths with
him. Whoever takes up and secures the said
fellow in any gaol in this state, shall have
reward of twenty dollars, if out of the state
fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged
in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges
paid by
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, Jul-
y 4th, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of THOMAS
WOODFIELD, executor of the last will
and testament of LANCELOTT GREEN, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is or-
dered, that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week, for the space of five
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
testamentary on the personal estate of LANCE-
LOTT GREEN, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased are hereby warned to exhib-
it the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the fourth day of
January, 1810, they may otherwise, by law,
be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this fourth day
of July, 1809.

THOMAS WOODFIELD

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

To a Rose Tree and a Myrtle.

SENT TO A LADY.

little blooming, fragrant Rose,
to my love, and take thy place;
old thy leaves, thy sweets disclose,
and be an emblem of her face.

thou, my Myrtle, ever green,
so with the Rose, and there impart,
thy unchanging, humble mien,
an emblem of thy master's heart.

if, Eliza, we should twine
The Myrtle and the Rose together,
ould not the Myrtle's leaves combine
To guard the Rose from stormy weather?

AN EXTRACT

"Reflections by a Father," a poem written
Major James Mercer, which appeared a few
days before his death, in Nov. 1804.

UGH sweet the breath of vernal hours,
then garlands hang on every thorn,
every path is strewn with flowers,
and opening rose-buds greet the morn;
knows what blasts may yet arise;
however sweet, however gay,
the blossom may our hopes betray:
the autumnal fruit we prize.

the same precarious fate
tends on childhood's pleasing show;
parent views with hopes elate,
as favourites round the table grow;
loft to worth in riper years,
duty lost, may yet conspire
to wring thy heart, unhappy fire,
drench thy furrow'd cheeks in tears.
le the poor child of homelier mien,
who in the corner sits forlorn,
hourly at parental spleen,
and eats the bitter bread of scorn;
sainted by the pamper'd crew,
and faithful to affection's call,
perhaps, in his parental hall,
I trim the lamp of joy anew.

LINES

BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

friend, who asked how I felt when the nurse
first presented my infant to me.
HARLES! my flow heart was only sad,
when first

ann'd that face of feeble infancy:
dimly on my thoughtful spirit burst
I had been, and all my babe might be!
when I saw it on its mother's arm,
I hanging at her bosom (the the while
ds o'er its features with a tearful smile)
an I was thrill'd and melted, and most warm
pres'd a father's kiss: and all begu'd
dark remembrance, and prefaceful fear,
em'd to see an angel's form appear.
as even thine, below'd woman mild!
for the mother's sake the child was dear,
d dearer was the mother for the child.

ANECDOTE.

A GENTLEMAN lately called on an
culist to consult him about his eyes, which,
late, had become very weak. He found
over a bottle of wine. "Would you
entirely cured," said the jolly eye doctor,
you must wholly abstain from wine." "I
," replied the patient; "but it seems to
your eyes are full as bad as mine, and yet
a drink pretty freely." "True," said the
er, "because I prefer good wine to good
."

The Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

BY DR. KNOX.

FROM the eternal fountain of light, both
rual and spiritual, there streams a light,
rich lighteth every one that cometh into
e world. Whoever loves that which is
od, and just and true, and desires to act a
ctuous part in his place allotted to him in
is world, whether high or low, may be as-
ured of the blessing of Heaven, displaying
elf, not, perhaps, in worldly riches or ho-
urs, but in something infinitely more valu-
le—a secret influence upon his heart and
nderstanding, to direct his conduct, to im-
ove his nature, and to lead him, though in
e lowly vale, yet along the path of peace.

THE COMFORTS OF RELIGION.

WHEN the fury of the storm increases to
utmost height, when the thunder rolls over
e heads of affrighted mortals, and when the
arth trembles to the very poles, the virtuous
ind is not affailed by fears, or even doubts,
or storms are to it but as zephyrs, or, if pos-
sible, more gentle gales; and when the la-
ouring breath is obstructed by disease, when
e heart sickens, and death is in each gale,
even in that awful moment, religion shall
tain the just: it shall grace their last mo-
ents, nor will it desert them in the grave.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be Sold,
on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, at the
late dwelling of Joseph Lambeth, deceased,
near Lyon's Creek Bridge,

ALL the property belonging to the said
deceased, consisting of a crop of To-
bacco, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household
Furniture and Plantation Utensils. The terms
of sale are, the purchaser to give bond, with
security, for all sums over ten dollars, under
that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to
commence at eleven o'clock.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

July 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be Sold,
on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, at Ben-
jamin Wells's, in the Swamp,

THE personal estate of John Gary, de-
ceased, consisting of Horses and House-
hold Furniture, and a parcel of valuable
BOOKS. The terms of sale are, six months
credit for all sums above ten dollars, under
that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to
commence at three o'clock. P. M.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

July 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be Sold, at
Public Sale, on Thursday, the 27th inst.
at the store of BENJAMIN WELLS, in the
Swamp,

THE personal property of JOHN PHIPS,
consisting of one valuable negro wo-
man and three children, and sundry articles
of household furniture. The terms of sale
are, six months credit for all sums above ten
dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid.
Bond, or note, with good security, with in-
terest from the day of sale, will be required.
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. A. M.
and continue till all is sold.

CHARLES HOLLAND, Adm.

July 4, 1809.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, sc.

I HEREBY certify, That Caleb Dorsey,
of John, of Anne-Arundel county, on this
third day of July, 1809, brought before me
the subscriber, a justice of the peace for the
said county, as a trespassing stray, A DARK
BAY HORSE, with a star on his forehead,
with a large blaze upon his nose, shod all
round, about fourteen hands and a half high,
and about eleven or twelve years of age,
branded C. C. Given under my hand on the
day aforesaid.

WALTER BROOKES.

The owner of the above described horse is
requited to prove property, pay charges, and
take him away.

CALEB DORSEY, of JOHN.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, sc.

I HEREBY certify, that Ely Davis, of
said county, brought before me as a stray
trespassing upon his enclosures, A BAY
GELDING, three years old, between thir-
teen and fourteen hands high, a star on his
forehead, tail and mane cropped, and shod all
round; paces, &c. Given under the hand of
me, one of the justices of said county, this
3d day of July, 1809.

R. G. STOCKETT.

The owner of the above described gelding
is requited to prove property, pay charges,
and take him away.

ELY DAVIS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, De-
cember 6, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of DAVID
HANLON, surviving executor of the last
will and testament of ISAAC HARRIS, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is
ordered that he give the notice required by
law for creditors to exhibit their claims a-
gainst 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
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 testamentary on the personal estate of
ISAAC HARRIS, 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 sixth day
of August next, they may otherwise, by
law, be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand, this sixth day
of December, 1808.

DAVID HANLON, Surviving Ex'r.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

A FEW copies of the Laws of Maryland,
and the Votes and Proceedings, June
Session, 1809, for sale at the office of the
Maryland Gazette, price 50 Cents.

July 4, 1809.

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND,

27th JUNE, 1809.

IN compliance with the Charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a
Supplement thereto establishing a Branch
thereof at Frederick-town,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Stockholders in said Bank on the
Western Shore, that an election will be held
at Willigman's Tavern, in the city of Anna-
polis, on MONDAY, the seventh day of Au-
gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock,
A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose
of choosing from amongst the stockholders six-
teen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and
nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frede-
rick-town.

By order,

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE,

THAT the sixty-two copies of the Land-
holder's Assistant and Land-Office
Guide, published by John Kilty, Esquire, that
were directed by the Legislature, at Novem-
ber Session, 1808, to be purchased for the
use of the County, Orphans and Levy Courts,
in this state, are ready, and will be delivered
by him at the Executive Chamber to the or-
ders of the respective clerk of the counties.
Annapolis, June 30, 1809.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act
to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh
Articles of the Constitution and Form of
Government, be published twice in each
week, for the space of three months, in
the American and Federal Gazette, at Bal-
timore, the Maryland Gazette and Mary-
land Republican, at Annapolis, the National
Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griest's
paper, at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bart-
gis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Ar-
ticles of the Constitution and Form of Govern-
ment.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assem-
bly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon
the death, resignation or removal out of this
state, of the governor, it shall not be neces-
sary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill
the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the first
named of the council for the time being, shall
qualify and act as governor until the next
meeting of the general assembly, at which
meeting a governor shall be chosen in the
manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no go-
vernor shall be capable of holding any other
office of profit during the time for which he
shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the
thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the
constitution and form of government as is re-
pugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provi-
sions of this act, be and the same are hereby
abrogated and abolished.

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

In CHANCERY, July 4, 1809.

Joshua Mudd,

vs.

Michael Taney and John Brooke.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a
decree directing the said MICHAEL
TANEY, as administrator to the reverend
JOSEPH DOYNE, late of Charles county, de-
ceased, to pay to the complainant a debt due
to him from the said JOHN BROOKE, out of
the said Brooke's distributive share of the a-
foresaid Doyne's estate, to which he is en-
titled as one of the representatives of the
deceased. The bill states, that the said John
Brooke, one of the defendants, resides in
the state of Georgia, it is thereupon adjudged
and ordered, that the complainant, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted three
weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the
4th day of August next, give notice to the
said John Brooke to appear in person, or by
a solicitor of this court, on or before the 4th
day of December next, to shew cause, if any
he shall have, wherefore a decree should not
be passed as prayed.

True copy,

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE LETTERS

UNDER the Signatures of SENEX and a
FARMER, Price 37 1/2 cents, for Sale at
the office of the Maryland Gazette,
June, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received the following
Articles, viz.

CALICOES and chintzes,
4-4 and 7-8 shirting cambric,
6-4 and 9-8 cambric mullin,
Mullmull and Jacksonet do.
Plain and sprig'd Leno do.
Loom seeded or Madison do.
Coloured nankeens and York stripes,
Patent and common nankeens,
Seersuckers and imperial cord,
Bandanoes and mock Madras handkerchiefs,
White and coloured Madras waistcoating,
Men's and women's cotton stockings,
Do. do. silk do.
Paton and spider net sleeves,
White and coloured cotton gloves,
Silk and cotton suspenders,
Coloured threads and sewing cotton,
A few pieces white sheeting,
A box common slippers,
Spangled tiffany, paper and bark fans.

With many other articles in the DRY
GOODS way too tedious to insert; all of
which will be sold low for cash, and as usual
to punctual customers.

BARNEY CURRAN,

Surviving partner of

MICHAEL & BARNEY CURRAN,
Annapolis, June 15, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the credit given on the personal
property of the late Lancelott Green,
is now out, and the Executor is desirous of
settling up the estate—

HE THEREFORE GIVES NOTICE,
That unless the notes in his hands are taken
up by the fifteenth of August, that suits will
be brought against every delinquent without
respect to persons.

THOS. WOODFIELD.

July 4, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my Co-
ditors, that I intend to apply to the
Judges of Anne-Arundel county, 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 assembly,
passed at November session, eighteen hundred
and five, entitled, An act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several
supplements thereto.

JOHN TAYMAN.

June 19, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
June 6, 1809.

ON application, by petition, of BASIL
BROWN, administrator, with the will
annexed, of WILLIAM HAMMOND, 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 suc-
cessive weeks, in the American, of Bal-
timore, the National Intelligencer, at the city
of Washington, and the Maryland Gazette.

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, with the will annexed,
on the personal estate of WILLIAM HAM-
MOND, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, at or before the sixth day of
December next, they may otherwise, by law,
be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 6th day of June,
1809.

BASIL BROWN, Adm'r. w. l.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a run-
away, a negro woman by the name of
POLLY, who says that she was set free by
Henry Jones, living in Port-Tobacco, Charles
county. She appears to be about 40 years of
age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout
made, darkish complexion. Her clothing a
crossbarred handkerchief round her head, and
do. round her neck, blue kersey jacket, cot-
ton shift, spotted calico petticoat, blue cotton
stockings, white apron, and old shoes. Her
owner is desired to take her away, or she will
be sold for her pison fees, and other expenses,
according to law.

JOSEPH MCENEY,

Sheriff A. A. county.

May 8, 1809.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVth YEAR.]

miscellany.

From the Edinburgh Review

de la Conscription, ou Recueil
des Lois et des Arrêtes du
Conseil, des Décrets Impériaux
relatifs des Conscriptions, à leur
exécution, et des dispenses de service,
jusques et compris l'an 2000.
Paris, 1809. 8vo. pp. 270.

(Continued from our last)

THE grand characteristic of
administration of France, is
its simplicity. A host of infor-
mation of the executive office
is lost signal and barbarous rigour
have already given a few exam-
ples of the daily gazettes of the empire
journals of Paris, into which
collected, and awkwardly thrust
the quickening impulse of
the columns now before
warrant the inference, that
which the weakness of the
nature have rendered indispen-
sable communities, are, in France,
occupied with one species of
apply unknown to the rest of
entitled it, "Esquisse en-
scription," or the extortion of
na liable to service, under fra-
of procuring them an exer-
ger in this "great nation" is
pedre of the police; but the
ded, by another "foul fiend"
as, and threatening him with
visitations. We have
priority, that a traveller frequen-
the high roads, and particular-
ly of the great cities, 20 or
table beings, denominated re-
s, guarded by a body of
coupled together with a rope
er's tail, as a badge of dis-
our readers may have observed
of this system, a semblance
towards persons whose situa-
those indignant feelings—
business of right, which
edition never fails to excite
moll degraded of human bei-
is the defence of fear again-
; and may, therefore, be v-
only the homage which vice
but the tribute which despo-
ty. The provisions on the
ve, to which we particularly
either illusory. The ostensi-
creation is to supply possible
to assist the armies in cases
y. The emergency, howeve-
found to exist—"Tyranny
er, nostri, quam permixta nec
the reserve is uniformly
ch. Not only are all the con-
ent year thus swept away;
preceding years, who have
ter of exemption under the
scribed by law, are also dr-
by a decree of the mil-
department. We must
tion another fragrant bribe
normity can be to called,
ed, not only with impuni-
sanction of public authority
ults of the revolution, the
s, at no period very ac-
almost wholly neglected.
official document can be
between seventeen and
uting officers, within the
taken advantage of this
e in the conscription re-
rance corroborated their
were beyond the age, and
aces were rendered unavail-
on in life. The most formi-
all the evils extraneous to
analyzed, is a practice wh-
for some years, of anti-
regular levies. The con-
of 1810, are already c-
his it must be understood,
did then attain the age of
er causes connected with
ted power, bring into the
sation of boys, in appear-
to bear the acquaintance
who in their preparatory

We find in the Journal de l'E-
is head of the 21st October, 18
which it is stated, that a rece-
brought back to their colour-
military conscripts, and ni-
the department of Orne: of w
whole contingent does not amo
in a levy of 60,000 men!

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1809.

[No. 3263.]

Miscellany.

From the Edinburgh Review.

de la Conscription, ou Recueil Chronologique des Lois et des Arrêts du Gouvernement, des Décrets Impériaux relatifs à la loi des Conscriptionnaires, à leur remplacement, à leurs dispenses de service, &c. depuis l'an IV, jusqu'à et compris l'an XIV. Avec des notes, &c. 8vo. pp. 270. Paris, 1806.

(Continued from our last.)

THE grand characteristic of the present administration of France, is relentless severity. A host of informers secures the fidelity of the executive officers. Cases of post signal and barbarous rigour, of which we have already given a few examples, crowd the daily gazettes of the empire, and even the journals of Paris, into which they are glibly and awkwardly thrust, in order to quicken the impulse of fear, may be regarded through the entire mass of servile. The columns now before us might warrant the inference, that those trials which the weakness and depravity of nature have rendered indispensable to all communities, are, in France, exclusively occupied with one species of delinquency, unknown to the rest of the world. It is entitled, "Escoquerie en matière de conscription," or the extortion of money from a liable to service, under fraudulent pretences of procuring an exemption. A man in this "great nation" is haunted by the spectre of the police; but the native is added, by another "foul fiend," still more insidious, and threatening him with more dire visitations. We have it from good authority, that a traveller frequently meets, on the high roads, and particularly in the vicinity of the great cities, 20 or 30 of those wretched beings, denominated refractory conscripts, guarded by a body of gendarmes, coupled together with a rope attached to their tails, as a badge of disgrace!

As readers may have observed, in the description of this system, a semblance of tenderness towards persons whose situation is apt to excite those indignant feelings—that insurgent tumults of rights, which undisguised oppression never fails to excite even among the most degraded of human beings. Hypocrisy is the defence of fear against just resentment; and may, therefore, be well entitled, only the homage which vice offers to virtue, but the tribute which despotism pays to equity. The provisions on the subject of the conscription, to which we particularly allude, are rather illusory. The ostensible purpose of the law is to supply possible deficiencies, to assist the armies in cases of great emergency. The emergency, however, has always been found to exist—"Tyrannorum enim est, non quod permixta necessitatibus," the reserve is uniformly compelled to fight. Not only are all the conscripts of the year thus swept away; but those of preceding years, who have obtained a deferment of exemption under the conditions prescribed by law, are also dragged into the net by a decree of the military chief of the department. We must not forget to mention another flagrant breach of law, if enormity can be so called, which is committed, not only with impunity, but under sanction of public authority. In the first fruits of the revolution, the parochial registers, at no period very accurately kept, were almost wholly neglected. As, therefore, official documents can be produced for the last between seventeen and twenty, the military officers, within the two last years, have taken advantage of this circumstance to make in the conscription numbers whose names corroborated their assertion, that they were beyond the age, and whose remonances were rendered unavailing by their common life. The most formidable, however, of all the evils extraneous to the code we are analyzing, is a practice which has prevailed for some years, of anticipating by law regular levies. The conscripts, as we have seen, of 1810, are already called out; and this it must be understood, that those who did then attain the age of twenty, are already liable to serve in the armies. These and other causes connected with the abuse of undivided power, bring into the field a numerous class of boys, in appearance scarcely able to bear the accoutrements of a soldier, who in their preparatory exercises, are

objects both of pity and amazement. "Un des spectacles les plus extraordinaires de Paris," said a distinguished personage, of that capital to a stranger, "c'est celui des jeunes conscrits, qui font leurs exercices dans les Champs Elysées. Les vainqueurs du monde ne sont que des enfants."

For the great majority, even of the better classes of conscripts, it is almost impossible to obtain proxies. When the physical requisites are not wanting in the principal, the government, indeed, studiously discourages substitution. The acknowledged hardships, and indeterminate duration of the military service, tend, moreover, to enhance so enormously the price of the few who are found to possess all the requisite qualifications, that they fall exclusively to the share of the rich. More than 2000. is frequently given for a substitute, a sum which, according to the rates of living in France, is much more considerable than with us; and far beyond the means of multitudes, who, in that country, with the habits of refined society, maintain an exterior of tolerable ease. Of this class are the amnestied emigrants and old proprietaries, who enjoy, under the new dynasty, something of the abstract right, and but little of the benefits of postliminium; and who, in the bitterness of mortified pride, and the sadness of pining recollection, struggle to uphold a decent establishment with small fragments of their former estates. The revolution has, on the whole, had the effect of an Agrarian law. And the equalization of fortunes is, at this moment, among the most prominent vestiges which the tempest has left behind, for the instruction of the world; a consequence over which, in obedience to the dictates of reason, we should perhaps exult. But it is not easy to contemplate, without feelings of strong sympathy, the numbers of impoverished families and decayed gentlemen, who, wrestling with memory and destiny, under a perpetual recurrence of painful comparisons and hopeless wishes, exhibit, throughout France, striking monuments of the instability of human affairs, and salutary examples to the privileged orders and corrupt governments of other countries.

To persons of this description, who hate and despise their government—to the great body of professional men, and of drooping merchants and manufacturers, who educate their children with care and tenderness, and who find no compensation in the splendour of the imperial diadem, for the degradation of their own order, and the loss of domestic comfort, the conscription appears the maximum of human suffering, the most odious of all wrongs, and the most vexatious of all injustice. The Lycees, or public schools, the seminaries of ecclesiastical noviciate, the universities of law and physic, are all subject to the visits of the recruiting officer, and forced to surrender up their pupils, without exception of genius or taste, at a period of life when the morals are in a state of oscillation—when the character of the frame itself is scarcely determined, and the understanding but in the first stages of development. Parents are not only made to suffer the pains of a separation under such circumstances, but are condemned to the inexpressible grief of seeing the principles and manners of their children exposed to total wreck, in the infectious communion of the common soldiery—the meanest and most profligate of mankind. The impression of a British seaman is doubtless a revolting spectacle; but falls far short of the scene of real distress, exhibited at the balloting of a conscription, when the parents or friends of the conscript are indulged, as is often the case, in drawing his ticket from the fatal urn. The piercing shrieks and tumultuous exclamations alternately uttered on these occasions, by a people to whom nature has allotted such vivacity of character, wholly overpower the feelings of a spectator, and conduct him, irresistibly, to the conclusions we have adopted, concerning the spirit with which the imperial dispensations are obeyed.

We by no means condemn, but indeed cordially approve, a scheme of levies which would summon, inexorably, all ranks to the defence of the state, and compel the opulent to make ample pecuniary retribution for the loss of their personal service in foreign operations.

But the French conscription, as must be already apparent, rests upon quite another basis.

* One of the most extraordinary spectacles of Paris is that of the young conscripts who perform their exercises in the Champs Elysées. The conquerors of the world are nothing but children!

† From the period of the emission of assignats, in the year 1790, until 1801, the sale of national domains in France produced upwards of 100 millions sterling. These domains were principally made up of the confiscated property of emigrants, and served to defray the public expenses in the first years of the revolution. [Ramel, Histoire des Finances de la République.] Even in 1803, this sale continued, and produced about eighteen millions of francs. [Comptes Generaux du Trésor Public.]

lis; and, under the garb of equality, acts with a most partial and vexatious pressure. Men of large fortune, the least respectable of the community of France at this moment, either monopolize the substitutes, or corrupt the inspecting officers, and thus disentangle themselves from the trammels of the law. The parasites of the court, by intrigue and favour, secure the same immunity to themselves and their friends. The great military and civil dignitaries of the empire are privileged *ex officio*; and this exemption will be gradually extended to all whose zeal is useful to prop the greatness of the ruling power. The burden, then, falls with accumulated weight upon the class of persons whom we have mentioned in a former page; and a still greater evil is inflicted, by thus confounding them with the dregs and lees of the community. Feelings and habits should be consulted in every general act of legislation; and in this instance, the distress and inconvenience occasioned to the lower orders, bear no proportion to the misery inflicted on the higher and middling ranks of the people. It is unnecessary, too, to have recourse to so comprehensive a plan of compulsion, for the creation of a force adequate to all the purposes of ordinary warfare. Louis XIV, when at war with the whole of the north of Europe, maintained an army of 300,000 men, principally made up by voluntary levies; and under the last unfortunate monarch of that name, the forces of the kingdom, recruited in the same manner, amounted to 200,000; of which Paris alone furnished annually 6000, although it now yields but 1400 for the conscription.

Notwithstanding the familiarizing experience of the past, and the certain expectation of the future, every new conscription spreads consternation through all the families of the empire. From the commencement of the war against Prussia, until the termination of the campaign in Poland, three federal levies were raised; the last of which, proposed in the spring of 1807, created a sensation that is not to be adequately described. Although all correspondence relative to the position of the armies was rigorously interdicted, and no letters suffered to pass without scrutiny, it was impossible wholly to conceal, at least from the public of Paris, the dreadful mortality which afflicted the march, and the incredible hardships inseparable from the movements of the troops, labouring under a scarcity of provisions, and the unaccustomed rigours of a northern winter. A third conscription was generally viewed as an undertaking much too bold for the internal administration, situated as it then was, and particularly, at a moment when a belief was current, among all ranks, that the emperor would be unable to extricate himself from the embarrassments in which he was supposed to be involved. The government appeared sensible of the hazard; and in order to prepare the public mind for the event, caused their intention to be announced in whispers through the circles and three thousand coffee-houses of the capital. The effect was every where visible, even to the eye of a cursory observer. An impression of terror upon the countenances of those, who either were themselves exposed to the danger, or shuddered at the prospect of new revolutionary alarms; of suspicion, and joy but half disguised, in the lowering brows of the turbulent and disaffected, constantly on the alert to improve the concurrence of opportunity, and who hailed this desperate expedient, as a confirmation of their hopes relative to the perils of the army. The orator of the government, Renaud St. Jean D'Angely, shed tears of real or affected sorrow, as he stated the necessity of the measure; and the senate received it, contrary to their habit, in silent acquiescence, and with every indication of reluctance and dismay. In order to assuage the general feeling, it was found advisable to qualify the new call for 80,000 men, by a clause which enacted, that they were then to be merely organized, and retained within the limits of the empire, as a national guard. Circumstances enabled them to adhere to this condition, which, we need not add, would have been violated, if the armies had sustained a defeat, or the campaign been protracted to a more distant term. It was the established practice of the Romans, in their foreign wars, to maintain an army in Italy, ready to march in case of disaster. And a recourse to the same policy was indispensable for the French commander, to recall victory, had he defeated his standard, and to drive his antagonist to the conclusion of an ignominious peace, by intimidating him with the show of new and inexhaustible assailants.

It is not easy to convey a just idea of the state of Paris during this period of uncertainty and alarm. We believe, that there never has existed, with a vast majority of its inhabitants, a serious reliance on the stability of

the present government. And we are credibly informed, that no doubt was then entertained of its immediate dissolution, if the armies had been broken and dispersed. We are told, that the proportion of idle, profligate, and desperate adventurers, whom the revolution has ingendered, or accident collected in Paris, is truly astonishing; and that there is still to be found, among the literati of every class, and even in the deliberative assemblies, a numerous body, with a marked predilection for republican institutions. The first were, and are, ripe and eager for any change; and the latter, equally prepared to re-assert their favourite opinions, and co-operate in the subversion of a government, by which they are held in contempt, and reduced to a most abject and contumelious servitude. As Paris, together with the rest of the empire, was left almost destitute of troops, the danger was only to be counteracted by quickening the vigilance, and multiplying the terrors of their domestic inquisition. Among the anomalies of the human character that confound all general reasoning, there is none more incomprehensible than the empire which this tribunal exercises over the whole nation. A people, of all others, the most mercurial in their temper—the most thoughtless in their levity, the most ungovernable in their fury; under the influence of this power, lose the distinguishing features of their character; and on subjects connected with the public weal, display the vigilance of habitual fear, and all the sobriety and reserve of consummate prudence. They know and observe, as it were instinctively, the precise limits assigned to the range of language; and, conscious that a mysterious ubiquity is one of the attributes of this searching police, discipline, accordingly, the tongue and the countenance, even in their domestic seclusion. Whoever has had occasion to know the present state of Parisian society will be struck with the prophetic accuracy of the following description, as applied to the aspect it wore at the period of which we are speaking. "Non alius magis anxius et pavens civitates gens adversum proximos, congressus, colloquia, nota ignotaque aures vitari, etiam muta atque inanimata tectum et parietes circumspiciantur. Unde plena omnia suspitionem et vix secreta domum sine formidine. Sed plurimum trepidationes in publico. Ut quæque nuntium fama attulerat animum vultumque conversi, ne diffidere dubiis, ne parum gaudere prosperis viderentur," &c. "Coacti vero in curiam senato, arduus rerum omnium modus, ne contumax silentium, ne suspecta libertas." [Tacit. Hist. Lib. i.]

In the midst of disquietude and fear, public festivals were multiplied, in order to give an air of confidence to the administration at home; and an unusual degree of splendour brightened the court of the empire, who remained in Paris, and took a principal share in these mummeries of despotism. Her majesty was constantly glittering before the public eye, either at the brilliant *cercles* of the Tuilleries, the numerous and magnificent fêtes of the Luxembourg & the Garde-Muble, or in the theatres, at the meanest of which she condescended to assist, and to inhale the incense of the multitude. The bulletins announcing the most brilliant successes were kept back regularly for some days, and rumours of disaster intentionally circulated, that the grateful intelligence might produce the greater sensation. These, and other contrivances, however, we are informed, had but little effect in quickening the sluggish loyalty of the body of the people. That emulation of servitude, which is so signally conspicuous in the public bodies, great officers, and "mercenary Swifs" of state; and to which, under all absolute governments, the higher ranks have evinced so disgraceful a propensity, is but little seen among the lower classes of France; who manifest, for the most part, a chilling indifference to the personal exhibitions of the imperial family, and appear to have lost, in this respect, all the characteristic fervency of their nation.

These trembling anxieties, and humble precautions, will probably appear strange to those who only view at a distance the gigantic frame of this tremendous government, and have not reflected on the various dangers which precipitate the fall of a power founded in force. History shows, with what rapidity of descent old and deeply rooted establishments have sometimes fallen to the ground; and the circumstances of the French capital, in 1806, may warrant the presumption, that a system, resting only, as it were, on the surface, by its own oppressive weight—with no prescriptive authority—with few artificial barriers—with no titles to veneration or love—might have been struck down by the first gust of adversity. The alarm which was evidently felt, while it gilds the future with a ray of hope, practically illustrates a great maxim, which cannot be too often inculcated upon

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↑ In the report of the minister of war, of July, 1807, on the results of the war with Prussia, the number of Prussian prisoners is estimated at 51700 officers, and 123,418 privates and subalterns; and of killed, at about 50,000. Comparing this statement with the official report of Berlin in 1805, we should have about 60,000 men for the actual forces of that once potent monarch. The report of Vissconti, one of the directors of the "*Museo Imperiale d'Arti*," deserves to be placed by the side of that of the war minister. It records 350 paintings; 242 rare and precious manuscripts, many of them oriental; 50 statues; 80 busts; 102 articles of bronze, armour, &c. as the spoil which "the Protector of the Arts" had collected in the north during his campaign.

Whilst the Dutch, French and German papers, combine in giving accounts of the uninterrupted success of the French in Germany, private letters from Holland speak of their having experienced a reverse of fortune at Lintz, where they report a battle to have taken place about the 3d, in which the French were defeated, and forced to fall back to the Inn. These letters are of the 15th, and state, that all German mails had been stopped by order of Buonaparte. A rumour was in circulation, that the French had been defeated near Lintz, about the 3d inst. and had lost 12,000 men, 6 generals killed and 1 marshal; that the Austrians had retaken all their cannon, and regained their former positions, &c.

A private letter from the French headquarters of the 6th announces, that on that day an Austrian officer of the staff had arrived with a messenger bearing a letter written by the emperor Francis to the emperor N.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 25th.
 "Yesterday arrived a king's schooner 42 days from Portsmouth, England, with patches for the admiral. By her we procured three London papers, (21st, 22d, 23d May; the Courier.) The war of the French had reached Vienna, and entered that city as appears, without resistance. This event, however, does not seem to be considered as putting an end to Austrian war. Their armies are yet unbroken—and the French may have yet much to do. Another potent enemy, (Russia) is said to have issued a declaration against emperor of Austria; which, if true, may probably extinguish the last spark of rebellion to Buonapartean tyranny in this part of Europe."
 "As to American affairs, I fear our sanguine hopes of complete reconciliation are disappointed. How Mr. Erskine can account for his conduct to either country we know not. But I cannot help thinking he has done inconceivable injury to us, and I certainly cannot find, in any of Canning's previous speeches, or official letters to Mr. Pinkney, any thing to justify a nation, that a complete repeal (or annulment) of the orders in council was ever contrived by the present ministry."

approve, it may already

Annapolis:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1809.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
EDWARD LLOYD, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that a certain Thomas Burk, who has lately been sentenced by the Judges of Washington County Court to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of Catharine Maria Bawner, an infant, under the age of twelve years, made his escape from Washington county gaol on the evening of the fourth of July, instant: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the Executive, in the execution of the laws, to endeavour to bring all malefactors to justice, I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward to any person or persons who shall apprehend and bring to justice the said Thomas Burk.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Proclamation be published twice in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Maryland Herald at Hagerstown, Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown, and in the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, dated the 10th July.
"Our public news here is more important than usual. A dispatch vessel has just arrived, which states that the British ministry have favoured the proceedings of Mr. Erskine; an occurrence which will naturally lead the minds of England and America into greater certainty, and remove to some distance at all the period of a final adjustment."

NEW-YORK, JULY 21.

The editors of the New-York Gazette have received by the brig Nancy, from Bristol, a file of London papers to the 30th of May, from which they make the following interesting extracts:
We learn by the passengers in the Nancy, that Mr. Jackson, whose appointment is mentioned below, was to sail in a frigate for America, about the first of June. It is probable he has already arrived in Hampton-roads.

LONDON, MAY 29.

It appears from the Gazette of Saturday night, that Mr. Erskine is recalled from America. Mr. Jackson is appointed minister to the United States, and will set out upon a mission without delay.

The Gazette also contains an account of the occupation of the Danish Island of Anst, in the Baltic, by a British force.

We understand that the marquis Wellesley's despatch to Spain is merely complimentary. He is to remain only two months with the army; and his brother, the hon. Henry Wellesley is, we hear, to succeed Mr. Freere as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

It is reported that the emperor Alexander refused to see the envoy sent to him by the king of Sweden, (new king of Sweden,) and had ordered the renewal of hostilities.

The Court of the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809.

Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS his majesty was pleased by his orders of Council of the 26th of April last, to declare certain ports and places of the kingdom of Holland, to be subject to the restriction incident to a strict & rigorous blockade, continued from his majesty's former order of the 11th November, 1807: And whereas since that time, a certain provisional agreement entered into by his majesty's extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in America, with the government of the United States, whereby it is understood that his majesty's orders in council of the 7th of May, and of 11th November, 1807, shall be withdrawn, so far as it respects the United States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as is authorised by his majesty's instructions, or such as his majesty approve, it may already have happened, and may happen, that persons, being citizens

of the said United States, may be led, by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said Orders of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the Order of the 16th of April last; his majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniences that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the several orders shall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. That after the 9th day of June next, no vessel of the United States, which shall have cleared out between the 19th of April last and the 20th of July ensuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any permitted port, and shall, during her voyage, have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, shall not be molested or interrupted by the commanders of any of his majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said 9th day of June next no vessel of the said United States, which shall have cleared out or be destined to any of the ports of Holland, from any other port or place not subject to restrictions of the said order of the 26th of April last, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage, by the commanders of his majesty's ships or privateers; provided such vessel shall have so cleared out previous to actual notice of this order at such place of clearance, or in default of proof of actual notice previous to the like periods of time after the date of this order, as are fixed for the constructive notice of his majesty's order of the 11th of Nov. 1807, by the orders of the 25th Nov. 1807, and the 18th of May, 1808, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall be informed of this order on her voyage, and warned by any of his majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And his majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several orders of the 7th of Jan. and 11th of Nov. 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade from any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June and 11th day of July next: Provided always, that nothing that is contained in the present order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes, that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid orders of the 7th of Jan. and the 11th of Nov. 1807, as altered by the said order of the 26th of April last.

Provided also, that nothing in this order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of his majesty's ships of war.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the court of vice admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

The Gazette contains two other proclamations, one allowing the importation into Newfoundland of bread, flour, Indian corn, live stock, &c. from the territories of the United States, for which licenses are to be granted; the other for continuing the prohibition of the exportation of gunpowder, saltpetre and ammunition, and any sort of arms, for six months from the 6th of June.

Proclamation of Buonaparte at Vienna.

"Soldiers!
"A month ago the enemy passed the Inn, On the same day, and at the same hour we have entered Vienna.

"Their nation, their general insurrection, their bulwarks, which have been raised by the power of the princes of the house of Lorraine, have not been able to withstand your presence. The princes of that house have abandoned their capital, not as warriors of honour, but as egotists who are perjured by their self reproaches. Flying from Vienna, their

adied to the inhabitants has been fire and murder. Like Medea, they have destroyed their own children.

"The people of Vienna shall be the object of your regard. I take the inhabitants of this town under my particular protection; but any disturbance or irregularities I shall exemplarily punish.

"Soldiers, behave well to the people of the country; let us take no pride in our success; let us only regard them as a proof of Divine justice, which punishes ingratitude and the want of faith.

"NAPOLEON."

Capture of the Ton'on Fleet.

Capt. Dashiels, of the sloop Henry, in 8 days from Bermuda, arrived at New-York, informs that he sailed from Martinique on 27th of June, and on that day, advices were received there, of the capture of the Toulon fleet, by lord Collingwood, consisting of five sail of the line, 6 or 7 frigates and 30 transports, having on board the French garrison of Barcelona. Capt. D. further states, that a vessel had arrived at Martinique, having spoken an American ship from Gibraltar, and was informed by the American captain, that lord Collingwood had arrived at Gibraltar previous to his sailing, with the whole French fleet, his prizes.

The above account is confirmed by a letter from St. Croix, of the 2d July, received by the Richard.

In the schooner Citizen, arrived at Georgetown, from Carthage, came passenger Mr. Henry Ingersoll, late a prisoner at that place, and one of the followers of Miranda. Mr. Ingersoll's liberation was obtained from the Supreme Junta of Spain, through the intercession of his friends.

Temporary pecuniary aid had been afforded to the American prisoners whom he left at Carthage by some benevolent gentlemen in Kingston, Jamaica. [Fed. Gaz.]

M. De Dashkoff, charge des affaires and consul-general of the Emperor of Russia to the United States, we understand has been recognized as such by the President of the U. S. and has received his exequatur as consul-general. [Nat. Int.]

The king of Sweden has been formally deposed. The Prince Regent acts for the present.

Annapolis, 25th July, 1809.

RICHARD H. HARWOOD respectfully informs the holders of stock in the Farmers Bank of Maryland on the western shore, that he does not mean to be a candidate for the station of director in said bank at the ensuing election.

Died, in Prince-George's county, on Wednesday last, Allen B. Duckett, Esq. one of the Judges of the District Court of Columbia.

TO BE LEASED,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT elegant situation opposite to the city of Annapolis, generally known by BEAMAN'S FORT—It contains about 350 acres of land, well adapted for farming—the houses and improvements in good repair—Three Negro MEN to be leased with the farm—It has the advantage of Severn ferry, plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl, in their different seasons, and convenient to the best market for the seller in the state. I will give a lease for three or five years to a good farmer. Any person inclinable to rent it may know the terms by applying to FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS, Esq. in Annapolis, or to the subscriber.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, June 28, 1809.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1809.

REV. Benedict Burgess, George Bomford, Francis Beveridge, Joseph Brown, The Baker at Mr. Gray's. The Clerk of Anne-Arundel county, George Carlton, Frances Chew, Philip Clayton. Thos. Duckett, Jacob Doshinger, William Dads, Joseph Evans. Richard Frisby, Margaret Fox, Rebecca Frost. Henry Gassaway, Frederick & Samuel Green. Mrs. Hesselius, Benjamin Hodges, Edward Harris, William Hall. Mrs. Johnson, Thomas Joice. Susanna Lane. Robt. McGill, Andrew McDonald. Richard Ridgely, Hannah Richardson, Sarah Richard. Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, Jacob Sle-maker, (3). Richard Tucker, Nicholas Thomas. Robert Welch, William Wells, Annapolis.

Rebecca Anson, Rev. G. B. Bitouzey, (2) Stephen Beard, Richard Birkhead. Benjamin Car. Charles G. Dorley, (3) Howard Duvall, Samuel W. Davis. O. S. Harwood, David Hutchison, John Hunt, (2) Henry A. Johnson, (2) William Ridgely, Edward Randall, John Stevenson. John Tracey. Susanna Watts. Anne-Arundel county.

J. GREEN, P. M.
None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponere directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the instant, at three o'clock, P. M.—

Cash—
PART of a tract or parcel of land called Hill's Purchase, lying on Patuxent River, near Pig Point, containing sixty acres, more or less. The above taken as property of William and Edward Cowley, the suit of John Plummer, for the use of Charles D. Hodges.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 18, 1809.

In CHANCERY, July 14, 1809.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH BREWER, trustee for the sale of real estate of BARTHOLOMEW LYNCH, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the ninth day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks before the 10th day of August next.

The report states, that 100 acres of land sold for 500 dollars.

True copy,
Tcl. 2 NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, ALEXANDER LAING, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Alexander Laing has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the State of Maryland, and the said Alexander Laing at the time of presenting his petition aforesaid having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Alexander Laing, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week until the third Monday of September next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the court-house in the city of Annapolis in the forenoon of the said third Monday of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Alexander Laing's then and there taking the oath by the said act provided for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
2 NICH: HARWOOD, Clk.
A. A. county court.
May 4, 1809.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, orphans court, December 6, 1808.

ON application, by petition, of DAVID HANLON, surviving executor of the last will and testament of ISAAC HARRIS, 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 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ISAAC HARRIS, 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 sixth day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this sixth day of December, 1808.

DAVID HANLON, surviving Ex'r.

TO THE VOTERS

Of Anne-Arundel County, and the 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,
30 SOLOMON GROVES.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

From the Providence Gazette.

RMING nymph, with step so airy,
by so swiftly trip the dew?
ther Goddess, Sylph or Fairy,
it not yet my ravished view.

he flowers, that rise to meet thee,
thuring lustre from thine eye;
he grateful groves, that greet thee,
hoing soft the West wind's sigh.

ow ev'ry hill grows brighter,
e how mellow's every shade;
each leaf's step is lighter,
e, the rose forgets to fade.

r, then, fair unknown, and whither
oft thou hasten to depart?
my wishes woo thee hither,
nd, oh tell me—*who thou art?*

n one, inquiring stranger,
Whom no wish or pray'r detains;
ough the cots and fields a ranger,
ountains side, or corn clad-plains.

en, by the found of tabor,
the rustic's care beguile;
the brow of honest labour
a bestow'd my richest smile.

am the city's smoke-roll'd vapours
far away I bend my flight;
night revels, glaring tapers,
e'er behold my footsteps light.

ousands spread their wealth before me,
Bribing my eternal stay;
ousands more with prayers adore me—
Wealth and prayers are thrown away.

hat, deprived of me, is treasure?
What Golconda's glittering wealth?
anger, know that not a pleasure
Lives without me—I AM HEALTH.

NANCY COOPER.

A SONG FROM THE ORIGINAL IRISH.
ow majestic thy neck and enchantingly fair!
How softly resplendent the hue
f thy long golden locks that enamour the air,
And the hearts of fond gazers subdue!
/herever thou art, blooming branch of delight!
All beauty beside disappears—
ike pearls set on coral, thy teeth are so white,
And thy look like a May morning cheers.
nevolence sits on thy brow—'tis her throne;
Thy bosom is Pity's poor shrine;
thousand fond youths in despondency groan,
That have gaz'd on thy features divine,
et why should I fear benedictions to pour,
(Notwithstanding my fate it should be,
o increase that unfortunate number one more)
O, sweet NANCY COOPER! on thee.

FARMERS BANK of MARYLAND,

27th JUNE, 1809.
IN compliance with the Charter of the
Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a
Supplement thereto establishing a Branch
thereof at Frederick-town,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To the Stockholders in said Bank on the
Western Shore, that an election will be held
at *Willigman's Tavern*, in the city of Anna-
polis, on MONDAY, the seventh day of Au-
gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock,
A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose
of choosing from amongst the stockholders six-
teen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and
nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frede-
rick-town.

By order,
JONA: PINKNEY, Cash'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD,
on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, at the
late dwelling of *Joseph Lambeth*, deceased,
near *Lyon's Creek Bridge*,

ALL the property belonging to the said
deceased, consisting of a crop of To-
bacco, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Household Fur-
niture and Plantation Utensils. The terms
of sale are, the purchaser to give bond, with
security, for all sums over ten dollars, under
that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to
commence at eleven o'clock.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

July 4, 1809.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD,
on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, at *Ben-
jamin Wells's*, in the Swamp,
THE personal estate of *John Gary*, de-
ceased, consisting of Horses and House-
hold Furniture, and a parcel of valuable
BOOKS. The terms of sale are, six months
credit for all sums above ten dollars, under
that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to
commence at three o'clock. P. M.

LEONARD GARY, Adm'r.

July 4, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 27, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the
provisions made by law, for the re-
imbursement of the *Exchanged Six per Cent.
Stock*, created by the second section of the
act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the
act, entitled, An act making provision for the
redemption of the whole of the public debt
of the United States," passed on the 11th
day of February, 1807, it has been deter-
mined by lot that the certificates of said stock,
designated by the permanent numbers contain-
ed in the annexed Schedule, should be re-
imbursed on the first day of October next;

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the
Certificates of *Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock*,
created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the
permanent numbers contained in the annexed
Schedule, that the principal of the same, will,
on surrender of the certificates, be paid on
the first day of October, 1809, to the respec-
tive stockholders, or their legal representatives,
or attorneys duly constituted, either at the
Treasury or at the Loan-Office where the
stock thus to be reimbursed may then stand
credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the informa-
tion of the parties concerned, that no trans-
fers of the certificates of *Exchange Stock*
bearing the permanent numbers, contained in
the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the
Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans,
will be allowed after the first day of Septem-
ber next. And the interest on all the certi-
ficates contained in the said Schedule will cease
and determine on the day preceding the day
hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

8	16,153	29,130	40,099	40,360
10	16,160	29,131	40,100	40,373
5,002	16,164	29,133	40,109	40,386
5,003	16,167	29,142	40,121	40,391
5,004	16,191	29,150	40,122	40,406
5,008	16,197	29,161	40,127	40,410
5,009	16,207	29,162	40,129	40,416
5,025	16,212	29,164	40,130	40,419
5,026	16,224	29,172	40,138	40,421
5,028	16,226	29,188	40,140	40,422
5,029	16,230	29,193	40,151	40,423
5,038	16,236	29,199	40,154	40,424
5,044	16,237	29,201	40,158	40,427
10,006	16,247	29,202	40,161	40,430
10,019	16,256	29,207	40,162	40,431
10,020	16,257	29,211	40,168	40,436
10,024	16,261	29,218	40,186	40,438
10,039	16,267	29,222	40,195	40,442
15,007	16,268	29,233	40,200	40,453
15,013	16,286	29,236	40,204	40,456
15,015	16,287	29,238	40,205	40,457
15,020	16,288	29,241	40,208	40,467
15,021	16,294	29,245	40,230	40,493
15,023	16,002	29,001	40,237	40,494
15,024	16,007	29,003	40,242	40,495
15,031	16,009	29,012	40,246	40,504
15,032	16,011	29,015	40,259	40,506
16,007	16,012	29,019	40,264	50,004
16,016	27,002	39,020	40,270	53,007
16,017	27,004	39,021	40,278	53,010
16,018	29,002	39,022	40,283	53,014
16,021	29,005	39,031	40,291	53,017
16,024	29,006	39,032	40,292	53,023
16,034	29,011	39,033	40,293	53,044
16,050	29,016	39,039	40,297	53,045
16,051	29,026	39,040	40,299	53,050
16,059	29,053	39,043	40,301	53,052
16,065	29,057	39,047	40,307	53,054
16,069	29,061	39,056	40,308	54,003
16,070	29,062	39,059	40,315	54,007
16,074	29,063	39,061	40,318	54,015
16,078	29,066	40,006	40,319	55,015
16,087	29,070	40,008	40,320	55,017
16,090	29,071	40,017	40,323	55,021
16,094	29,074	40,020	40,326	55,032
16,104	29,076	40,029	40,329	55,035
16,109	29,079	40,034	40,332	55,038
16,112	29,081	40,039	40,333	55,039
16,115	29,082	40,046	40,335	55,040
16,121	29,085	40,048	40,341	55,042
16,122	29,094	40,053	40,342	55,045
16,123	29,097	40,054	40,349	55,050
16,124	29,101	40,063	40,351	55,054
16,126	29,102	40,071	40,352	55,057
16,129	29,119	40,072	40,356	55,062
16,145	29,123	40,077	40,359	55,068
16,146	29,126	40,082		

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday, the ninth
instant, from the subscriber's farm, on
the north side of Severn, a negro man named
GRIG, but generally calls himself GRIG
SMUTHERS, about twenty-eight years of
age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very
black, has rather a folky look, and kind of
lisp in his speech; he took with him two
shirts, two pair of trousers of olnabrig, a
long coat of bottle green cloth, one short
coat of red and white crossbarred gingham,
and he may perhaps have other cloaths with
him. Whoever takes up and secures the said
fellow in any gaol in this state, shall have a
reward of twenty dollars, if out of the state
fifty dollars, and if brought home or lodged
in the Annapolis gaol, all reasonable charges
paid by JAMES MARKUBIN.

Annapolis, July 11, 1809.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 28, 1809.

WHEREAS, in conformity with the
provisions made by law, for the re-
imbursement of the *Exchange Six per Cent.
Stock*, created by the second section of the
act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the
act, entitled, An act making provisions for
the redemption of the whole of the public
debt of the United States," passed on the
11th day of February, 1807, it has been deter-
mined by lot that the Certificates of said
stock designated by the permanent numbers
contained in the annexed Schedule, should be
reimbursed on the first day of January next;

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is therefore given to the proprietors of the
Certificates of *Exchanged Six per Cent. Stock*,
created by the act aforesaid, and bearing the
permanent numbers contained in the annexed
Schedule, that the principal of the same, will,
on surrender of the certificates, be paid on
the first day of January, 1810, to the respec-
tive stockholders, or their legal repre-
sentatives, or attorneys duly constituted, either
at the Treasury or at the Loan Office where
the stock thus to be reimbursed may then
stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the informa-
tion of the parties concerned, that no trans-
fers of the Certificates of *Exchanged Stock*
bearing the permanent numbers contained in
the annexed Schedule, from the Books of the
Treasury, or of any Commissioner of Loans,
will be allowed after the first day of Decem-
ber next. And the interest on all the certi-
ficates contained in the said Schedule will cease
and determine on the day preceding the day
hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

5	16,131	29,134	40,131	40,394
7	16,139	29,137	40,139	40,408
5,017	16,154	29,148	40,141	40,413
5,018	16,158	29,151	40,142	40,418
5,021	16,168	29,154	40,148	40,428
5,022	16,171	29,166	40,165	40,432
5,023	16,175	29,167	40,166	40,437
5,032	16,177	29,169	40,170	40,449
5,039	16,183	29,175	40,176	40,452
5,045	16,184	29,178	40,181	40,454
5,046	16,186	29,179	40,185	40,455
5,056	16,200	29,187	40,188	40,463
5,061	16,201	29,197	40,193	40,469
5,064	16,218	29,203	40,194	40,471
10,001	16,219	29,209	40,197	40,476
10,007	16,222	29,212	40,201	40,481
10,009	16,238	29,213	40,202	40,484
10,014	16,242	29,219	40,207	40,487
10,023	16,246	29,225	40,220	40,488
10,033	16,249	29,228	40,221	40,498
10,036	16,255	29,232	40,235	40,500
15,004	16,258	29,234	40,241	40,501
15,008	16,270	29,239	40,252	40,502
15,009	16,275	29,243	40,256	40,507
15,012	16,276	29,005	40,260	40,508
15,019	16,285	29,006	40,262	40,509
15,026	16,290	29,041	40,271	40,510
15,029	16,292	29,044	40,273	40,511
15,037	16,293	29,045	40,275	50,008
16,010	26,001	39,053	40,279	51,002
16,011	26,013	40,001	40,286	53,015
16,012	27,003	40,005	40,289	53,024
16,020	29,008	40,011	40,302	53,031
16,023	29,009	40,021	40,309	53,033
16,026	29,012	40,023	40,310	53,049
16,052	29,013	40,027	40,331	53,053
16,055	29,019	40,032	40,337	54,004
16,056	29,042	40,036	40,340	54,009
16,060	29,084	40,040	40,344	54,012
16,061	29,095	40,043	40,348	55,010
16,063	29,099	40,049	40,355	55,026
16,064	29,104	40,073	40,364	55,029
16,076	29,111	40,098	40,365	55,044
16,077	29,112	40,107	40,367	55,046
16,088	29,113	40,113	40,378	55,055
16,091	29,116	40,120	40,383	55,056
16,107	29,117	40,128	40,384	55,065
16,130	29,127			

THE CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

GIVES NOTICE,

THAT the sixty-two copies of the *Land-
holder's Assistant and Land-Office
Guide*, published by *John Kilty*, Esquire, that
were directed by the Legislature, at Novem-
ber Session, 1808, to be purchased for the
use of the County, Orphans and Levy Courts,
in this state, are ready, and will be delivered
by him at the Executive Chamber to the or-
ders of the respective clerk of the counties.
Annapolis, June 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my Cre-
ditors, that I intend to apply to the
Judges of Anne-Arundel county, 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 assembly,
passed at November session, eighteen hundred
and five, entitled, An act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several
supplements thereto.

JOHN TAYMAN.
June 19, 1809.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, June 26, 1809.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act
to alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh
Articles of the Constitution and Form of
Government, be published twice in each
week, for the space of three months, in
the American and Federal Gazette, at Bal-
timore, the Maryland Gazette, at Bal-
timore, the Maryland Republican, at Mary-
land Republican, at Annapolis, the National
Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Griener's
paper at Hagar's-town, and in Mr. Bar-
gis's paper at Frederick-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

To alter the thirty-second and thirty-seventh Ar-
ticles of the Constitution and Form of Govern-
ment.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assem-
bly of Maryland, That hereafter, upon
the death, resignation or removal out of the
state, of the governor, it shall not be nec-
essary to call a meeting of the legislature to fill
the vacancy occasioned thereby, but the gov-
ernor named of the council for the time being, shall
qualify and act as governor until the next
meeting of the general assembly, at which
meeting a governor shall be chosen in the
manner heretofore appointed and directed.

And be it enacted, That hereafter no go-
vernor shall be capable of holding any other
office of profit during the time for which he
shall be elected.

And be it enacted, That so much of the
thirty-second and thirty-seventh articles of the
constitution and form of government as is re-
pugnant to, or inconsistent with, the pro-
visions of this act, be and the same are hereby
abrogated and abolished.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be
confirmed by the general assembly, after the
next election of delegates, in the first session
after such new election, as the constitution and
form of government directs, that in such case
this act, and the alteration and amendments
of the constitution and form of government
therein contained, shall be taken and con-
sidered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a
part of the said constitution and form of go-
vernment, any thing therein contained to the
contrary notwithstanding.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

I HEREBY certify, That *Caleb Dorsey*,
of John, of Anne-Arundel county, on the
third day of July, 1809, brought before me
the subscriber, a justice of the peace for
said county, as a trespassing stray, A DALL
BAY HORSE, with a star on his forehead,
with a large blaze upon his nose, shod all
round, about fourteen hands and a half high,
and about eleven or twelve years of age,
branded C. C. Given under my hand on the
day aforesaid.

WALTER BROOKS.

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

CALEB DORSEY, of Jones.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, &c.

I HEREBY certify, that *Ely Davis*, of
said county, brought before me as a
trespassing upon his enclosures, A BAL-
GELDING, three years old, between thin
teen and fourteen hands high, a star on his
forehead, tail and mane cropt, and shod all
round; paces, &c. Given under the