

[LXVth YEAR.]

Penitentiary Law of Maryland.

An ACT concerning Crimes and Punishments.

(Concluded from our last.)

XXII. AND BE IT ENACTED, That if any such offender, sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary, shall escape, he or she shall, on conviction thereof, suffer such additional confinement and hard labour, agreeable to the directions of this act, and shall also suffer such corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb, as the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county shall adjudge and direct.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That if any keeper, deputy, assistant, or other person, shall wilfully and corruptly aid and assist in the escape of any offender confined in the penitentiary, every such keeper, deputy, assistant, or other person, upon being duly convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for a term of time not more than fifteen years.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, That in order to prevent the introduction of contagious disorders, every person who shall be ordered to hard labour in the penitentiary, shall be separately washed and cleaned, and shall continue in such separate lodging until, in the opinion of the inspectors, he or she is fit to be received among the other prisoners, and the cloaths in which such person shall be clothed, shall either be burnt, or, at the discretion of two of the said inspectors, be buried, baked, fumigated, or carefully laid by, until the expiration of the time for which such offender shall be sentenced to hard labour, to be then returned to him or her.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the walls of the cells and apartments in the penitentiary shall be whitewashed with lime and water at least twice in every year, and the floors of the said cells and apartments shall be washed once every week, or oftener, if the said inspectors shall so direct, by one or more of the said prisoners in rotation, who, at the discretion of the said keeper, shall have an extra allowance of diet for so doing; and the said prisoners shall be allowed to walk and air themselves for such stated time as their health may require, and the keeper shall permit; and if proper employment can be found, such prisoners may be permitted, with the approbation of one of the inspectors, to work in the yard, provided such airing and working in the yard be in the presence, or within the view, of the keeper, or his deputies or assistants.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, That one or more of the apartments in the penitentiary shall be fitted up as an infirmary, and in case any such offender, being sick, shall, upon examination of a physician, be found to require it, he or she shall be removed to the infirmary, and his or her name shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and when such physician shall report to the said keeper that such offender is in a proper condition to quit the infirmary, and return to his or her employment, such report shall be entered by the said keeper in the book kept for that purpose, and the keeper shall order him or her back to his or her former labour, so far as the same may be consistent with his or her state of health.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the governor and council for the time being of this state shall, and they are hereby required, to appoint a suitable person to be keeper of the said penitentiary, who shall, however, be removed whenever occasion may require, in which case another shall from time to time be appointed in like manner, who shall receive such compensation for his services, and in lieu of all fees and gratuities by reason or under colour of the said office, as the legislature from time to time shall direct, to be paid in quarterly payments, to be drawn from the treasury of the western shore, and also five per centum on the sales of all articles manufactured by the said criminals; and such keeper shall have power to appoint a suitable number of deputies and assistants, who shall also receive such allowances as the legislature shall think just, which allowances shall be paid quarterly in like manner; and before any such keeper shall exercise any part of the said office, he shall give bond to the state, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum of two thousand dollars, upon condition, that he, his deputies and assistants, shall well and faithfully perform the trust and duties in them reposed; which said bond, being executed before, and certified by, the governor and council, under the great seal of the state, shall be legal evidence in all courts of law in any suit against such keeper, or his deputies and assistants.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the governor and council for the time being of this state shall, sometime in the month of December, annually, appoint twelve inspectors of the said penitentiary-house aforesaid, and if any person so appointed, and having accepted said appointment, shall refuse to serve in the said office, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, and applied towards defraying the annual expenses of said institution; the said inspectors, seven of whom shall be a quorum, shall meet once in every three months, in an apartment to be provided for that purpose in the said penitentiary, and may be especially convened by the keeper, when occasion shall require, and they shall, at their first meeting, and at each quarterly meeting thereafter, appoint two of their number to be acting inspectors, and it shall be the duty of the acting inspectors to attend the said penitentiary at least once in each week, and shall examine into and inspect the management of the said penitentiary, and the conduct of the keeper and his deputies, and shall do and perform the several matters and things directed by them to be done and performed.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the board of inspectors, at their quarterly or other meetings, shall make such other and further orders and regulations for the purpose of promoting the objects of the institution, as they may deem proper, so that the same be not inconsistent with any law of this state, and such orders and regulations shall be hung up in at least three of the most conspicuous places in the said penitentiary; and if the said keeper, or any of his deputies or assistants, shall obstruct or resist the said inspectors, or any of them, in the exercise of the powers and duties vested in them by law, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, at the suit of the state, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and applied to the benefit of the penitentiary, and moreover be liable to be removed from office; and the governor of this state for the time being shall always be considered as one inspector, in addition to the number herein directed, whenever he shall think proper to meet and act as such; and the said board of inspectors shall annually, at their first meeting, and whenever thereafter a vacancy shall happen, appoint a physician to attend the sick in the said penitentiary, who shall render his account quarterly to the said inspectors at their quarterly meetings, who shall decide thereon, and the said inspectors may allow the said physician a reasonable compensation for his services.

XI. And be it enacted, That the keeper of the penitentiary shall have power to punish all such prisoners guilty of assaults within the penitentiary, when no

dangerous wound or bruise is given, profane cursing and swearing, or indecent behaviour, idleness, or negligence in work, or wilful mismanagement of it, or of disobedience to the orders or regulations which the board of inspectors are herein authorised to make, by confining such offenders in the solitary cells of the penitentiary, and by keeping them on bread and water only for any term not exceeding ten days; and if any prisoner shall be guilty of any offence within the said penitentiary, which the said keeper is not authorised to punish, or for which he shall think the said punishment is not sufficient, by reason of the enormity of the offence, he shall report the same to a board of the inspectors, who, if upon proper inquiry shall think fit, may order such offences to be punished by moderate whipping, or by repeated whippings, not exceeding thirteen lashes each, or by close confinement in the said solitary cells, with bread and water only for sustenance, for any time not exceeding thirty days, or by all the said punishments.

XLI. And be it enacted, That if the keeper, or any other person, shall introduce into, or barter, give away or sell, within the said penitentiary, any spirituous or fermented liquors, except only such as the said keeper shall make use of in his own family, or such as may be required for any prisoner in a state of ill health, and for such purpose prescribed by an attending physician, and delivered into the hands of such physician, or other person appointed to receive them, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, one moiety to be paid to the person warranting, and the other to the inspectors, for the benefit of the institution, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in and for Baltimore county.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the keeper of the penitentiary shall, from time to time, with the approbation of any seven of the inspectors, provide a sufficient quantity of stock and materials, working tools and implements, for such offenders, and the said inspectors, or any seven of them, shall make report thereof to the governor and council, specifying in such report the quantity and nature of the materials, tools or implements wanted, with the amount and costs of the same, which shall be paid in the manner hereafter to be provided for by law, for which materials and implements, when received, the said keeper shall be accountable; and the said keeper shall, with the approbation of any seven of the said inspectors, have power to make contracts with any person whatever for the cloathing, diet and other necessaries, for the maintenance and support of such convicts, and for the implements and materials of any kind of manufacture, trade or labour, in which such convicts shall be employed, and for the sale of such goods, wares and merchandise, as shall be there wrought and manufactured.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That every inspector and keeper of the said penitentiary, before he acts as such, shall take an oath, or affirmation, as the case may be, that he will not receive, either directly or indirectly, at any time during his acting as such, any profits arising on any agency or contract for the supply or victualling the said penitentiary, and the certificate of the said oath, so as aforesaid to be taken, shall be deposited with the clerk of the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county, and to be by him recorded; and any inspector or keeper knowingly swearing or affirming falsely in the premises, and being thereof convicted in due course of law, shall suffer as in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XLIV. And be it enacted, That the said keeper shall cause all accounts concerning the maintenance of such convicts and prisoners to be entered regularly in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and shall also keep separate accounts of the stock and materials so wrought, manufactured, sold and disposed of, and the monies for which the same shall be sold, and when sold, and to whom, in books to be provided for that purpose, all which books and accounts shall be at all times open for the examination of the said inspectors, and shall be regularly laid before them, at their quarterly or other meetings, for their approbation and allowance.

XLV. And be it enacted, That if any of the said inspectors, at their quarterly or other meetings, shall suspect any fraudulent or improper charges, or any omission in any of the said keeper's accounts, they may examine, upon oath or affirmation, the said keeper, or any of his deputies, servants, or any person of whom any necessaries, stock, materials or other things, have been purchased for the use of the said penitentiary, or any person to whom any stock or materials wrought or manufactured therein, or other things belonging to the same, have been sold, or any of the offenders confined in such penitentiary, or any other person or persons, concerning any of the articles contained in any such account, or any omission thereof; and in case any fraud shall appear in such account, the particulars thereof shall be reported by the said inspectors to the governor of this state.

XLVI. And be it enacted, That the court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for Baltimore county shall, at each and every term, charge the grand jury attending to inquire into the conduct and management of the keeper, deputy and assistants, of the said penitentiary, and to make presentments of all offences and omissions of the said keeper, deputy and assistants, in and relating to the said penitentiary; and the said court shall, at the terms aforesaid, direct a number, not exceeding six of the said grand jurors, to visit and examine the said penitentiary.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the executive of this state, annually, during the first week of the session, to lay before the general assembly of this state a statement of the expenses, profits, loss, progress and concerns, of the said penitentiary; and if the said keeper shall be guilty of any fraud or misconduct, the governor and council shall immediately remove him from office, and cause suits to be brought on his bond for the recovery of any damage or loss that may be sustained, and another keeper shall be immediately appointed in his place, under the directions herein before mentioned.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, That no person whatever, except the keeper, his deputies, servants or assistants, the inspectors, officers and ministers of justice, members of the general assembly, ministers of the Gospel, grand jurors, or persons producing a written license, signed by one of the said inspectors, shall be permitted to enter within the walls where such offenders shall be confined; and the doors of all the lodging rooms and cells in the said penitentiary shall be locked, and all the light therein extinguished, at the hour of nine, and one or more watchmen, if thought necessary by the keeper, shall patrol the said penitentiary at least twice in every hour, from that time until the return of the time of labour in the morning of the next day.

XLIX. And be it enacted, That so soon as the said penitentiary-house shall be completed, or so far finished as to receive and securely to hold criminals who may be condemned to labour therein, according to the provisions of this act, the commissioners heretofore appointed to superintend the erection of the said building shall immediately report the same to the governor and council of this state; and if, upon viewing the said building, or upon good information, shall be satisfied that the said house is in sufficient readiness to carry the said peni-

ISLAND, 700 ACRES, L.E. of land is situated Bay, about fifty and 25 miles from north of Great Chesapeake; about one third principally Oak and considerable quantity of it is very productive of Tobacco, Hemp, and Stock of every kind to great advantage, in great abundance, a comfortable house, other necessary buildings, and is in a state of improvement, which will be to the satisfaction of J. P. THOMAS, Street, Baltimore.

Notice. property at the sales and fourth of May of part of the performance, Esquire, deceased, bonds for the payment will be due on the 4th requested to make the wife suits will be hereafter, without delay. HARRIS, Jun. 1810.

Notice. having frequently here all those indebted to Anne-Arundel county forward and make pay little or no attention more, for the last all those in any manner deceased to make wife steps will certainly payment, without other indulgence cannot

M. S. TILLARD, Esq. of T. T. indebted to me for del. are also requested to balances, by paying fair market price. W. S. T. 1, 1810. 3

S. T. Y. EVENING, Market-house and the Ticket in the Baltimore, No. 15, 858, with four and a note of 150 dollars, at ninety days, New 1810, folded therein; Baltimore Bank. Wholesale at Mr. Willingham's Fifty Dollars, and no Feb. 11, 1810.

Immediately, hood of Rhode river, all qualified to teach the grammatically; also in all its branches, and who can come well his sobriety, industry and character, will meet ment. Printers of this paper with further particu 3

and Groceries. returns his sincere thanks in general, and his friends share of their favour which the line of his business, that he has just received, a further supply AND GROCERIES, his former stock, make his for the present and of which he will sell low short credit to purchase all those indebted to him open account, to come fame, by paying cash, market price, or leave tobacco reasonable limited price, or other good and sufficient on or before the 6th day He solicits a particular effort, as all delinquents may be commended to April JOSEPH EVANS.

NAPOLIS: PRINTED BY & SAMUEL GREEN. Dollars per Annum.

mentary institution into operation, they shall immediately appoint a keeper and twelve inspectors of the said penitentiary, the inspectors to continue in office until the next annual appointment shall take place; and the said keeper and inspectors shall proceed immediately to appoint proper assistants, procure materials, and prepare all things for the reception and management of criminals, according to the directions of this act; and the governor shall thereupon issue his proclamation, and cause the same to be published in such of the public newspapers as he may think proper, declaring the said penitentiary-house ready for the reception of criminals who may be condemned to work and labour therein, and in thirty days from the date of the said proclamation, this act, and every part thereof, shall commence and be in full force and effect, until such time it shall be and is hereby suspended.

And be it enacted, That all male criminals, who, before the commencement of this act, shall have been condemned to serve and labour on the public roads of Baltimore county, or in making, repairing or cleaning the streets or basin of Baltimore town, and whose time of service and labour is unexpired, shall, at the court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery for Baltimore county, next immediately after issuing the said proclamation, be brought into the said court by the superintendent of the criminals, and may openly pray the court to commute the judgment severally pronounced against them to a confinement in the said penitentiary, according to the directions in this act contained, during the residue of the time for which such convict shall have been condemned to serve and labour, and upon such prayer being entered on record, the said court shall pronounce such commutation, and the same shall be recorded, and the prisoner shall then be sent to the penitentiary, and there detained for the residue of the time for which they were respectively condemned.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall hereafter be convicted of any crime committed before the passing of this act, he or she shall be sentenced to undergo such pains and punishment as by the laws now in force are prescribed and directed, unless such convict shall openly pray the court, before whom such offender shall be tried, that sentence may be pronounced agreeably to the provisions of this act for the offence, in which case the said court shall comply with the said prayer, and pass such sentence on such convict as they would have passed had the said offence been committed subsequent to the passing of this act.

An ACT authorizing appropriations for the Penitentiary of this State.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council shall be and they are hereby authorized, from time to time, to draw orders on the treasurer of the western shore for the amount of any stock of raw materials, provisions, working tools and implements, to be used for the purpose of employing the criminals confined in the penitentiary of this state, not exceeding two thousand dollars for one year ending the commencement of the operation of the act entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, and also for the amount of any physician's account, who may be called in to attend on the offenders confined therein, which the keeper and inspectors thereof shall report to the said governor and council to be necessary and proper, provided the governor and council shall deem such report or account to be reasonable and full; which orders the said treasurer is hereby required to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

2. And be it enacted, That the keeper of the penitentiary-house of this state shall receive, as a salary for his services, the sum of five hundred dollars annually, to be paid by the treasurer of the western shore in quarterly payments out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

3. And be it enacted, That each assistant-keeper of the said penitentiary-house, not exceeding five in number, shall receive as a salary for his services the sum of two hundred dollars annually, to be paid in quarterly payments out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

4. And be it enacted, That this act, and every part thereof, be and the same is hereby suspended until the commencement of an act passed at this present session, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, when the same shall commence and be in full force and operation, and shall continue for one year next thereafter, & until the end of the next session of assembly.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.

THE count Andreotti, it is announced, will very soon arrive in this capital, in quality of ambassador from his majesty the emperor of the French near his majesty the emperor of Austria.

The French troops which occupy Steyer, St. Pölten, Wels, and Linz, are so crowded, that it is found impossible to furnish even the superior officers with separate lodgings. The regency distributes victuals to the soldiers, so that they have only occasion to require from the inhabitants on whom they are billeted, salt and vegetables.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, (Switz.) DEC. 4.

It is generally reported, that the late king of Sweden will shortly arrive in Switzerland with his family, and that he will fix his residence in the fine country of Gress, near to Month, which a French merchant has lately purchased from the city of Berne.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 8.

Confiscations are at this time raising by draught amongst the inhabitants of our city, who have heretofore been exempted.

The Jews will be formed into battalions upon the same footing as in Holland. Until the present time, the individuals of this religion have here paid a certain sum of money, as a commutation for actual service. Their exemption has now ceased.

The passage of couriers through this city has been very frequent for some days past.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

UNIFIED STATES.

Extract from the summary of M. FORTANNE'S speech to the Legislative Body, (of which he is President,) December 12.

"In speaking of Spain and Portugal, the present mentioned an idea of great importance:—If these two States do not know how to preserve their possessions beyond the seas, the Independence of the American colonies presents itself as a natural and desirable result. Thus England lost her power in the United States of America; and France, who so well founded her independence, will support her work—unless the United States get to be misled as to make a common cause with G. Britain."

DEC. 14.

Monday last the prince and princess of Neuchâtel and Wagram, had the honour of entertaining at their chateau at Grosbois, their majesties the emperor and empress, the king of Wurtemberg, the king and queen of Westphalia, and the king and queen of Naples. The prince Kourakin and admiral Feitchikow, and a part of the court, were also invited.

IMPERIAL DIVORCE! CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 16th, 1809.

It was moved to proceed immediately to vote by ballot for the adoption of the project.

The balloting was commenced. It resulted in favour of the project, agreeably to the number of votes demanded by the 36th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th of August, 1802. Its adoption was consequently announced by the prince arch-chancellor, who declared it to have become a permanent constitution, of the following tenor:—

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, of Saturday, Dec. 8, 1809.

The Conservative Senate assembled to the number prescribed by the 90th article of the act of the constitution, of 13th December, 1799.

Having seen the act drawn up by the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, of which the following is the tenor:—

The year 1809, and 15th day of the month of December, at 11 o'clock in the evening, we, Juno King, Napoleon, prince arch-chancellor of the empire, duke of Parma, exercising the duties which are attributed to us by title 2, art. 14, of the statute of the imperial family, and in virtue of orders addressed to us by his majesty the emperor and king, in a sealed letter of that day's date, of which the following is the tenor:—

"His Majesty the Emperor and King defend us in the following words:—

"My cousin, the prince arch-chancellor, I have forward to you a letter dated this day, in order you to repair to my chamber, in order to make known the resolution that I and the empress, my dear wife, have taken. I rejoice that the kings, queens and princesses, my brothers and sisters, my brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, my step-daughter, and step-son, become my son by adoption, as well as my mother, are present, at what I have to make known to you.

"The policy of the monarchy, the interest and wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions, will that I leave to my children, inheritors of my love for

my people, the throne on which Providence has seated me. For several years I have lost all hopes of having children by my marriage with my well beloved wife, the empress Josephine; it is this which has led me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to hearken to nothing but the welfare of the state, and to a dissolution of our marriage.

"Arrived at the age of 40 years, I hope to live long enough to raise up in my spirit and character, the children which it may please Providence to give me. God knows how much this resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice which is above my courage, when it is demonstrated to be useful to the welfare of France.

"It is necessary to add, that far from having ever given me any cause of complaint, on the contrary, I think it incumbent to praise the attachment and affection of my well beloved wife; she has embellished fifteen years of my life; the remembrance of it will ever be engraved in my heart. She was crowned with my hands; I wish her to retain the rank and title of empress, but above all, that she will never doubt my sentiments; and that she holds me always her best and dearest friend."

His majesty the emperor and king having finished his discourse, the empress queen spoke in the following words:

"With the permission of our august and dear husband, it is my duty to declare, that having lost all hopes of having children to satisfy the wants of the policy and interest of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotedness which has ever been given on earth. I hold all his munificence, I was crowned by his hands, and from the height of the throne I have received nothing but testimonials of the affection and love of the French people.

"I must acknowledge these sentiments, in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage, which is henceforth an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprives her of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man so evidently raised up by Providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution, and to re-establish the altar, the throne and the social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no way change the sentiments of my heart. The emperor will always have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, commanded by policy and to great interests, has rent asunder his heart; but we mutually glory in the sacrifice we make to the good of the country."

"Upon which their imperial and royal majesties having demanded of us the act of their respective declarations, even as of the mutual consent which they contain, and that their majesties give the effect of their will to the dissolution of their marriage, as also of the power which their majesties have conferred upon us, to pursue throughout whatever may be needful, and to whom it may have appertained, yielding to the orders and requisitions of their majesties, we have given the said act, and prepared in consequence, the present process-verbal to serve and make valid even as of right; to which process-verbal their majesties have affixed their signatures, which after having been signed by the kings, queens, princesses and prince, present, was signed by us and counterigned by the secretary of state of the royal family, written with his own hand.

Done at the palace of the Thuilleries, the day, hour and year as above.

NAPOLEON.

JOSEPHINE.

Madam Lewis, Jerome Napoleon, Joachim Napoleon, Eugene Napoleon, Julia, Hortensia, Catherine, Paulina, Caroline.

Cambaceres, Prince arch-chancellor.

Count Regnault, of St. John of Angely.

Having seen the project of the senatus consultum in the form prescribed by the 67th art. of the act of the constitution of the 4th of August, 1802.

After having heard the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special commission appointed in the sitting of this day, upon the motives of the said project.

Its adoption having been resolved upon by the number of voices prescribed by the 50th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th of Aug. 1802, decrees:

Art. 1. The marriage contracted between the emperor Napoleon and the empress Josephine is dissolved.

Art. 2. The empress Josephine will preserve the title and rank of a crowned empress-queen.

Art. 3. Her dower is fixed at the annual income of two millions of francs, to be paid out of the state treasury.

Art. 4. All the provisions which shall have been made by the emperor in favour of the empress Josephine out of the funds of the civil list, shall be obligatory on his successors.

Art. 5. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by message to his imperial and royal majesty.

The president and secretaries.

(Signed) Cambaceres, prince arch-chancellor of the empire, president.

(Signed) Semonville, Bourouville, Secretaries.

Seen and sealed, The chancellor of state, (Signed) COUNT LAPLACE.

MADRID, NOV. 26.

The number of prisoners taken at Ocaña is more considerable than we at first imagined. They are bringing in every day more columns of them. Yesterday 16,200, arrived here tomorrow between ten and 12,000—They entered through the gate of Antoch, and for several days the walk of the Prado, where they are crowded carefully by the inhabitants of Madrid, whom curiosity attracts in great numbers.

NOV. 27.

To-morrow the 50 pieces of cannon, and 40,000 muskets, and the baggage taken from the enemy will arrive here. There were also great many carriages full of ladies who accompanied that they thought they could go from Seville to Madrid without being molested. Our officers were satisfied with lightening their troops a little, and sending them back to tell the junta the result of the battle.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Within the last month, so great has been the number of vessels from Hamburg, and other parts of the Continent, which have entered the Thames, as to surpass any thing of the sort in the recollection of the oldest seaman. No custom-house officers or pilots could be found sufficient; the Pool was quite full. A reduction in prices of many commodities has already taken place; a year, which three months since cost 10s, was offered last week for 5s. Five boards of a size will last a large fir timber will keep up its price and intercourse is had with Russia.

The vicinity of Croydon, in Surrey, has been alarmed, for this fortnight past, by a human wretch, who clothes out at night in a black mask, a dark coloured cloak and muffled boots with long laces. He is a tall, thin, made man. His practice is to attack all the women whom he meets. Having let the object pass, he turns round and takes her by the shoulders, he shakes and pinches her in a violent manner. He concludes the brutal assault, by pulling her clothes over her head, and tearing her person with a cury comb. Sometimes his spurs are applied to the cruel and inhuman purpose. Should he perceive any person coming to the assistance of his victim, he makes off and leaps over railings or walls, although six feet high, with the greatest ease. By his strength and agility he has hitherto evaded his pursuers.—Upwards of fifty persons have been most cruelly treated by this monster; amongst whom Mrs. Wildgoose, the wife of a respectable gentleman at Croydon; she now lies desperately ill from the treatment she lately received, on her return from a visit to her mother and the sister of the Haie and Housley, at Wadding, whom he mistook for a woman owing to the darkness of the night, and whom he caught hold of, and finding his mistaking, threw the poor man into a deep ditch.

The inhabitants of Croydon are taking every means to discover the monster's retreat; numerous parties were out last night in search of him. The terror is so great among the females of the vicinity of Croydon, that a woman is to be seen out of doors after dusk.

DEC. 10.

A letter from Flushing, dated Dec. 10, says: "I have to acquaint you that the whole of the troops in the Isle of Walcheren embarked on board the transports on Sunday last, except the rear guard; and on the following day, the dock heads, together with the whole of the basin, were blown up and destroyed. There were 2500 lbs. of powder, which completely upset the works to the foundation. The same day the dockyard and houses were set fire to and totally destroyed, after which the arsenal was set on fire.

Dutch papers up to the 15th inst. have received in town. They put us in possession of the result of the battle of Ocaña; but furnish few details of the engagement. The French state the loss of the Spaniards at 8000 left dead on the field of battle, and twenty thousand made prisoners. The action took place on the 10th inst. The French were commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in person, who had under him the marshal duke of Dalmatia.

La Mancha is not the only quarter in which success had attended the arms of the emperor. A corps under gen. Bonnet has defeated gen. Marquisito, with considerable loss, and recaptured St. Andero.

The emperor Francis has returned to his capital, and the Archduke Charles was expected to arrive in a few days.

The Dutch papers contain a long account of the fête given to Buonaparte by the city of Paris, at the Hotel de Ville, on the 10th inst. Besides their imperial majesties of France, there were present at this entertainment fewer than nine crowned heads of Napoleon's creation.

As soon as the intelligence of the defeat of Ocaña reached Seville, the Marquis de Romana, with a detachment of from 8 to 10,000 men, left that city to proceed to La Carolina, to reinforce general Arceaga. Several officers have been executed at Seville for treason.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, FEB. 24.

LETTERS from St. Peterburg of Nov. 18, state as the general opinion there, that the appointment of John Quincy Adams, as ambassador to the Russian court, is attended with happy consequences to the American trade, and that he will every mark of respect by the court, which is justly due to him, and the repulsive of of

NEW-YORK, FEB.

Surrender of Guadaloupe to the British. Just after our paper was published yesterday, our boat came up from the following particulars of the Island of Guadaloupe, furnished by Capt. and Telford, passengers in the St. Barnol mews, who at Guadaloupe when the place was taken. They informed that "on the 28th of Jan. the British troops, under the command of general Beckwith, completed their landing on the south side of the island, near the disembarkation of the troops, without an eruption from the volcano, which was fine and a clear day. On the 31st of Feb. at five o'clock, the British attacked the volcano, about six miles from the town, and continued till 11 o'clock, when the volcano ceased till 1. The battle commenced, and continued till 8, when the British were hoisted on all the French ships for capitulation. On one day, admiral Cochrane landed several French officers went into the town. He remained there till the 1st of March, and then proceeded to immediately informed his officers of the capture of the island. The whole island had capitulated at 8 o'clock that morning, was that the English lost 1000 men, killed and wounded. The French lost 3000 strong, and it was found that the British had great companies of grenadiers furnished by storm, at the point of the island. The fighting was of a kind. The French had 1000 artillery. The English a myriad of 8000 men, besides the

The English intended to take Saba and St. Martins, which tended to garrison.

On the 18 of Jan. it was reported, that a French army was marching to Va encia, at several towns on their way.

NASSAU, (N. P.)

We learn by an arrival of a large French privateer (sloop) and 180 men, has captured of vessels along the coast among the rest a large brig bound to Cadiz, with her crew and cargo in specie, besides a board; a schooner belonging has been taken on her passage with a cargo of goods value \$50,000. All the Spaniards were put on shore, and the captured as prisoners.

CHEALESTON,

We learn by a gentleman Orleans on the 24 inst. that the failed, intelligence was Spanish consul at that place. Provinces in South America serious insurrection existed Mexico and Quito. The divided into three parties: the French party, and the government of Ferr. The native party was composed of Spaniards in their provinces the advantages of the country the most powerful; the 7th parties, were about Much blood had already been shed, and the animosity of the parties was excessive it was more would flow. It was on however, that the country in nothing short of the country.

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American Intelligence.

BOSTON, FEB. 24.

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NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

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Just after our paper was going to press yesterday, our boat came up from the Narrows of the Island of Guadeloupe to the British forces, furnished by captain Fowler and Triford, passengers in the brig Astrea, from St. Barts. The place was surrendered to Guadeloupe when the place surrendered. They informed that "on the 26th, 27th and 28th of Jan. the British troops under the command of general Beckwith and admiral Cochrane, completed their landing on the north side of the island, near Basseterre. The disembarkation of the troops was effected without an eruption from the French. The weather was fine and no accident happened. On the third of Feb. at five in the morning, the British attacked the French at Matouba, about six miles from Basseterre. The battle continued till 11 o'clock, when the firing ceased till 1. The battle was then recommenced, and continued till dark. The next morning at daylight the battle was renewed, and continued till 8, when the white flag was hoisted on all the French posts, a signal for capitulation. At one o'clock the next day, admiral Cochrane landed, and with several French officers went into the French camp. He remained there till the 6th in the morning, and then proceeded to Basseterre, and immediately informed his officers, in the presence of captains Felford and Fowler, that the whole island had capitulated to the English, at 8 o'clock that morning. The report was, that the English lost was about 500 killed and wounded. The French were about 3000 strong, and it was supposed that their loss must have been great, as only three of 5 companies of grenadiers survived. Every post was taken by storm, at the point of the bayonet. The fighting was of the most desperate kind. The French had 103 pieces of brass artillery. The English army consisted of from seven to 8000 men, besides seamen and marines.

The English intended to go to St. Eustatia, Saba and St. Martins, which places they intended to garrison.

MARCH 1.

On the 1st of Jan. it was reported at Gibraltar, that a French army of 35,000 were on their march to Valencia, and had taken several towns on their way.

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We learn by an arrival from Cuba, that a large French privateer schooner of 10 guns and 180 men, has captured a great number of vessels along the coast of that island, among the rest a large brig from La Vera Cruz bound to Cadiz, with between 2 and 300,000 dollars in specie, besides a valuable cargo on board; a schooner belonging to trade here, has been taken on her passage from this port with a cargo of goods valued at about 160,000 dollars. All the Spaniards found on board were put on shore, and the Englishmen were detained as prisoners.

GREENWICH, FEB. 21.

We learn by a gentleman who left New Orleans on the 20th inst. that two days before he sailed, intelligence was received by the Spanish consul at that place from the Spanish Provinces in South America, stating that a serious insurrection existed in the provinces of Mexico and Quito. That the people were divided into three parties, viz: the natives, the French party, and the party attached to the government of Ferdinand the VIIth. The native party was composed of all the creole Spaniards in those provinces, together with the aborigines of the country, and was by far the most powerful; the French and Ferdinand the 7th parties, were about equally balanced. Much blood had already been spilt, and as the animosity of the parties against each other was excessive it was expected that much more would flow. It was the general opinion however, that the commotion would eventually in nothing short of the independence of the country.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 3.

ST. DOMINGO.

A letter is in town from Philadelphia, which mentions, on the authority of a French gentleman, who arrived from Aux Cayes, that Christophe has been killed in an action with Pétion's forces, and that the latter has gained possession of Cape Francois. [We give no credit to this account.]

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1810.

FROM LISBON.

BY the Fame from Lisbon the editors of the Federal Republican have received Lisbon papers to the 8th Jan. and a London paper of 19th Dec.—30,000 French conscripts had passed into Spain. Joseph Buonaparte had marched for the northern frontier with 18,000 men. A patriot army of 72,000 men were on their march to relieve Gerona, in which quarter the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Spaniards. The French had advanced to Ciudad Rodrigo. In addition to the taxes on the rich, the French had appropriated the church plate to pay the army. French cavalry and artillery had recently arrived in England, and were marching to join the British army in Portugal. Flour at Lisbon 9 dollars—dull. [Fed. Rep.]

A letter from Lisbon of the 8th Jan. to a gentleman in Baltimore, mentions that the price of wine was advancing, owing to the great scarceness of their last vintage, and it was expected wine would be very high.

The Dec. forms had done considerable damage along the English coast, particularly at Yarmouth. A frigate arrived in England, with a million of dollars, from Vera Cruz. Sir R. G. Keates is appointed governor of Malta. London Corn Exchange, Dec. 19—Fine flour 90 and 95 per sack; wheat fine 98 and 104, superfine, 105 and 110.

The United States ship John Adams, arrived off Falmouth, Eng. the 2d of January, and landed at that place an American gentleman with dispatches for our minister at London; the ship immediately proceeded on her voyage for Holland. [Aurora.]

In the year 1809, there arrived at the Havana, 49 vessels of war, 437 Spanish merchantmen, 612 foreign merchantmen—total 1128. Sailed, 48 vessels of war, 508 Spanish merchantmen; 513 foreign merchantmen—total 1069. The number of foreign-merchant vessels which arrived in 1809, is 516 more than in 1808, sailed 487 more. The produce of sugar is 103,469 boxes more than in 1808, of coffee 182,676 arrobas.

LAW SUITS.

The list of causes set down for trial in Allegany county, (Penn.) at the next term of the court of common pleas, amounts to upwards of 540; and we are informed, that in addition to these, there are not less than 600 state trials; in all 1140 trials, at one term, in one county. [West. Telegraphic.]

A simple mean of promoting the growth of Young Fruit Trees.

[By the Rev. Mr. Germanhaufen.] "SPREAD flax straw, or the refuse of flax after it has been combed, on the soil contiguous to the trunks of the trees, as far as the roots extend; by this process their fibres as well as their fertility will be remarkably increased."

This wealthy clergyman communicates an instance of the effect which was produced by the experiments. "I had, says he, an oil plum tree, which being in a languishing state, in a grass field, I treated it as above directed; the same season it produced new bark, and for years afterwards produced larger and better tasted fruit. The young shoots also, which formerly grew up round the stem, were prevented from sprouting forth, because the refuse of the flax excluded the access of the air to the trunk, and imparted additional nutriment to the roots."

From the London Monthly Magazine, for Oct. 1809.

M. BOTTA, a member of the legislative body, already known by his Flora Medicea di Corsica, has just completed, in Italian, the History of the American War. This work which will form about six Octavo volumes, distinguished for perspicuity, fidelity and impartiality. It likewise possesses the merit of being written in the purest style, and forcibly reminding the lovers of the Italian language of the beauties of the writers who flourished in the age of Leo X.

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DIED, in this city, on Saturday night last, Mr. EDWARD HOLLAND.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

MR. BRIDLEY, from the committee appointed to consider on the propriety of employing the torpedo, or submarine explosion, for the defence of the ports and harbours of the U. S. made a report that the committee were unanimously of opinion, that a sum ought to be appropriated for the purpose of making experiments in relation thereto; and in pursuance of this opinion, a bill was reported by the committee "making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned." The bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

By the returns made to the adjutant-general's office it appears that the number of the militia of this commonwealth, is at present forty thousand four hundred and seventy-two. [Kentucky pop.]

David R. Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the house at present occupied by Mr. Richard Watts, in Church-street, where he has commenced the Practice of Law. He assures them that whatever business they may think proper to place in his hands shall be diligently attended to.

Monday, March 5, 1810. 1 r f.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate of ELISHA HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted, to make payment to GERARD R. HOPKINS, Adm'r. Feb. 28, 1810. 10/16/10 3*

Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto. 10/16/10 JOHN HUNTT. 8w.*

By the order of the Orphans

Court of Charles County. THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of AMUEL HANSON, of WALTER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, in the county aforesaid, this 20th day of February, 1810. THOMAS ROGERSON. 3w.*

In Chancery,

February 27, 1810. ORDERED, That the report of Richard O. H. Harwood, trustee for the real estate of Alexander Frazier and James A. Frazier, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of April, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for three successive weeks, before the thirtieth day of March next. The report states the whole amount of sales to be 12,356 dolls 27 cents. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810. ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Washington, and of Nathaniel and Margaret Washington, made and reported by John Ralph, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 7th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted during three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of April next, or that such other order be made as may appear proper. The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 25 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 57 1/2 cts. per acre. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

To Seine-haulers and others

THIS is to give notice to all persons either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespasing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted. 2 H. M. OGLE. Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction.

THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Margaret's Wellminster Parish, Anne-Arundel county. One of these Glebes, called the Lower Glebe, contains about 144 acres of land, divided into two tenements, on each of which is a small comfortable dwelling-house, with some other improvements. The sale of this Glebe will take place on the premises on the 11th Monday in April next. And on the next day, the other Glebe, called the Upper Glebe, will be also offered for sale to the highest bidder. This Glebe contains about 200 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a comfortable framed dwelling-house and some other improvements.

The sale of each place will commence at 11 o'clock on the respective days of sale, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Maryland.

JAMES P. SOPER, JOHN MACKUBIN and JAMES MACKUBIN. Feb. 19, 1810. 1s

Samuel Davis,

HAS the honour of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has commenced business as a HAIR DRESSER. He will be happy to wait on them at their houses, or attend them at his shop, in Church-street, a few doors below Mr. SWETZER'S. Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1810. 3X

In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, are directed to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, before the 15th day of April next. 3X N. BREWER, Rec.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto. VACHEL ROBINSON. Feb. 17, 1810. 3 8w.

For Sale,

AT HILL'S DELIGHT. ONE new Screw Tobacco Press, James Gillingham's make, complete, One double handle geared Mill, Cologne stones, two feet nine inches, nearly new, Six Jacks and Jennets, young and of good size. Also, a Nursery of Fruit Trees, of a good size, consisting of about two hundred prime Apple Trees, mostly grafted and pruned, and of choice fruit. There are also fifteen Walnuts, Apricot and Duke Cherry Trees. For particulars inquire of Mr. RICHARD PLUMMER, on the premises, or J. LEONARD in Baltimore. Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810 2

Notice.

I HAVE in my possession a Dark Bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, his ears cropped and tail bobbed; he was found trespassing within my fields, and I am since informed, made his escape from a mulatto boy by the name of Randall, who was committed to the goal of this county. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM STEUART. Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 22, 1810

Notice.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing creek, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, in any manner trespassing on the same. 20 JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Nov. 26.
... taken at ...
... we at first imagined ...
... every day entire ...
... 6,200, arrived here ...
... 3000—we expect ...
... they ...
... and five ...
... where they are ...
... inhabitants of ...
... in great numbers ...
... 27.
... pieces of cannon ...
... the baggage taken ...
... here. There were ...
... full of ladies who ...
... success of the ...
... could go from ...
... ing mole ...
... lightning their ...
... them back to tell ...
... the battle.

DEC. 4.
... to great ...
... from Hamburg ...
... continent, which ...
... to surpass any ...
... of the ...
... officers of ...
... the Pool was ...
... of many ...
... ce; a spar, which ...
... was offered ...
... of wine will ...
... keep up its price ...
... Russia.

Croydon, in Surrey, ...
... a fortnight ...
... falls out at night ...
... coloured cloak and ...
... urs. He is a tall ...
... ce is to attack all ...
... ts. Having let the ...
... ound and seizes her ...
... kes and pinches her ...
... concludes the brutal ...
... clothes over her ...
... on with a ...
... are applied to the ...
... purpose. Should ...
... ing to the ...
... ff and leaps over ...
... though six feet high, ...
... his strength and ...
... d his pursuers.—Up ...
... been most ...
... mter; amongst ...
... the wife of a ...
... on; she now lies ...
... treatment the ...
... from a visit to her ...
... Have and ...
... e mistook for a ...
... of the night, and ...
... and finding his ...
... into a deep ditch.

of Croydon are taking ...
... the ...
... ere out last night; in ...
... is so great among ...
... nity of Croydon, ...
... seen out of doors ...

EC. 19.
... thing, dated Dec. 15, ...
... you that the whole ...
... of Walcheren ...
... on Sunday last, ...
... and on the following ...
... together with the ...
... blow up and ...
... lbs. of powder, ...
... the works to the ...
... by the dockyard ...
... to and totally ...
... enal was set on fire.

to the 15th inst. have ...
... They put us in ...
... battle of Ocaña; but ...
... of the engagement. ...
... of the Spaniards at ...
... field of battle, and ...
... prisoners. The ...
... inst. The French ...
... Joseph Buonaparte ...
... in the marshal duke of ...

ot the only quarter in ...
... ed the arms of the ...
... Bonnet has ...
... considerable loss, and ...
... Francis has returned ...
... Archduke Charles was ...
... a few days ...
... contain a long ...
... to Buonaparte by the ...
... Hotel de Ville, on the ...
... imperial majesties of ...
... at this entertainment ...
... crowned heads of ...

intelligence of the ...
... Seville, the Marquis ...
... detachment of from ...
... that city to proceed ...
... force general ...
... been executed at ...

American Intelligence.

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ANNAPOLIS :

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Notice.
THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.
10/16/10 JOHN HUNTT.
Anne-Arundel county, } 8w*
March 1, 1810. }

By the order of the Orphans
Court of Charles County.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL HANSON, of WALTER, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, in the county aforesaid, this 20th day of February, 1810.
10/16/10 THOMAS ROGERSON.
March 3, 1810. 3w*

In Chancery,
February 27, 1810.
ORDERED, That the report of Richard O. Harwood, trustee for the real estate of Alexander Frazier and James A. Frazier, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 30th day of April, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for three successive weeks, before the thirtieth day of March next.
The report states the whole amount of sales to be 12,356 dolls. 27 cents.
True copy.
Telf. / NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

In Chancery,
March 6, 1810.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Washington, and of Nathaniel and Margaret Washington, made and reported by John Ralph, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 7th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted during three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of April next, or that such other order be made as may appear proper.
The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 25 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 37½ cts. per acre.
True copy.
Telf. / NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

To Seine-haulers and others

THIS is to give notice to all persons either sein-hauling or otherwise trawling upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted.
2 H. M. OGLE.
Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction

THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Margaret's Westminster Parish, Anne-Arundel county. One of these Glebes, called the Lower Glebe, contains about 144 acres of land, divided into two tenements, on each of which is a small comfortable dwelling-house, with some other improvements. The sale of this Glebe will take place on the premises on the first Monday in April next. And on the next day, the other Glebe, called the Upper Glebe, will be also offered for sale to the highest bidder. This Glebe contains about 200 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a comfortable framed dwelling-house and some other improvements.
The sale of each place will commence at 11 o'clock on the respective days of sale, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Maryland.
The sale of each place will commence at 11 o'clock on the respective days of sale, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Maryland.

JAMES P. SOPER,
JOHN MACKUBIN and
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Feb. 19, 1810. 1s

Samuel Davis,
HAS the honour of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has commenced business as a HAIR DRESSER. He will be happy to wait on them at their houses, or attend them at his shop, in Church-street, a few doors below Mr. SWETZER'S.
Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1810. 3X

In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, are directed to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, before the first day of April next.
3X N. BREWER, Reg.

Notice.
DOCTOR SHAAFF'W constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.
Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 3

Notice.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto.
VACHEL ROBINSON.
Feb. 17, 1810. 3 8w.

For Sale,
AT HILL'S DELIGHT,
ONE new Screw Tobacco Press, James Gillingham's make, complete,
One double handle geared Mill, Cologne stones, two feet nine inches, nearly new,
Six Jacks and Jennets, young and of good size
Also, a Nursery of Fruit Trees, of a good size, consisting of about two hundred prime Apple Trees, mostly grafted and pruned, and of choice fruit. There are also fifteen Walnut, Apricot and Duke Cherry Trees.
For particulars inquire of Mr. RICHARD PLUMMER, on the premises, or J. LEONARD in Baltimore.
Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810 2

Notice.
I HAVE in my possession a Dark Bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, his ears cropped and tail bobbed; he was found trespassing within my fields, and I am since informed, made his escape from a mulatto boy by the name of Randall, who was committed to the goal of this county. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
WILLIAM STEUART.
Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 22, 1810

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

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SORROW.

WHILE yet a child, in playful mood,
I gather'd pebbles in a wood,
Before my eyes a phantom stood,

ELEGY

ON A QUID OF TOBACCO.

IT lays before me on the cloth-graz'd grass,
Beside my path, an old Tobacco Quid;
And shall I by the mute adviser pass?

ANECDOTE

Of the late Dutches of Northumberland.
MR. GRAY, the elegant author of The
Elegy in a Country Church Yard, being in
London, before his promotion to modern history

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT unless the respective balances due
from you to the corporation of the city
of Annapolis be paid on or before the first
day of April next, suits will indiscriminately
be brought to recover the same.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, clk.
February 2, 1810.

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act
more effectually to secure the collection of
the public revenues, and the Resolution re-
lative to the debtors of the state, be pub-
lished twice in each week, for the space of
five weeks, in the American and Federal
Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Ga-
zette and Maryland Republican, at Anna-
polis, the National Intelligencer, the East-
town Star, Mr. Grieve's paper at Hagar's-
town, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Fre-
derick-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An ACT more effectually to secure the col-
lection of the public revenues.

WHEREAS it appears from the state-
ments of the treasurers of the re-
spective shires, that very considerable sums
of money are due to this state, under the fe-
deral denominations of debts therein specified,
and some of said debts appear to have been
long since due, and in a very hazardous situ-
ation, and it being at all times not only the
duty of the legislature to secure and protect
the public revenue, but also to adopt such
measures as may tend more effectually to col-
lect the outstanding debts due to the state,

and to bring the same as speedily, and as far
as possible, into the treasury; therefore,
Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of
Maryland, That the treasurers of the well-
ern and Eastern shires respectively, be and
they are hereby authorized and required, to
order and direct suit or suits to be brought
immediately against such debtor or debtors
for debts due to this state, as they may deem
necessary, right and proper, having a refer-
ence to the validity thereof, and also to pre-
secute, and to continue to final issue and de-
termination, all such suit or suits already bro't
and still depending for debts due to the state,

as they may think reasonable and proper.
And be it enacted, That if any clerk, sher-
iff or collector, of any county of this state,
shall hereafter refuse or neglect to pay unto
the treasurer of the shire to whom the same
ought to be paid, any monies of the said state
in the hands of the said clerk, sheriff or col-
lector, at the time limited by law for the
payment thereof, and to render and settle his
accounts with the said treasurer, it shall be,
and it is hereby expressly declared to be, the
duty of the said treasurers, within three months
next ensuing, to order and direct suit or suits to
be instituted and commenced on the said
clerk's, sheriff's and collector's bond respec-
tively, for the recovery of all monies so due
and owing.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of
the western or eastern shire respectively, upon
the ordering any such suit or suits, may
appoint any person or persons to such suit or suits, to
be brought, prosecuted or contin-
ued as aforesaid; provided, that all monies
to be recovered in said suits, shall be paid to
the treasurer of the western or eastern shire,
and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any
county court, upon whose bond judgment
shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution
shall be issued, shall not pay the monies due
thereon to the respective treasurer for two
successive terms to which said execution shall
be returnable, such default shall be, and the
same is hereby declared to be, misbehaviour
in office within the meaning of the constitu-
tion, and shall be prosecuted as such; and it
shall be the duty of the respective county
courts to give the same in charge to the grand
jury of their counties respectively.

And be it enacted, That a statement of the
proceedings of the said treasurers respectively,
in pursuance of this act, be annually laid be-
fore the legislature.

RESOLVED, That the governor and
council be and they are hereby author-
ized and empowered, in all cases of debts due
to this state, where judgments have been ob-
tained and the defendants are subject to ex-
ecution, upon application being made to them,
and being fully satisfied that the said debt,
for which an indulgence is prayed for, is well
and sufficiently secured, and upon such appli-
cant paying all the interest due thereon, to
stay any further proceedings against such
debtor until the meeting of the next general
assembly; provided that any judgment, upon
which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid,
shall continue and remain in full force, and
execution may be issued thereon at any time
after the expiration of such stay.

Notice to State Debtors.

THE treasurer of the western shire, state
of Maryland, requests all debtors to
the state to discharge their respective balances,
which are payable into the treasury of the
western shire, on or before the twentieth day
of March, one thousand eight hundred and
ten; immediately thereafter all lawful means
will be taken to enforce payment, and all pe-
nalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and
collectors, on the western shire, will be exact-
ed. This notice, it is hoped, will be attended
to, it will save the debtors, a considerable ex-
pense, and the officer the disagreeable task of
enforcing the collection. Process will certain-
ly be ordered, without respect to persons, on
the twenty-first day of March next, against
every delinquent.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.
Treasury-office, Annapolis, Jan. 15, 1810.

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said
county court, by petition, in writing,
of Joseph Hopkins, of said county, praying
the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, on the terms men-
tioned in the said act, a schedule of his prop-
erty, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as
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 Joseph
Hopkins has resided the two preceding years
prior to the passage of the said act within
the state of Maryland, and the said Joseph
Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition
as aforesaid, having produced to the said court
the assent, in writing, of so many of his cre-
ditors as have due to them the amount of
two thirds of the debts due by him at the
time of filing his said petition; it is there-
upon adjudged and ordered by the said court,
that the said Joseph Hopkins, by causing a
copy of this order to be inserted in the Mar-
yland Gazette once a week for three suc-
cessive months before the third Monday of
April next, give notice to his creditors to ap-
pear before the said county court, to be held
at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in
the forenoon of the said third Monday of
April next, for the purpose of recommending
a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph
Hopkins then and there taking the oath by
the said act prescribed for delivering up his
property.

Signed by order,
NICHOLAS HARWOOD,
Clerk Anne-Arundel county.
December 25, 1809. 3m.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810.

ORDERED, that the reports of Trueman
Tyler, trustee for the sale of the real
estate of Samuel Hepburn, deceased, be rat-
ified and confirmed, unless cause to the con-
trary be shewn on or before the second day
of April next; provided a copy of this order
be inserted three weeks in the National Intel-
ligencer and Maryland Gazette, before the
twentieth day of March next. The reports
state the amount of sales to be 3,439 dollars
93 cents.

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

True copy. 2
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810.

ORDERED, that the report of Trueman
Tyler, trustee for the sale of the real
estate of John Brown, deceased, be ratified
and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary
be shewn on or before the second day of Ap-
ril next; provided a copy of this order be
inserted in the National Intelligencer and
Maryland Gazette, three weeks before the
twentieth day of March next. The report
states that 440 acres of land in Prince-
George's county, sold for the sum of 8000
dollars.

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

True copy. 2
NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained let-
ters testamentary on the estate of DA-
NIEL ATWELL, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, deceased. All persons who have claims
against said estate are requested to bring them
in, legally authenticated, and produce them
to Mr. JACOB FRANKLIN, junior, who I
have fully authorized to settle the business of
the administration of said estate, and all those
in any manner indebted to the estate to make
immediate payment to the said Franklin.

MARY ATWELL, Executrix.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term
of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on
the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, near Gambrill's tavern, on the second
day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if it fair,
not, the first fair day thereafter.

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES,
consisting of men, women and children.
The terms of sale will be Ready Cash.
MATTHIAS HAMMOND.
Feb. 12, 1810. 3

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term
of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in
Anne-Arundel county, about five miles
from Ellicott's Lower Mills, on the 9th day
of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair
day thereafter,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES,
consisting of men, women and children.
The terms will be made known on the day of
sale.
3 DENTON HAMMOND.
Feb. 12, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a
person who is well qualified to teach the
English language, grammatically; also
writing and arithmetic in all its branches.
Any one, so qualified, and who can come well
recommended for his sobriety, industry and
unexceptionable moral character, will meet
with good encouragement.
By applying to the Printers of this paper
he will be acquainted with further particu-
lars.
Feb. 14, 1810. 4

SHARPE'S ISLAND,
CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,
FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is situated
in the Chesapeake Bay, about fifty
miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from
Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Chop-
tank river, in Talbot county; about one third
of the island is in wood, principally Oak and
Pine, among which is a considerable quantity
of Ship Timber. The soil is very productive
for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Bar-
ley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every
kind may be raised on it to great advantage.
Fish and Wild Fowl are in great abundance.
The improvements are, a comfortable house,
three large barns, and other necessary build-
ings. This valuable island is in a state of
profitable cultivation. For terms, which will
be made convenient, apply to
PHILIP THOMAS,
No. 27, Hanover-street, Baltimore.
January 29. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber having frequently heretofore
requested all those indebted to
Thomas Tillard, late of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, deceased, to come forward and make pay-
ment, to which notice little or no attention
has been paid; he once more, for the last
time, earnestly requests all those in any man-
ner indebted to the said deceased to make im-
mediate payment, otherwise steps will certain-
ly be taken to compel payment, without re-
spect to persons, as further indulgence cannot
possibly be given.

WILLIAM S. TILLARD,
Admr. of T. T.

N. B. All persons indebted to me for delin-
quencies at Queen-Anne, are also requested to
settle their respective balances, by paying
Cash, or Tobacco at a fair market price.
4 W. S. T.
Herring Bay, Feb. 1, 1810.

Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county,
being unable to pay his debts, hereby
notifies his intention of applying to Charles
county court, at the next term, for the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, and the supplements thereto.

JOHN MADDOX.
Charles county, Jan. 5, 1810. 8w.

Notice.

THE repeated injuries received from per-
sons trespassing on that part of my
plantation lying between the public road and
the river Patuxent, constrains me to forbid
such practices, as I am, in future, determined
to put the law in force against all persons acting
contrary to this notice without license
previously obtained.

WALTER CLAGETT.
Feb. 26, 1810. 2

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVIIth YEAR.]

Negroes for Sale

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term
of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on
the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, near Gambrill's tavern, on the
day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if it fair,
not, the first fair day thereafter.

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES,
consisting of men, women and children.
The terms of sale will be Ready
Cash.
MATTHIAS HAMMOND.
Feb. 12, 1810. 4

Negroes for Sale

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term
of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on
the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, near Gambrill's tavern, on the
day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if it fair,
not, the first fair day thereafter.

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES,
consisting of men, women and children.
The terms will be made known.

DENTON HAMMOND.
Feb. 12, 1810. 4

For Sale,

AT HILL'S DELIGHT,
A new Screw Tobacco
Gillingham's make, complete
One double handle geared
Two feet nine inches, new
Six Jacks and Jennets, young

Also, a Nursery of Fruit Trees,
consisting of about two
hundred Trees, mostly grafted
and in full bearing. There are also
choice fruit. There are also
Apricot and Duke Cherry
For particulars inquire of
HILL'S DELIGHT, on the premises, or
Baltimore.
Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810.

For Sale, by Public

THE GLEBE LANDS,
of the rect's Westminster Parish,
county. One of these Glebe
lands, contains about
two acres, divided into two tenements,
which is a small comfortable
dwelling, with some other improvements.
The Glebe will take place on the
first Monday in April next, at
ten o'clock, the other Glebe, con-
taining, will be also offered for
sale. This Glebe contains
two acres of land, more or less, of
comfortable framed dwelling,
with other improvements.
The sale of each place will
take place on the first Monday
of the month of April next, at
ten o'clock on the respective
days. The terms will be made
known on the day of sale.
The sale of each place will
take place on the first Monday
of the month of April next, at
ten o'clock on the respective
days. The terms will be made
known on the day of sale.

JAMES P.
JOHN M.
JAMES M.
Feb. 19, 1810.

By the order of the

Court of Charles
county, THIS is to give notice,
that the subscriber, of Charles county,
being unable to pay his debts, hereby
notifies his intention of applying to Charles
county court, at the next term, for the benefit
of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors, and the supplements thereto.

THOMAS
March 3, 1810.

Wanted Imm

IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a
person who is well qualified to teach the
English language, grammatically; also
writing and arithmetic in all its branches.
Any one, so qualified, and who can come well
recommended for his sobriety, industry and
unexceptionable moral character, will meet
with good encouragement.
By applying to the Pri
he will be acquainted with further particu-
lars.
Feb. 14, 1810.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1810.

[No. 3296.]

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near *Gambrell's* tavern, on the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if it fair, the first fair day thereafter, a NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms of sale will be Ready Cash. MATTHIAS HAMMOND. Feb. 12, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from *Ellicott's* Lower Mills, on the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, a NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. DENTON HAMMOND. Feb. 12, 1810.

For Sale,

AT HILL'S DELIGHT, A new Screw Tobacco Pipe, (James Gillingham's make,) complete, One double handle geared Mill, Cologne Press, two feet nine inches, nearly new, Six Jacks and Jennets, young and of good breed. Also, a Nursery of Fruit Trees, of a good kind, consisting of about two hundred prime Apple Trees, mostly grafted and pruned, and choice fruit. There are also fifteen Walnut, Apricot and Duke Cherry Trees. For particulars inquire of Mr. RICHARD SUMNER, on the premises, or J. LEONARD Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction, THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Margaret's Westminster Parish, Anne-Arundel county. One of these Glebes, called the *Lower Glebe*, contains about 144 acres of land, divided into two tenements, on each of which is a small comfortable dwelling-house, with some other improvements. The sale of this Glebe will take place on the premises on the first Monday in April next. And on the next day, the other Glebe, called the *Upper Glebe*, will be also offered for sale to the highest bidder. This Glebe contains about 200 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a comfortable framed dwelling-house and some other improvements. The sale of each place will commence at 11 o'clock on the respective days of sale, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the state of Maryland.

JAMES P. SOPER,
JOHN MACKUBIN and
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Feb. 19, 1810.

By the order of the Orphans Court of Charles County.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Charles county, hath obtained administration on the personal estate of ANSEL HANSON, of WALTER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby ordered to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, in the county aforesaid, this 20th day of February, 1810.

THOMAS ROGERSON.
March 3, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the neighbourhood of Rhode river, a person who is well qualified to teach the English language, grammatically; also writing and arithmetic in all its branches. Any one, so qualified, and who can come well recommended for his sobriety, industry and unexceptionable moral character, will meet with good encouragement. By applying to the Printers of this paper will be acquainted with further particulars. Feb. 14, 1810.

David R Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the hour at present occupied by Mr. *Richard Watts*, in West-street, where he has commenced the Practice of Law. He assures them that whatever business they may think proper to place in his hands shall be diligently attended to. Monday, March 5, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAW is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (Horn Point and Talley's,) that they will certainly be prosecuted. H. M. OGLE. Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ELISHA HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted, to make payment to GERARD R. HOPKINS, Adm'r. Feb. 28, 1810.

Notice.

I HAVE in my possession a Dark Bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, his ears cropped and tail bobbed; he was found trespassing within my fields, and I am since informed, made his escape from a mulatto boy by the name of *Randall*, who was committed to the goal of this county. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. WILLIAM STEUART. Anne-Arundel county. Feb. 22, 1810.

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto. VACHEL ROBINSON. Feb. 17, 1810.

Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto. JOHN HUNTT. Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1810.

Notice.

THE repeated injuries received from persons trespassing on that part of my plantation lying between the public road and the river Patuxent, constrains me to forbid such practices, as I am, in future, determined to put the law in force against all persons acting contrary to this notice without license previously obtained. WALTER CLAGETT. Feb. 26, 1810.

In Chancery,

February 27, 1810. ORDERED, That the report of *Richard H Harwood*, trustee for the real estate of *Alexander Frazier* and *James A. Frazier*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of April, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for three successive weeks, before the thirtieth day of March next. The report states the whole amount of sales to be 12,356 dolls. 27 cents. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act more effectually to secure the collection of the public revenues, and the Resolution relative to the debtors of the state, be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Easton Star, Mr. Grier's paper at Hagarstown, and in Mr. Bartgis's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

An ACT more effectually to secure the collection of the public revenues.

WHEREAS it appears from the statements of the treasurers of the respective shires, that very considerable sums of money are due to this state, under the several denominations of debts therein specified, and some of said debts appear to have been long since due, and in a very hazardous situation, and it being at all times not only the duty of the legislature to secure and protect the public revenue, but also to adopt such measures as may tend more effectually to collect the outstanding debts due to the state, and to bring the same as speedily, and as far as possible, into the treasury; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurers of the western and eastern shires respectively, be and they are hereby authorized and required, to order and direct suit or suits to be brought immediately against such debtor or debtors for debts due to this state, as they may deem necessary, right and proper, having a reference to the validity thereof, and also to prosecute, and to continue to final issue and determination, all such suits or suits already brought and still depending for debts due to the state, as they may think advisable and proper.

And be it enacted, That if any clerk, sheriff or collector, of any county of this state, shall hereafter refuse or neglect to pay unto the treasurer of the shire to whom the same ought to be paid, any monies of the said state in the hands of the said clerk, sheriff or collector, at the time limited by law for the payment thereof, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, it shall be, and it is hereby expressly declared to be, the duty of the said treasurer, within three months thereafter, to order and direct suit or suits to be instituted and commenced on the said clerk's, sheriff's and collector's bond respectively, for the recovery of all monies so due and owing.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western or eastern shire respectively, upon the ordering any such suit or suits, may appoint any attorney to such suit or suits, to directed to be brought, prosecuted or continued as aforesaid; provided, that all monies to be recovered in said suits, shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shire, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county court, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution shall be issued, shall not pay the monies due thereon to the respective treasurer for two successive terms to which said execution shall be returnable, such default shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and shall be prosecuted as such; and it shall be the duty of the respective county courts to give the same in charge to the grand jury of their counties respectively.

And be it enacted, That a statement of the proceedings of the said treasurers respectively, in pursuance of this act, be annually laid before the legislature.

RESOLVED, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt, for which an indulgence is prayed for, is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying all the interest due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtor until the meeting of the next general assembly; provided that any judgment, upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid, shall continue and remain in full force, and execution may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay.

Notice to State Debtors.

THE treasurer of the western shire, state of Maryland, requests all debtors to the state to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the treasury of the western shire, on or before the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten; immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the western shire, will be exacted. This notice, it is hoped, will be attended to, it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and the officer the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection. Process will certainly be ordered, without respect to persons, on the twenty-first day of March next, against every delinquent.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Treasury office. Annapolis, Jan. 15, 1810.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810. ORDERED, that the reports of *Trueman Tyler*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Samuel Hepburn*, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks in the National Intelligencer and Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of March next. The reports state the amount of sales to be 3,439 dollars 93 cents.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, Chief judge of the third judicial district. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810. ORDERED, that the report of *Trueman Tyler*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *John Brown*, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer and Maryland Gazette, three weeks before the twentieth day of March next. The report states that 440 acres of land in Prince-George's county, sold for the sum of 8000 dollars.

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, Chief judge of the third judicial district. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809. ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of *Joseph Hopkins*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry 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, as 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 *Joseph Hopkins* has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the state of Maryland, and the said *Joseph Hopkins*, at the time of presenting his petition as 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 filing his said petition; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said *Joseph Hopkins*, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said *Joseph Hopkins* then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk Anne-Arundel county. December 23, 1809. 3w

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linnen & Cotton RAGS.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE BRITISH PACKET AT N. YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

Last evening arrived at this port, the British Packet Eliza, from Falmouth, with the December and January mails.

The paper of the 12th states as probable, that the French decrees would very speedily be revoked.

The United States ship of war John Adams, had arrived in England, France and Holland.

We learn from the passengers in the Packet, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained that a war would ensue in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Jackson.

All the London papers, from the 22d of Dec. to the 12th Jan. contain the correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Secretary Smith, President Madison's message to Congress after the dismissal of Mr. Jackson.

The Packet brought out between 7 and 8000 letters. Mr. Guff, a passenger, was the bearer of voluminous Dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to Government.

The Times of Jan. 4, says, "The scene of American negotiations becomes every day more puzzled, and every day are we more convinced, that great faults and blunders have been committed by both parties, or the disputes might long ago have been amicably adjusted."

LONDON, DEC. 21.

THE honourable D. M. Erskine was yesterday presented to the king at his majesty's levee, on his return from his mission to the United States.

DECEMBER 26.

It is stated in letters from Gottenburgh of the 11th inst. that one of the articles of peace between Sweden and France stipulates the accession of the former to the Confederation of the Rhine; her contingent not to exceed ten thousand men.

The Secretary of the American Minister and M. Mayntz, the Austrian courier, embarked about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning at Dover, and sailed immediately for France.

The liberty to import salt and colonial produce from England, is said to be conceded to Sweden in one of the articles of peace between that power and France.

DECEMBER 27.

On the 19th Nov. 73 vessels, including 16 Americans, were frozen up at Cronstadt.

DECEMBER 28.

Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of three sail of the line to cruise off the coast of Ireland, and to augment the fleet already on that station.

DECEMBER 29.

The flag of truce that failed for Calais on Sunday, with Mayntz, the Austrian courier, and Mr. Powell, the secretary to the American minister, returned to Dover on Wednesday, with the latter gentleman, who was not allowed to land.

mere displeasure at the breach of a capricious regulation. From the length of time that the flag of truce was on the other side, it is probable there was some communication by the telegraph, or otherwise between the commandant at Calais and his government, respecting the admittance of Mr. Powell into the empire.

JANUARY 1.

It is said the troops embarking at Portsmouth, which were intending for Portugal, are to proceed to Halifax; another embarkation is immediately to take place at Cork, for the same destination.

The rupture at present is not between America and England, but between the American government and Mr. Jackson.

Ministers have been busily occupied in deliberations upon the last dispatches from America, having held two cabinet councils between Thursday and Saturday.

JAN. 3.

Letters dated on Wednesday last, were yesterday received from Holland. The imperial decree for the annexation of that country to France had not been received, but there was no doubt respecting the fact.

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JAN. 4.

No fewer than 83 ships arrived from Holland in the course of yesterday morning, by which numerous letters and papers have been conveyed to this country.

JAN. 8.

A long and very important letter we have given in our paper of this day, from Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney, relative to the unhappy dispute with Mr. Jackson.

JAN. 9.

An immense force, it would seem, is proceeding to Spain. Exclusive of 15,000 conscripts that have been trained at Bayonne, veterans to thrice that amount are on their march for the Peninsula.

Accounts from Holland received yesterday state, that it was hoped they would be able to avert the fate with which they are menaced.

JAN. 10.

The important news from America, contained in our papers of yesterday and to-day, relate to three subjects; the finances of the country, which we have less concern; the conduct to be pursued in relation to Mr. Jackson; and the measures proposed upon the resumption of our orders in council.

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JAN. 11.

We understand that a letter has been received from the Prince of Wales Island, from an officer of distinction, which states that it had been announced to upwards of 150 officers of the Madras army, "their services were no longer necessary," in consequence, as the writer says, of their having declared their determination not to draw their swords against their brother officers.

Reports of a very unfortunate nature are in circulation respecting the last accounts from the East-Indies. It is stated that the whole army of Madras is in a state of mutiny, and that mutineers have taken possession of Seringapatam and Hyderabad.

Upon the hostile act of congress, resulting from the conduct of Mr. Jackson, we have the left to say, because America has certainly sustained no ordinary provocation in this instance.

cargo, composed of her own and what was saved from the cargo of the Europe, which had been loaded; but unfortunately the storehouse in which it was deposited took fire, and the greater part of it was destroyed.

The force to which the Isle of Bourbon surrendered, consisted of the Boadicia, Ne-reide, and Sirius frigates, and Otter sloop of war, under the command of commodore Rowley; part of the 56th regiment and some Bombay Seapoys, under lieutenant-col. Keating.

The number of troops to be sent to India will not exceed 3000.

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The whole amount of the military employed in the expedition to Walcheren exceeded 28,000 men, of which number more than 22,000 were returned on the sick list, not less than 3000 have died of fevers.

Letters from Holland of a late date mention that king Louis had returned from Paris, and that apprehensions of an incorporation with France no longer existed.

The American frigate John Adams, previous to her arrival off Dover, touched at St. Maloes, where she landed a Mr. Fenwick with dispatches for Mr. Armstrong.

We have heard that an American vessel has been brought into Plymouth by one of his majesty's cruisers, having on board a secret dispatch from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, to the secretary and president of the United States.

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First, then, assuming as a fact, that which considerable doubt is still entertained by the spirit of his instructions; yet who originated the necessity of imposing the knowledge of this, our minister's deviation from his directions, to America? It is sufficient according to the doctrine cited from Vattel by Mr. Smith, to frustrate the validity of an engagement that the minister forming should have violated the instructions given him; it was not necessary to prove or to aver that the other contracting party knew this.

The importance, however, of the preceding observations, though we trust not their correctness, (as founded upon an assumed state of things,) will be materially altered by the following most important information from France, which reached us at a late hour last night:—

The merchants have lately had several conferences with the ministers of his imperial majesty, on the present state of affairs, and have submitted to them, that trade had, since the Berlin and Milan Decrees, taken quite a new direction, and is carried on by very circuitous routes, and by persons disfavoured by the real merchants.

The ministers announced that his majesty's intention was, that neutrals might trade freely with France, and France with neutral countries; that the above-mentioned decrees had been pointed only against the commerce of England; and that if they had been interpreted, and a false meaning given to them, the merchants should make representations, which would be favourably heard.

It already appears to be agreed, that the visit at sea, a measure of policy adopted by all nations, is not a violation of neutral rights, and that the Decree of Milan was intended only to prevent the visit directed by the orders of council, of Nov. 1807; by which neutrals were obliged to go to England, and there pay a tribute.

The public relations between this country and America, such as they appeared upon the face of the last American news, will, as we before hinted, be materially altered, by the contents of this important letter from France, the ruler of which here, as we see, gives us the whole grounds of dispute with America, and concedes not a little to us: "It already appears to be agreed, that the visit at sea (or in other words the right of search by which we have so long contended,) is a measure of policy adopted by all nations, is not a violation of neutral rights, and that the Decree of Milan, was intended only to prevent the visit directed by the Orders in Council, of Nov. 1808; by which neutrals were obliged to go to England and there pay a tribute."

Warmly as we have ever defended our Orders in Council, we cannot still believe that this our enemy's change of tone has been entirely produced by their operation upon commerce; and are not without our suspicions that there is an indication here, of a more general tendency, real or pretended, to accommodation. Between France and America, however, if the preceding intelligence be authentic, little now remains for adjustment, and it on the removal of the American embargo towards France, the French commercial edicts fall to the ground, our Orders in Council, (for which the promulgation of those edicts was the avowed and just cause,) and of course stop with them, without the necessity of a specific treaty.

After a blow from the Monday last, about 11 the wind suddenly shifted and blew a tremendous gale with rain—the blowing violently the vessel has done much damage to the country. The chin (water) in Front-street down, the weight of water whole of a one story cellar. A ship and bridge were torn from their cross the river, and a sea. A great number about the city were roots, as was also the at Kensington, under Penn, the founder signed his first treaty.

It is very well known for Hogs has of late dear, consequently, to buy, allowed the than usual to complete slaughter. This can only allow a middling full in flesh, five second of which half and half of peas. be very little better (as I afterwards found) but a small quantity had now only three afraid that he would knife at the end of could contrive some him more thrifty; solved to try the mixed with his pe answered the end, he thrifty, and grew

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From the National Intelligencer

The Secretary of State from Mr. Pinkney a private letter of the 4th January, detailing the particulars of a long conference at his office with Lord Wellesley, who explicitly states that the minister did not attempt to discuss the subject.

We understand, says the Gazette, that Mr. Jackson's minister is recalled by his government, and that a frigate is to be sent to him. Mr. Oakley, the secretary, (who was immediately recalled from New-York,) is here as charge des affaires.

Arrived yesterday from Halifax; the Milan Decree, and schooner "The Thistle" brought a valuable cargo. This vessel sailed on the 10th inst. at four hours and a half. Havic had one man killed and a Dutch admiral (Bnyks) wounded. The Thistle had a lieutenant Proctor wounded.

On Saturday evening the French pilot L'Aventure, from L'Ouverture, from St. Eustatia, was put into Guadaloupe, and surrendered to the British. Her escape was chased by a British man of war, but she sprung her main boom.

After a blow from the Monday last, about 11 the wind suddenly shifted and blew a tremendous gale with rain—the blowing violently the vessel has done much damage to the country. The chin (water) in Front-street down, the weight of water whole of a one story cellar. A ship and bridge were torn from their cross the river, and a sea. A great number about the city were roots, as was also the at Kensington, under Penn, the founder signed his first treaty.

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ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1810.

The Secretary of State has received from Mr. Pinkney a private letter of the 4th January, detailing the particulars of a long conference at the foreign office with Lord Wellesley. This letter explicitly states that the British minister did not attempt to vindicate Mr. Jackson; on the contrary, he admitted that he was in the wrong, that he must return, and that a successor would be sent out to the United States.

We understand, says the New-York Gazette, that Mr. Jackson the British minister is recalled by his government. and that a frigate is to be sent out for him. Mr. Oakley, the secretary of legation, (who was immediately to leave London for New-York.) is to remain here as charge des affairs.

BERMUDA, FEB. 21.

Arrived yesterday the Cleopatra, from Halifax; the Milan, Aolus, Eurydice, and schooner Thistle, all from a cruise.

The Thistle brought in the Dutch ship Havic, of 10 guns and 52 men, from Batavia bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo. This ship was captured on the 10th inst. after an action of four hours and a half, in which the Havic had one man killed, and the Dutch admiral (Bnyks) and 7 wounded. The Thistle had one man killed, and lieutenant Proctor and seven men wounded.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the French pilot boat schooner L'Aventure, from L'Orient, Guadeloupe and St. Eustatia, in distress. She put into Guadeloupe 6 days after its surrender to the British; and in making her escape was chased for 6 hours by a British man of war, during which time she sprung her main boom and foremast.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7.

After a blow from the north-east on Monday last, about 11 o'clock at night, the wind suddenly shifted to the west, and blew a tremendous gale, accompanied with rain—the wind continued blowing violently the whole night, and we fear has done much damage through the country. The chimney of Mr. Kay (water) in Front-street, was blown down, the weight of which carried the whole of a one story kitchen into the cellar. A ship and brig at Kensington, were torn from their fast and drove across the river, and are ashore in Jersey. A great number of trees in and about the city were blown up by the roots, as was also the LARGE TREE at Kensington, under which William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania signed his first treaty with the Aborigines. This noted tree, having the blasts of a hundred or more winters since that event, is at last tumbled to the dust.

An old English Method of making Hogs grow quickly fat.

It is very well known that the feed for Hogs has of late been remarkably dear, consequently, most, who had it to buy, allowed their hogs less time than usual to complete their feeding for slaughter. This case was mine, for I only allow a middling sized hog, pretty full in flesh, five weeks; the first and second of which he eat me a bushel and half of peas. I perceived him to be very little better, which was owing, (as I afterwards found) to his drinking but a small quantity of liquid. As he had now only three to live, I was afraid that he would not be fit for the knife at the end of that time, unless I could contrive some expedient to make him more thrifty; I therefore was resolved to try the effects of a little salt mixed with his peas; I have so, it answered the end, he became prodigiously thrifty, and grew in fat surprisingly.

The Knell.

DIED, in this city, on Saturday morning last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM HEWITT, in the 42d year of his age.

To the Public.

WHEN a poor man, whose sole support and the support of a large family depend in a great measure upon his character, has that character as violently and as publicly attacked as mine has been by John Duvall, a generous public will, I doubt not, readily excuse his intruding himself upon them.

To clear up the charge of having induced negro Ned to accuse his master of making him burn Dr. M'Gill's tobacco-house, I publish the certificate of the high sheriff, which plainly shews, that when the implication against his master was first made, it was in answer to a question put by the sheriff himself—the conversation which he alludes to in the latter part of his certificate, as having taken place at Marlborough, went still further to abuse his master, and the certificate of young Darnall goes plainly to shew that he was in the habit of it; that, however, I can, (if necessary,) prove he has done for years. To prove that I am not the scoundrel John Duvall would represent me to be, I publish the names of a number of my neighbours to my general character, and if they did not all sign it, it was only to their disliking their names being made public. The charge brought against me, is upon the authority of a negro, whose evidence, if allowed would have humiliated the man who has the audacity to call me a scoundrel. My evidences are respectable men, and if my infallible neighbour can get one as respectable to sign such a certificate for him I shall be surpris'd; and he ought to thank me for not publishing some other certificates in my possession.

THOMAS VIRALL.

Prince-George's county, March 13.

I DO hereby certify, that on the 25th day of Jan. last, that I took negro Ned from the gaol of Prince-George's county to Upper-Marlborough, and on my way down I discovered that he, Ned, appeared to be very desirous to have something to say; and about two miles before we got to town, as we were riding along, there was a creature tied by the road side, and directly after we passed by he, Ned, then began saying, master I want to ask you what I should do or say when I get there, for I expect that they will be asking me a good many questions; then I said to him, Ned you ought to tell the truth let it be as bad as it will, and now we are here by ourselves, I never will mention what you say; he, Ned, said, no master I don't think you will, then I said tell me the truth. Then he Ned said, master I will tell you more than I ever told any person yet, and more than I will tell any other person else. Then he, Ned, said, the first time that I was persuaded I did not mind it, the next time he came he did not mind it much, but the next time he came he brought a book with him, and then he swore me that I should never bring his name in question at all; then I said to him, Ned I can tell you how you can get clear of your oath; you don't know the sense of an oath; then he, Ned, said, I do not indeed; then he, Ned, said, I will say, "them that's bound must obey" Then I asked him who it was? he said that it was his young master, I then said to him Ned don't say so without it was so; indeed master, said Ned, what I tell you is the truth, but I will tell no body else for, because I know you will tell no body else and I was afraid that some body would come, and I could not tell you.

Given under my hand this 5th day of March, 1810.

JOHN DARNALL, Jun.

TO WHOM this may concern; I do hereby certify, that sometime in December, 1809, Mr. Thomas Fairall called at my house for some money, that I had promised to collect for him, which he said was his business, but while there, he wished to see negro Ned, I went with him to the gaol, and opened the door; some conversation took place, what, I do not remember, but after a few words Mr. Fairall asked Ned, what could have induced him to burn Dr. M'Gill's tobacco-house, Ned was silent, made no answer. Mr. Fairall asked him if any of Mr. M'Gill's black people had any knowledge of it? Ned answered no. He then asked him if his own people knew of it, Ned answered none of the black people knew of it; and, said I, did your mistress know of it, Ned answered no, I asked him if his young mistress knew of it, as you seem to say the white people knew of it, he said none of the women knew any thing of it; then I do suppose you mean your young master John, he said he was not at liberty to say. I do not remember that I spoke to him again at that time, but came out, left Mr. Fairall with him; when I returned I heard Ned ask Mr. Fairall to come and see him again and he would tell him all about it, how he come to burn the house, for he was not at liberty to tell him at that time; I do not know what might have passed while I was out, I did not hear Mr. Fairall persuade Ned to lay the blame on his young master while I was there. There was a conversation passed between them at Marlborough, on the day of Ned's trial, that I have said nothing about: If the parties who may be concerned call on me, I

will give them a full statement of what passed there, to the best of my memory and belief. The foregoing certificate I have been called on by Mr. Thomas Fairall to give, and am hereafter willing to prove the same, if necessary. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1810.

JOHN DARNALL.

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being called on by Thomas Fairall for a character, in consequence of his being published as a scoundrel by John Duvall, do therefore, in justice to Fairall, declare, that we have always looked on Fairall as an Honest Man, and do believe him to be one.

- Horace Woodward, C. W. Benson, William Denon, Zachariah I. Mills, Thomas Magruder, Jacob Wheeler, Wm. R. Woodward, Philip Green, Lewis Lanrem, Alexander Hanway, William Lanrem, Caleb Clarke, Joseph Belt, John Peach, Osborn Belt, Isaac Peach, Benj. Ogle, Richard Peach, Richard Isaac, Joseph Peach, of Rd. Joseph Isaac, Charles Wood, William E. Peach, Joseph Powell, Jun. Benj. H. Beckett, Anthony Woodfield.

Notice.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court, of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April next, at the late dwelling of Daniel Atwell, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and also a quantity of cider. The terms of sale, are one month credit for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. Bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required, with interest from the day of sale. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. At same time the subscriber will offer for sale a number of valuable negroes, consisting of men women and children. The said negroes will be sold for a term of years, on the above credit.

MARY ATWELL, Ex'x.

March 13, 1810.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE STUD HORSE. NOW in high order, and full sixteen hands high, seven years old; out of the dam of Post-Boy, and raised by Mr. Mordecai Hall, of West-river; his colts are large and well formed. He has covered between seventy and eighty mares the season. On application he will be sold for cash, or on a short credit, by leaving good tobacco notes in hand as security, to be sold at a limited time. Farmers and other are invited to attend to this notice, as he is a fine horse. The subscriber has also for sale several young negroes, some of them boys, and very promising.

HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. If this fine horse should not be sold, he will be fixed at different stands for covering in April next.

March 13, 1810.

In Chancery,

March 7, 1810.

Benjamin Wright, vs. Catherine Hall. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of a lot and premises in Centreville, late the property of Benjamin Hall, deceased.

The bill states, that the said Hall in his lifetime, mortgaged the same to Thomas Reed, Mary Jump and Jesse Fisher, to secure a debt due them; that Mary Jump since departed this life, and that Jesse Fisher assigned his interest in the said mortgage to Thomas Reed, who assigned the said mortgage to the said Benjamin Wright.

The bill further states, that the said Benjamin Hall left three children, to wit, Martha, William and Catherine, and that Catherine resides in the city of Washington; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendant to appear in this court, either in person or by solicitor, on or before the 6th day of August next, to shew cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass as prayed. True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained letters testamentary on the estate of DANIEL ATWELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and produce them to Mr. JACOB FRANKLIN, junior, who I have fully authorized to settle the business of the administration of said estate, and all those in any manner indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to the said Franklin.

MARY ATWELL, Executrix.

George & John Barber,

ONCE more request all persons indebted to them to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Notes of Hand, as longer indulgence cannot be given: Such as refuse to comply, are notified that the law will be enforced against them. Those who do not settle their freight accounts regularly, must not expect the same attention to their business as punctual customers, and their goods will be detained for payment.

They continue to keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

And have on hand a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED.

All which they will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

Their Packets from this City to Baltimore will commence running three times a week about the first of April, when all persons will meet with a ready conveyance for goods, grain and tobacco, and Passengers with the best accommodations; till which time they will run as the weather permits. Those who put Articles on board are requested to be particular in directing them, in order to prevent mistakes. Passage money must be paid before passengers leave the Packets.

They have also a Schooner which will carry about fifty hogheads of tobacco, which they will employ for the transportation of passengers, grain, &c. to any place on the Chesapeake Bay.

They request all persons having claims against them to bring them in for settlement. March 14, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, on Monday the 26th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at the late dwelling of Elisha Hopkins, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of two crops of tobacco, about forty barrels of Indian corn, a quantity of bacon, also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The terms of sale will be, six months credit, the purchasers to give notes, with approved securities, for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold. GERARD R. HOPKINS, adm'r.

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is situated in the Chesapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the island is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a considerable quantity of Ship Timber. The soil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raised on it to great advantage. Fish and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable house, three large barns, and other necessary buildings. This valuable island is in a state of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to PHILIP THOMAS, No. 27, Hanover-street, Baltimore. January 29.

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Washington, and of Nathaniel and Margaret Washington, made and reported by John Ralph, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 7th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted during three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of April next, or that such other order be made as may appear proper.

The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 25 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 57 1/2 cts. per acre. True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT unless the respective balances due from you to the corporation of the city of Annapolis be paid on or before the first day of April next, suits will indiscriminately be brought to recover the same. By order, JOHN BREWER, clk. February 2, 1810.

Notice.

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

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

The Cottage o'er the Moor.

TWAS night, and twilight's dusky ray Had faded in the west, The beast had sought her hiding place, The bird had sought her nest. The swain against the coming storm, Had safely shut his door, And every cot was dark, except The cottage o'er the moor. Gloomy and sad a pilgrim stray'd— For 'twas a gloomy hour, The grim owl hooted from the tree, The sky began to lower. The cheering light he spy'd and said, "Although the cot be poor, I'll try if charity has known The cottage o'er the moor. For riches as I've found have power To turn to stone the heart, To shut compassion from the breast, And bid the wretch depart. I'll knock, perchance some friendly hand May deign to open the door, And then while life shall last I'll bless The cottage o'er the moor." He gave the doubtful tap, and sunk, Despairing on the ground— A welcome in, a nymph exclaim'd, He caught the joyful sound. "And what misfortune drives you here," She said, "so wan with care, That in our humble cot you seek A shelter from the air! But welcome to our meek abode, For though it is but poor, Yet we against the needy wretch Have never shut our door. My father, ever good and kind, (And here the heav'd a sigh) Has taught me to relieve the poor And wipe the sorrowing eye. But, now, alas! the fate of war (She wip'd away a tear) Has laid him lifeless on the plain, And left us weeping here. Ah! ever shall I keep in mind The mournful parting day, I wept—he sigh'd—and softly said, At home my darling stay. For I'll return to thee my child, As soon as war is o'er, Then gently kiss'd and sweetly smil'd, And shut the cottage door. Now many a year has roll'd away, And we his loss deplore, For never shall he see again The cottage o'er the moor." "He shall," the soldier cry'd, and prest His daughter to his heart; "I am thy father, thou my child, And we will never part. For now the storm of war is past, The cannons cease to roar, And I've returned, my child, to cheer The cottage o'er the moor."

ANECDOTE.

Real Courage.

THE brave Grillon, one of the greatest captains of Henry the IVth, was hearing a discourse upon the passions, and the preacher giving a very pathetic description of the scourging of our Saviour—the warrior was moved even to tears, rose up, and laying his hand on his sword, exclaimed, "O! where wast thou Grillon? Where wast thou?"

On Female Education.

TEACH your daughters to read and write correctly. It is very disgraceful, yet very common, to see polite and well bred women who cannot even read well. They either hesitate or sing out their words, instead of which they ought to read in a simple and natural, but firm and smooth tone of voice. Women are still more grossly deficient in the article of spelling, and in the manner of forming and joining their letters in writing. Accustom your daughters, therefore, at least to keep their lines even, and to make their letters neat and legible.—Girls ought also to understand the grammar of their native tongue. It is not necessary to teach them all the rules as boys learn them at school. By habituating them to use one tense for another, but to make use of proper epithets and express themselves clearly, methodically and concisely, you will render them capable when married, of teaching their own children to speak correctly. We know that the mother of the Gracchi greatly contributed, by the care she took of their education, to improve the eloquence of her sons, who were afterwards such great men.

FENELON.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGIN OF TAMING THE SHREW.

(From an Italian Novelist.)

THE commentators on Shakespeare seem puzzled to find the origin, whence that poet has drawn the idea of his "Taming the Shrew." That other plays had been written before, with nearly the same plot, their researches have proved. It is now some years since I pointed out the following story from *Le piacevole Notte di Giovanni Francesco Straparola*, an Italian novellist, which probably furnished the hint of one part of "Taming the Shrew."

The sage and experienced physician, when he discovers a disease in the human body, avails himself of what seem to him the most proper remedies for its immediate cure; but if he wait till the disorder is grown old and inveterate, he will find it much more difficult, and indeed impracticable; for which reason, a wife and prudent husband should, when he marries, check any inclination in his wife to a love of dominion; as such an evil propensity, if allowed once to take root, he will never be able to eradicate, and it will make him miserable all the rest of his life, as was experienced by a soldier of whom we have to speak.

In Corneto, a castle and fortress of Tuscany, of the patrimony of St. Peter, there were two brothers, who, from their youth had entertained the strongest regard for each other. One was named Pifardo, the other Silverio. But although their fraternal affection was mutual, they neither lodged in one house, nor eat and slept together.

It happened that Silverio, the youngest, without saying a word to any of his comrades, except his brother, married a tailor's daughter. She was handsome and genteel, but full of levity, unsteady, and never at rest; fond of holidaymaking, and extravagant to the highest degree, careless of economy, unwilling to miss either feast or procession. In short she was always at the door, the window or in the street.

When the wedding was over, Silverio carried his wife home, and became, anew, so enamoured of her beauty and sprightliness, that he pronounced that the world did not contain such another paragon of beauty; and, from the excess of his love, he was induced to comply with all her wishes, and at length nothing was done in his house that Espinela (so she was called) did not command. Hence she became so absolute a mistress, and so shameless, at length the began to slight her husband, and all his affairs; and the poor man was reduced to such subjection, that when he desired his servants to do any thing, he commanded them to disobey him. And Silverio, who only saw through Espinela's eyes, instead of reproving, or endeavouring to remedy so obnoxious an evil, humbly resigned the bridle to her, and allowed her to act according to her own fancy.

In less than a year after Silverio's marriage, Pifardo was united to Espinela's sister, a young girl, named Florella, who was neither less handsome, nor less genteel than her sister. The nuptials over, he carried her home; and on the same day, he took a pair of very rich velvet breeches and two cudgels, and addressed his spouse in the following manner; "Florella, my dear, these, as you see clearly, are men's breeches. Do you take hold of one side of them, and I will of the other; with the other hand grasp this cudgel, and I will do the same. We will then fight till one is acknowledged conqueror. Whoever conquers shall be the master, and shall wear the breeches. The vanquished shall be for life humble, and obedient to the victor."

Florella remained for sometime motionless, so surprised was she at her husband's strange discourse; but at length recovering her spirits, of which her fright had deprived her, she replied: "Alas! my Pifardo, what is the meaning of all this? are you not the husband, my lord, and master, who has a right to claim duty and obedience from me, and all my household. I am the wife, obedient to your will and command. Is not the precept and law of our high and mighty Creator, consented to by all the female race? How, my lord, can I act thus? Am I privileged above the rest of my sex? Take your breeches then, Pifardo; wear them, since they are yours, and it is you alone they fit. The field remains your's without a combat. I acknowledge you the conqueror, and myself vanquished. I also acknowledge myself a woman, which name contains all the properties of subjection, and I humbly submit myself to you with pleasure."

"Florella," replied Pifardo, "I am extremely pleased to find that you acknowledge all that I desire of you; but I do not implicitly confide in your constancy, since you are, as you say, a woman, which name comprehends so many qualities; but I advise you not to alter your mind; if you do not, although you have promised obedience, and acknowledged me for your master, I will serve you, and treat you with the greatest kindness."

Florella very prudently confirmed all that had been said. Her husband immediately delivered up to her the keys of all his coffers, and gave her directions how to manage. He then said, "Florella, come with me; I wish to show you my horses, that, in my absence, you may know how they should be treated." When they came to the door of the stable, Pifardo said, "What do you think, my dear, of my horses? Are they not beautiful and well kept?" "Indeed," answered she, "they are very fine, and in excellent order." "But, observe above all," said Pifardo, "how ready, light, and well managed they are;" and whipping first one, then the other, he cried, Cross over there! Come here! The horses, fearful of chastisement, immediately obeyed their master. Amongst these horses Pifardo had one, more beautiful to appearance than the others, but so malicious, and so little to be depended upon, that he did not value him at all. He went up to him, with the whip in hand, and flapping him, cried out, Come; stop; go on! but the horse, being naturally vicious, received blows, and returned kicks. Seeing the obstinacy of the horse, Pifardo took a cudgel, and laid it on him till he fell. When he saw him on the ground, he came up to him and said, Get up, Troy; but instead of obeying him, the horse, in a rage, attacked him in the leg, and bit him violently; upon which Pifardo drew his sword, and stabbed him.

When Florella saw the horse dead, melting into tears, Good God! said she, is it possible, Pifardo, you can have the heart to kill so fine an animal? Pifardo, stifling the pain occasioned by the bite, replied: "Know my Florella, that all who eat my bread, and do not what I command them, I serve in this manner, even should I love and esteem them more than I do you." This retort grieved Florella very much; and she said to herself: Alas! unhappy creature that I am, to be united to a man so violent and so passionate. I thought I had a husband both steady and prudent; but I have bestowed my hand on a madman. See, for what a trifling offence, he has killed this beautiful horse, the best he has. She said this, ignorant of the cause that had made Pifardo act thus: and ever after she trembled, if he evinced the smallest sign of displeasure; so that there was nothing to be heard in the house but a yes and a no. Perpetual concord! Silverio, who loved his brother very much, visited him often, and saw the good behaviour and virtuous obedience of Florella. He reflected within himself, why have I not deserved a wife as obedient as Florella? She governs, commands, and directs every thing, at the pleasure of her husband. How obedient, virtuous, and polite she is in every thing she says and does to him! with how much love she serves and obeys him! how different from my wife! She, on the contrary, is my most mortal enemy.

One day, when the brothers were talking together, Silverio said to Pifardo: "Brother, I have no occasion to mention our fraternal affection, or any other preamble. I shall therefore only entreat you, as a brother, to tell me how you have managed to bring your wife into such good order. She is truly a saint. She obeys you in every thing; while Espinela, my wife, is not to be restrained either by love or fear. She answers me; flies at me; curses me; in a word she has her own will in every thing."

Pifardo, smiling, gave his brother a detail of all his proceedings the day that he brought Florella home. This plan pleased Silverio so much, that he resolved immediately to put it into execution. Accordingly, as soon as he went home, he called his wife, and said to her: "Madam, bring out of the trunk the best pair of breeches I have; and while she was gone to fetch them, he procured two cudgels. When Espinela returned: "Heigh day!" cried she, "what is the matter now, Mr. Silverio? Is the moon at the full, or is your judgment in the wane? Are you as mad this week, as you were sullen last? Very well, go on; you begin finely. Do not we all know that men wear breeches? Is that any reason that you should lose your senses?" Silverio answered nothing to all this, but proceeded to give her orders for the management of his house. To which Espinela replied, sneeringly: "Do you think Mr. Silverio, I have lived so long without knowing how to manage my own house? I wonder how you dare to tutor me at this time of the day?" Silverio said not a word to all this, but led her by the hand to his stables, where he acted in the same manner, towards one of his best horses, as his brother had done, killing him outright in his wife's presence. At the sight of Silverio's rage, Espinela thinking him mad, cried out: "What have you really had the misfortune to lose your senses? What is the meaning of all these fine doings, without rhyme or reason?" "I am not mad," replied Silverio, gravely, "nor do I act madly; know madam, and be assured, that whoever eats my bread, must be obedient to me, or I will serve them thus." You are to be pitied, indeed," rejoined Espinela, "if you set about reforming now-a-days. What did the horse do to you, that you should kill it so unreasonably? Was it not the finest horse in the service of the pope? Do not you consider,

that you have lost your horse, your equanimity and your peace? I suppose another day you will feel inclined to serve me the same way, if I do not take good care to prevent you. But undeceive yourself; your madness will avail you little. I see your sign clearly; but it is too late. And now except reproach to your judgement, shame to your honour, and the scorn of all who had heard of your follies?"

When Silverio had heard his wife's long lecture, and gathered from it that there were no signs of amendment, he determined that since neither love nor fear could curb her pride to bear it patiently, till death should put an end to his troubles. Thenceforward, the obstinate Espinela behaved worse than ever, and poor Silverio was obliged to give her liberty to do any thing she pleased, to procure himself a moment's comfort.

From the Jamaica Courant.

QUIZZER.

THERE is a species of animal found sometimes in the region of good company, whose rank in the scale of animated nature, has not yet been settled by any naturalist, with whose labours we are acquainted. Whether it is that this creature was once so rare as to include observation, or so insignificant, as not to merit it, I know not; it has however been overlooked both by the laborious Linnæus and the acute Buffon; and even in "these enlightened times," although the number is greatly augmented, it still remains a new description. Its real affinity to the human race, (having every property of that class of beings called "primates," except the understanding) renders it an object of extreme curiosity. The vulgar name of the animal is "Quizzer." An analysis of its quality may probably suggest to the learned a more appropriate one.

A Quizzer:—a creature resembling a man, who without possessing either wit or learning, is constantly employed in endeavouring to turn others into ridicule by an insolent affectation of both. This thing is found among fashionable airy youngsters, as well as among the more ponderous fraternity of grave bores, who have "more money than wit," and more impudence than either.

It plumes itself upon birth, fortune and connexions; and endeavours to make up by noise, turbulence, grimace and privileged contradiction, what it wants in real knowledge and solid understanding. Its language is sometimes more entertaining than that of a parrot; though not always equally intelligible: for instance its very difficult to determine whether, by these sounds, "croak, demme, e be demmed," (which constitute a considerable part of its discourse) it would express want, reproof, admiration, &c. &c. And yet these are the only noises it makes with apparent ease; for in every attempt at a connected series of discourse, there seems to be an indispensable co-operation of convulsive motions of the head, hands and sometimes the whole body. We do not mean a gesticulation either graceful or analogous to the sentiments expressed; but something unknown even to Demosthenes, and resembling the preparation which a cock makes before he crows, or the winds which a coachman gives to his whip before he cracks it! But in detailing the tricks of the Quizzer, comparison fails me; and those who want more particular information, must look at the subject; which they may always discover, by the general outline with which we have furnished them.

DIALOGUE.

The following dialogue between the late chief justice M'Kean, and an old woman, who was giving testimony in a cause pending in the Pennsylvania Court, before the chief justice, is copied from the Western Star:—

Chief Justice—Pull off your bonnet madam—give us an opportunity of seeing your countenance.

Old Woman—I will not sir.

C. J.—I desire you to pull off your bonnet.

O. W.—Sir, I am informed that in all public assemblies the women ought to have her head covered, and of course I shall not take off my bonnet.

C. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman, indeed! I think you had better come take a seat upon the bench.

O. W.—I heartily thank you sir; but really think there are old Women enough there already.

APHORISM.

MERIT does not consist in abilities, but in their frequent and useful application.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

MA

LXVith YEAR.]

Negroes for Sale

Subscriber will offer for Sale, 10 years, at his Dwelling Place, near the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, about 1000 acres of land, near Gambrell's tavern, on the 1st of April next, at 11 o'clock, the first fair day thereafter, a NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, the terms of sale will be Ready Cash. MATTHIAS HAMMILL, Feb. 12, 1810.

Negroes for Sale

Subscriber will offer for Sale, 10 years, at his Dwelling Place, near the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, about 1000 acres of land, near Gambrell's tavern, on the 1st of April next, at 11 o'clock, the first fair day thereafter, a NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, the terms will be made known on the day of sale. DENTON HAMMILL, Feb. 12, 1810.

for Sale, by Public

THE GLEBE LANDS, in the Parish of St. Andrew's, Westminster, divided into two tenements, one of which is a small comfortable dwelling house, with some other improvements. A Glebe will take place on the first Monday in April next. The day, the other Glebe, called the "Glebe of the Poor," will be also offered for sale. This Glebe contains 100 acres of land, more or less, on a comfortable framed dwelling house, with some other improvements. The sale of each place will take place on the respective days, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale. The subscribers are authorized and empowered by the church wardens of said parish, to receive and approve of the bids, and to execute the necessary papers in relation thereto. JAMES P. SOLOMON, JOHN MACKENZIE, JAMES MACKENZIE, Feb. 19, 1810.

by the order of the

Court of Charles County, to give notice, that the heirs, of Charles county, in the orphan's court of said county, administration on the personal estate of the late JOHN HANSON, of said county, deceased. All persons claiming the said estate, are required to exhibit the same, with proof, to the subscriber, on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the subscriber, or to the clerk of the court, by law, be excluded from the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of February, 1810. THOMAS R. HANSON, March 3, 1810.

Wanted Imme

the neighbourhood of person who is well qualified in English language, grammar, and arithmetic, and who is recommended for his liberal and exceptional moral character, and good encouragement. By applying to the Printer, he will be acquainted with the terms. Feb. 14, 1810.

In Chan

ORDERED. That the estate of H. Harwood, trustee for Alexander Frazier and others, be confirmed, and a return be shown, on or before the 1st of April, provided a copy of the report in the Maryland Gazette be published, before the 1st of March next. The report states the whole to be 12,336 dollars 27 cents. True copy. NICHOLSON, Reg. C.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1810.

[No. 3297.]

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near *Gambrell's* tavern, on the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if it fair, the first fair day thereafter, a NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. Terms of sale will be Ready Cash. MATTHIAS HAMMOND. Feb. 12, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from *Ellicott's* Lower Mills, on the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, a NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. DENTON HAMMOND. Feb. 12, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction,

THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Margaret's Westminster Parish, Anne-Arundel county. One of these Glebes, called the *Upper Glebe*, contains about 144 acres of land, divided into two tenements, on each of which is a small comfortable dwelling-house, and some other improvements. The sale of the Glebe will take place on the premises on the first Monday in April next. And on the same day, the other Glebe, called the *Lower Glebe*, will be also offered for sale to the highest bidder. This Glebe contains about 200 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a comfortable framed dwelling-house and other improvements. The sale of each place will commence at 10 o'clock on the respective days of sale, and the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the diocese of Maryland, in the state of Maryland. JAMES P. SOPER, JOHN MACKUBIN and JAMES MACKUBIN. Feb. 19, 1810.

By the order of the Orphans Court of Charles County.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained in the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *WALTER HANSON*, of WALTER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, in the county aforesaid, this 20th day of February, 1810. THOMAS ROGERSON. 3w*

Wanted Immediately,

A person who is well qualified to teach the English language, grammatically; also writing and arithmetic in all its branches. Any one, so qualified, and who can come well recommended for his sobriety, industry and exceptional moral character, will meet with good encouragement. By applying to the Printers of this paper will be acquainted with further particulars. Feb. 14, 1810. 6x

In Chancery,

February 27, 1810.

ORDERED, That the report of *Richard H. Harwood*, trustee for the real estate of *Alexander Frazier* and *James A. Frazier*, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of April, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for three successive weeks, before the thirtieth day of March next. The report states the whole amount of sales to be 12,356 dolls. 27 cents. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 5w

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment. Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 5

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, either Seine-hauling or otherwise trespassing upon my plantations, (*Horn Point* and *Talley's*) that they will certainly be prosecuted. 4 H. M. OGLE. Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *ELISHA HOPKINS*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, according to law, and those in any manner indebted, to make payment to GERARD R. HOPKINS, Adm'r. Feb. 28, 1810. 3x 3w*

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto. VACHEL ROBINSON. Feb. 17, 1810. 5w.

Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto. 3 JOHN HUNTT. Anne-Arundel county, } March 1, 1810. } 8w.*

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of *Nathaniel Washington*, and of *Nathaniel* and *Margaret Washington* made and reported by *John Ralph*, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 7th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted during three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of April next, or that such other order be made as may appear proper. The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 23 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 37 1/2 cents per acre. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3x

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT unless the respective balances due from you to the corporation of the city of Annapolis be paid on or before the first day of April next, suits will indiscriminately be brought to recover the same. By order, JOHN BREWER, clk. February 2, 1810. 7

SHARPE'S ISLAND, CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is situated in the Chesapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the island is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a considerable quantity of Ship Timber. The soil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raised on it to great advantage. Fish and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable house, three large barns, and other necessary buildings. This valuable island is in a state of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to PHILIP THOMAS, No. 27, Hanover-street, Baltimore. January 29. 10x

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act more effectually to secure the collection of the public revenues, and the Resolution relative to the debtors of the state, be published twice in each week, for the space of five weeks, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, the Eastern Star, Mr. Grives's paper at Hagerstown, and in Mr. Bartgus's paper at Fredericktown.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

An ACT more effectually to secure the collection of the public revenues.

WHEREAS it appears from the statements of the treasurers of the respective shires, that very considerable sums of money are due to the state, under the several denominations of debts therein specified, and some of said debts appear to have been long since due, and in a very hazardous situation, and it being at all times not only the duty of the legislature to secure and protect the public revenue, but also to adopt such measures as may tend more effectually to collect the outstanding debts due to the state, and to bring the same as speedily, and as far as possible, into the treasury; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurers of the western and eastern shires respectively, be and they are hereby authorized and required, to order and direct suit or suits to be brought immediately against such debtor or debtors for debts due to this state, as they may deem necessary, right and proper, having a reference to the validity thereof, and also to prosecute, and to continue to prosecute and determine, all such suit or suits as may be brought and filed depending for debts due to the state, as they may think advisable and proper.

And be it enacted, That if any clerk, sheriff or collector, of any county of this state, shall hereafter refuse or neglect to pay unto the treasurer of the shire to whom the same ought to be paid, any moneys of the said state or of the hands of the said clerk, sheriff or collector, at the time limited by law for the payment thereof, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, it shall be, and it is hereby expressly declared to be, the duty of the said treasurer, within three months thereafter, to order and direct suit or suits to be instituted and commenced on the said clerk's, sheriff's and collector's bond respectively, for the recovery of all moneys so due and owing.

And be it enacted, That the treasurers of the western or eastern shire respectively, upon the ordering any such suit or suits, to and to be brought, prosecuted or continued as aforesaid; provided, that all moneys to be recovered in said suits, shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shire, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That if any clerk of any county court, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution shall be issued, shall not pay the moneys due thereon to the respective treasurer for two successive terms to which said execution shall be returnable, such default shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and shall be prosecuted as such; and if shall be the duty of the respective county courts to give the same in charge to the grand jury of their counties respectively.

And be it enacted, That a statement of the proceedings of the said treasurers respectively, in pursuance of this act, be annually laid before the legislature. 10x

RESOLVED, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in all cases of debts due to this state, where judgments have been obtained and the defendants are subject to execution, upon application being made to them, and being fully satisfied that the said debt, for which an indulgence is prayed for, is well and sufficiently secured, and upon such applicant paying all the interest due thereon, to stay any further proceedings against such debtor until the meeting of the next general assembly; provided that any judgment, upon which proceedings may be stayed as aforesaid, shall continue and remain in full force, and execution may be issued thereon at any time after the expiration of such stay. 10x

Notice to State Debtors.

THE treasurer of the western shire, state of Maryland, requests all debtors to the state to discharge their respective balances, which are payable into the treasury of the western shire, on or before the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten; immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the clerks, sheriffs and collectors, on the western shire, will be exacted. This notice, it is hoped, will be attended to, it will save the debtors a considerable expense, and the officer the disagreeable task of enforcing the collection. Proceeds will certainly be ordered, without respect to persons, on the twentieth day of March next, against every delinquent. 10x B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Treasury office, Annapolis, Jan. 15, 1810.

In Chancery,

March 7, 1810.

Benjamin Wright, vs. Catherine Hall. THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of a lot and premises in Centerville, late the property of Benjamin Hall, deceased.

The bill states, that the said Hall in his lifetime, mortgaged the same to Thomas Reed, Mary Jump and Jesse Fisher, to secure a debt due them; that Mary Jump since departed this life, and that Jesse Fisher assigned his interest in the said mortgage to Thomas Reed, who assigned the said mortgage to the said Benjamin Wright.

The bill further states, that the said Benjamin Hall left three children, to wit, Martha, William and Catherine; and that Catherine resides in the city of Washington; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once in each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of April next, give notice to the absent defendant to appear in this court, either in person or by solicitor, on or before the 6th day of August next, to show cause, if any there be, why a decree should not pass as prayed. 2

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

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of *Joseph Hopkins*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry 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, as 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 *Joseph Hopkins* has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the state of Maryland, and the said *Joseph Hopkins*, at the time of presenting his petition as 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 filing his said petition; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said *Joseph Hopkins*, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said *Joseph Hopkins* then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property. Signed by order, NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk Anne-Arundel county. December 25, 1809. 3m.

Notice.

THE repeated trespasses committed on the lands of the subscriber, lying in the vicinity of Annapolis, and on Fishing creek, have constrained him to prohibit all persons hunting thereon, with dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing on the same. 22 J. EMMAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Rags.

Cathgiven for clean Linen &c.

are again in circulation... complete the region... in the late month...

are again in circulation... of our affairs in London... us to believe, that...

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ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1810.

NEW BANKS.

ARTICLES of Association for three new Banks in the city of Baltimore are published in the late papers, viz:

The Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, capital stock 500,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars each—Books for receiving subscriptions to be opened in the city of Baltimore on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, capital stock 1,000,000 of dollars, in shares of 50 dollars—Books to be opened the 26th inst.

And the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, capital stock 600,000 dollars, in shares of 50 dollars—Books to be opened the 2d of April next.

There is also a new Bank in contemplation in the State of Delaware, to be entitled The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine—The capital to consist of 4000 shares at 50 dollars each.

By the Richmond Packet, from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape of Good Hope and its vicinity on the 4th Dec. last; it shook down a few houses and rent several; no lives were lost.—The ships in the Roads felt it severely—it was felt at intervals for three successive days in a less degree.—The inhabitants were so much alarmed that they quit their houses and lived in tents.

[A. D. Ado.]

The New-York Evening Post says, "we have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Cadiz, Jan. 16th, 1810, which states, that a British frigate had arrived there from off Toulon, with an account of an insurrection having broken out in the south of France, and that generals Massena and La Borde were at the head of it."

It is rumoured, (says the Freeman's Journal,) that Lord Holland, a nobleman of distinguished character, who in conjunction with Lord Grenville, concluded the treaty with Mrs. Monroe and Pinkney which was returned by Mr. Jefferson, is to come out to the U. States as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Jackson.

The Canadian legislature have passed an act for continuing the trade with the United States, and have before them an act to punish the counterfeiting American bank bills.

Letters from Lisbon by the brig N. York, state that American produce was on the rise in consequence of the almost daily arrival of reinforcements from England. On the 20th of Jan. there was a large fleet standing in for Lisbon.

[N. Y. paper.]

Defence of New-York.

The fortifications within the harbour amount at present 106 guns, and when completed will contain 304 guns and 10 mortars, besides travelling pieces.

The works at the Narrows are ready, or nearly so to receive 119 guns, and when the plan is completed will present 400—200 on each side of the Narrows.

of Boston—an addition to the guns already on the batteries, 100 of the largest calibre will soon be mounted on stationary carriages, and 30 heavy and 20 light guns on travelling carriages.

[Ibid.]

It is not ascertained who is to be the 2d wife of the emperor Napoleon—some mention the daughter of the emperor of Germany; some the daughter of the king of Saxony—others a sister of the emperor of Russia.

SUICIDE.

A Berlin article of Dec. 10, states, that Lord Bathurst, formerly ambassador from Great-Britain to the court of Vienna, on his return through the Prussian territory, passing through Paderburg, put a period to his existence in the English manner!

It is with much pleasure we notice an advertisement in the Baltimore papers of an institution under the direction of James Andrews, the want of which has been long and much desired in this country—we allude to the Bleach Fields established near Gray's garden in Baltimore.—We hope this institution, the value of which must be apparent to those who appreciate domestic manufactures, will meet with suitable encouragement.

The U. S. frigate President, from Annapolis, got ashore on the Middle Ground yesterday, and got off last night without receiving any damage. She was coming into Hampton Roads this morning.—The brig Syren in company. [Norfolk pap. Mar. 12.]

INTERIOR NAVIGATION.

Better practical evidence perhaps cannot be given of the vast national importance of the interior navigation of our country, and the facility of intercourse which already exists between the immense stream Rivers of the West, and the tide water of the Eastern side of the continent, than a recital of the following circumstances, which we have great pleasure in giving to the public.

On Monday, the 7th inst. arrived at the office of the superintendent of the Indian trade in George-town, a large quantity of Beaver and other valuable furs collected at the U. States factories at Fort Osage, on the Missouri, and Fort Madison on the Upper Mississippi. Of the 2000 miles which this valuable cargo has been thus transported, it was water borne the whole distance, except about 130 miles, to wit: down the Missouri and Upper Mississippi to St. Louis, thence down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to Wheelen in boats; from that place across to Cumberland in wagons and again in boats from Cumberland down the Patowmack to tidewater in the district of Columbia.

So much has nature done toward facilitating this most important and extensive connection between the two sides of the continent—that of the whole route just described, no exertion of art has yet been made to aid the transportation but on the river Patowmack—on which from Fort Cumberland to tide water, a distance of about 220 miles, large sums have been expended, in constructing numerous locks and considerable canals round the falls and other works to remove obstructions which we understand have been completely overcome by the perseverance and spirit of the company engaged in that enterprise, as relates to the seasons when the waters are up—and that compared with what has been done, but little remains to be executed to render this river navigable at all seasons; when this shall have been done, & the U. S. road from Cumberland westwardly be finished, a portage from Brownsville to Cumberland only will disconnect the communication between the eastern and western waters, but seventy miles of land carriage will interrupt a continued navigation from the falls of the Missouri to the capes of the Chesapeake.

[Nat. Intelligencer.]

The following is the amount of the British naval force up to January 1, 1810.

At sea, 80 ships of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 123 frigates, 122 sloops and yachts, 5 bombs and fireships, 148 brigs, 34 cutters, 74 schooners, gun-vessels &c.—total 194. In port and fitting—37 of the line, 8 from 50 to 44 guns, 42 frigates, 37 sloops, &c. 4 bombs, &c. 34 brigs, 10 cutters, 18 schrs &c.—total 190. Guard ships, hospital ships, union ships, &c.—36 of the line, 11 from 50 to 44 guns, 10 frigates, 7 sloops, &c. 1 bomb, 1 cutter, 2 schooners—total 68. In ordinary and repairing, 64 of the line, 16 from 50 to 44 guns, 56 frigates, 34 sloops, &c. 7 bombs, &c. 15 brigs, 1 cutter, 9 schrs. &c.—total 202—Building—44 of the line, 22 frigates, 4 sloops, &c. total 70. Grand total, 1,124.

With sorrow we announce the loss of an amiable and much respected gentleman, who fell a victim to the accidental discharge of a rifle!

Mr. Caspar Hasenclever, (of the house of Huxthal and Hasenclever, merchants,) had intended to join a hunting party on Saturday evening last; and while preparing his piece, met death, without a moment's warning. It is supposed the rifle went off while he was blowing into her, as the ball carried in a part of his upper forehead. He expired immediately. The deceased was in his 26th year; had the day previous taken his passage to Europe, to gain possession of an handsome estate, in the Duchy of Berg. (his native country) of which intention he had recently written to inform his friends in Germany. How painful will be their disappointment, when they learn, that in the morning of life, in the full enjoyment of health and prosperity, their relative was hurried in an instant, from time to eternity! His memory will be dear to the friends who prized his valuable properties, and who so lately witnessed his gaiety and ease. "Watch and pray; for ye know not when the Lord cometh." [Fed. Gaz.]

Mr. Richard Walker, has published, in the Medical Journal, some observations which demonstrate the extraordinary effects of caroten, in the cure of sores and ulcers, whether venereal, cancerous, or scrophulous, by correcting their morbid disposition. The method of preparing the roots is as follows: The carrots having been previously cleaned, by scraping and washing, are cut into thin, transverse slices, and boiled till quite tender; after which they are taken out of the water, and beaten in a mortar, to the consistence of a soft pulp. This may either be applied in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth and roller, or it may be spread upon a cloth, and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day. This simple application corrects the fetor of ill conditioned sores, reduces them to a perfectly healthy, or good conditioned state and thickness; and diminishes the discharge.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, March 8.

MR. BRADLEY presented a bill for the preservation of peace and maintenance of the authority of the United States in the ports, harbours and waters, under their jurisdiction, which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Leib submitted the following resolutions for consideration:—

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be required to instruct our minister at the court of Great-Britain to demand of the British government an immediate compliance with the arrangement made by their minister, Mr. Erskine, with this government, comprising atonement for the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, and a relinquishment of the orders in council, and that on failure to execute that arrangement our minister be directed forthwith to return to the United States.

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be required to instruct our minister at the court of Great-Britain to demand of the British government an immediate release of all Americans impressed into the British service, and that on failure or refusal to make such release, our minister be directed forthwith to return to the U. S.

Resolved, That on failure or refusal of the government of Great-Britain, after demand made by our minister, to carry into effect the arrangement of Mr. Erskine, the British minister, or on the refusal or failure to release all American citizens, impressed into the British service, the president of the U. S. be authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the ships and vessels belonging to the government and subjects of Great-Britain.

Monday, March 12.

MR. LEIB remarked that he had submitted the resolutions upon the table of the senate under a conviction, that the honour and interests of the nation required such a course of measures. He believed that it was time to have done with trifling with a war of words, and with what had been termed galconade; that the cup of expedients had been drained to the last dregs, and that a new mode of warfare became indispensable to vindicate our honour and assert our rights. His impressions were, that a determined attitude alone could rescue us from the oppressor's wrong, awaken a sense of justice, or lead to that necessary alternative which an injured nation is sometimes obliged to resort to, to avoid greater calamity.

He said, that he was no friend to war, that peace was the first wish of his heart; but that he could not consent to preserve it by a prostitution of the attributes of freemen. In fact, robbery and murder, cried aloud for justice or for vengeance, and duty required of him the aid of his feeble efforts to rescue the nation from degradation.

He remarked, that the resolutions were directed against one of the belligerents only, and he would assign his reasons for the discrimination, and why he had selected G. Britain for their object. It had been admitted that we had a right to choose our enemy, and G. Britain was selected;

Because she was first in the career of maritime despotism, and had exercised it with unrelenting severity;

Because she stands alone in the impressment of our citizens and dooms them to ignominious punishment, or compels them to fight her battles;

Because the national honour had been vitally wounded in the attack on our flag; and,

Because she has heaped outrage upon aggression, and has imbrued her hands in the innocent blood of our citizens.

Since the resolutions were offered, he further remarked, the aspect of things seemed to be somewhat varied, and a hope is entertained, from the advices received, that a change of attitude may be rendered unnecessary, and that under present circumstances such change is inexpedient and may prove injurious. However sceptical he might be on this subject, he had no wish to embarrass the administration in its negotiations; but on the contrary he wished to give full scope to any efforts for an amicable adjustment of our differences. He wished not to throw in a cloud to intercept that glimpse which was supposed to be breaking in upon us. His enemies, he said, were national, and would cease with the cause of excitement. Under these impressions, and in deference to the judgment of political as well as personal friends, to whose opinions he was always ready to render a willing homage, he said, that he would withdraw the resolutions, referring to himself the right to renew them under other circumstances.

Mr. Giles, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the U. S. of the 3d Jan. reported a bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munition of war, and for other purposes; and a bill for the establishment of a quartermaster's department. These bills were severally passed to a second reading.

Mr. Giles also presented a return from the department of war of all our military munitions, &c. together with a correspondence with the secretary of war on the subject of the bills.

Mr. Giles presented the memorial of the legislature of the Orleans territory, remonstrating on the inconveniences which have been the consequences of their system of government, and praying to be admitted into the union. Referred to Messrs. Giles, Bradley, Crawford, Goodrich and Gregg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 13.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. MR. NEWTON stated that he had been unanimously directed by the committee, to whom was referred the report of the secretary of war on the state of the army of the United States to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee to whom has been referred the report of the secretary of war, made in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 23d of January, 1810, be instructed to inquire into the cause or causes of the great mortality in that detachment of the army of the United States ordered for the defence of New-Orleans, and that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. McKim, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of altering the time of holding the circuit court of the U. S. for the district of Maryland, its time of session at present clashing with the time of holding the district court.

The Knell.

Departed this life, on Thursday evening last, after a long illness, at Hackett's Point, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, in the 27th year of her age.

On Monday evening last, in this city, Mrs. Mary Stone, in the 29th year of her age.

Died suddenly, in Charles county, (Md.) at the residence of the Rev. Dr. B. Contee, on the 21st ult. in the 56th year of his age, Alexander Contee, Esq.

The deceased was a useful and elegant member of society. Beloved and admired by all who knew him, as well from the brilliancy and solidity of his mind, as for all the most noble and delicate sentiments and charities of the heart, the domestic circles of relative duties and affections, so far as he had entered into them, were adorned and cherished by him; he discharged with ability and truth the several trusts reposed in him by his country; and while he respected and participated in religion, he, in fact, loved his neighbour as himself, and did unto all men as he would they should do unto him—dispensing, through life, as much good, and as little harm, as was in his power. "Who never knew joy but friendship might divide, Or gave his father grief but when he died. Composed in sufferings and in joy fedate, Good without noise, without pretension great; Just of thy word, of every thought sincere, Who knew no will but what the world might hear; Of softest peace, and friend of human kind! Lover of peace, and friend of human kind! Go, live—for Heaven's eternal year is thine, Go, and exalt thy mortal to divine!"

[Fed. Gaz.]

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, on Monday the 26th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at the late dwelling of Elisha Hopkins, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of two crops of tobacco, about forty barrels of Indian corn, a quantity of bacon, also horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils. The terms of sale will be, six months credit, the purchasers to give notes, with approved securities, for all sums over ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

ERARD R. HOPKINS, adm'r.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE STUD HORSE.

NOW in high order, and full sixteen hands high, seven years old; out of the dam of Post-Boy, and raised by Mr. Mordecai Hall, of West-river; his colts are large and well formed. He has covered between seventy and eighty mares the season. On application he will be sold for cash, or on a short credit, by leaving good tobacco notes in hand as security, to be sold at a limited time. Farmers and other are invited to attend to this notice, as he is a fine horse. The subscriber has also for sale several young negroes, some of them boys, and very promising.

HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. If this fine horse should not be sold, he will be fixed at different stands for covering in April next.

March 13, 1810.

H. J.

37.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ADDRESSED TO HIS WIFE'S BOSOM.

BY DR. DODDRIDGE.
OPEN, open, lovely breast,
Lull my weary head to rest,

FORTITUDE.

WHEN things go cross, as oft they will,
And rubs on rubs are pressing,
A mind prepar'd for ev'ry ill,

ANECDOTES.

A GENTLEMAN in looking over his
tailor's account, observed a charge of six or
seven shillings on a coat more than he was
accustomed to pay.

MISCELLANY.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON.

Extract from "Travels through the South
of France," &c. in 1807-8. Made by
permission of the French government. By
Lt. Col. PINKNEY, of the North American
native Rangers.

I HAD resolved not to leave Paris with-
out seeing the Emperor," says Mr. P. "and
being informed that he was to hold an audi-
ence on the following day, I applied to Dr.
Younge to procure my formal introduction.

On the appointed day about 3 o'clock,
Mr. Younge accompanied me to the place,
where we were immediately conducted to a
splendid saloon, which is termed the ambassa-
dor's hall.

The doors of the saloon were at length
thrown open, and some of the officers of the
grand chamberlaine, with white wands and
embroidered robes and scarfs, bowing low to
the company, invited us, by waving their
staves, to follow them up the grand staircase.

We now entered the antichamber, in
which was stationed the regular guard of the
palace. We were here saluted both by privates
and officers, the imperial guard being consid-
ered as part of the household.

Bonaparte now advanced to the Imperi-
al ambassador, with whom, when present, he
always begins the audience. I had an oppor-
tunity to regard him attentively.—His person
is below the middle size, but well composed;

He passed no one without notice, and to all
the ambassadors he spoke once or twice. When
he reached gen. Armstrong, he asked him, whe-
ther America could not live without foreign
commerce as well as France? and then ad-
ded, without waiting for his answer, "there is
one nation in the world which must be taught,

The following is an account of a hunting
match in Athol, for the entertainment of
Mary, Queen of Scots, extracted from
"Gun's Historical Inquiry respecting the
Harp."

I SHALL give it in the words of an eye-
witness. "I had a sight of a very extraor-
dinary sport. In the year 1563, the earl of
Athol, a prince of the blood-royal, had, with
much trouble and vast expense, provided a
hunting match for the entertainment of our
most illustrious and most gracious queen. Our
people call this a royal hunting. I was then
a young man, and was present on that occa-
sion. Two thousand Highlanders were em-
ployed to drive to the hunting ground all the
deer from the woods and hills of Athol, Ba-
denoch, Marr, Murray, and the countries a-
bout. As these Highlanders use a light dress,
and are very swift of foot, they went up and
down so nimbly, that, in less than two months
time, they brought together two thousand red
deer, besides roes and fallow deer. The queen,
the great men, and a number of others; were in a
glen, or narrow valley, when all these deer were
brought before them; believe me, the whole
body moved forward in something like battle order.
This sight still strikes me, and ever will strike
me; for they had a leader whom they follow-
ed close wherever he moved. This leader
was a very fine stag, with a very high head.
The sight delighted the queen very much, but
the soon had cause for fear, upon the earl's
(who had been from his early day's accus-
tomed to such fights) addressing her thus: "Do
you observe that stag who is foremost of the
herd? There is danger from that stag; for if
either fear or rage should force him from the
ridge of that hill, let every one look to him-
self, for none of us will be out of the way of
harm, as the rest will all follow this one; and
having thrown us under foot, they will open
a passage to the hill behind us." What hap-
pened a moment after, confirmed this opinion;
for the queen ordered one of the best dogs to
be let loose upon a wolf; this the dog pur-
sues—the leading stag was frightened—he
flies by the same way he had come there—the
rest rush after him, and break out where the
thickest body of the Highlanders was. They
had nothing for it now but to throw them-
selves flat on the heath, and to allow the deer
to pass over them. It was told the queen, that
several of the Highlanders had been wounded,
and that two or three had been killed out-
right; and the whole body of deer had got
off, had not the Highlanders, by their skill in
hunting, fallen upon a stratagem, to cut off
the rear from the main body. It was of those
that had been separated, that the queen's dogs,
and those of the nobility, made slaughter.
There was killed that day three hundred and
sixty deer, with five wolves."

Singular account of an Eagle's Nest.

[From Hall's Travels in Scotland.]

NOT many miles from Castle Grant, I
found a gentleman who was not displeas-
ed that a couple of Eagles, whose nest I went
to see regularly every summer, built on a rock
in the hill not far from his house. There was
a stone within a few yards of it, about six
feet long, and nearly as broad, and upon this
stone, almost continually, but always when
they (the eagles) had young, the gentleman
and his servants found a number of mair fowl,
partridges, hares, rabbits, ducks, snipes, par-
macans, rats, mice, &c. and sometimes kids,
fawns, and lambs. When the young eagles
were able to hop the length of this stone, to
which there was a narrow road, hanging over
a dreadful precipice, as a cat brings live mice
to her kittens, and teaches them to kill them,
so the eagles, I learned, often brought hares
and rabbits alive, and placing them before their
young, taught them to kill and tear them to
pieces. Sometimes, it seems, hares, rabbits,
rats, &c. not being sufficiently tamed, got
off from the young ones while they were amu-
sing themselves with them; and one day,
a rabbit got into a hole, where the old eagle
could not find it. The eagle, one day, bro't
to her young ones the cub of a fox, which,
after it had bitten some of them desperately,
attempted to escape up the hill, and would, in
all probability, have accomplished it, had not
the shepherd, who was watching the motion
of the eagles, with a view to shoot them,
(which they do with bullets, swan shot not
being able to penetrate their feathers) pre-
vented it. As the eagles kept what might be
called an excellent larder, when any visitors
surprised the gentleman, he was in the habit
of sending his servants to see what the eagles
had to spare, and who scarcely ever returned
without something good for the table. Game
of all kinds, it is well known, is the better
for being kept a considerable time.

When the gentleman or his servants car-
ried off things from the eagles shelf or table,
near the nest (for it was next to impossible
to approach the nest itself,) the eagles were ac-
tive in replenishing it; but when they did
not take them away, the old ones loitered a-
bout inactive, amusing themselves with their
young till the stock was nearly exhausted.

When the hen eagle was hatching, the ta-
ble or shelf of the rock was generally kept
well furnished for her use. While the eagles

were very young, her mate generally tore a
wing from the fowls for her, and a leg from
the beasts he frequently brought. Those
that are not gregarious, were faithful to one
another, but would not permit any of their
young to build a nest, or live near them, al-
ways driving them to a considerable distance.
The eagles of this country are uncommonly
large and voracious, and their claws are so
long and strong, that they are used by young
people as a horn, with a stopper, for holding
snuff, and carried regularly in the pocket for
that purpose.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long been in possession of an
anecdote of one of the brute creation, which
I send to you, not so much for the amuse-
ment of your readers, as that Mr. Bingley
may, if he thinks it worthy, insert it in the
next edition of his Animal Biography. It is
strictly true, and would have appeared before,
had it been less extraordinary; for nothing
but diffidence has hindered me from sending
it. But recollecting that truth needs not to
be ashamed, it is brought before the public,
and is as follows:—Walking with a lady
through some meadows between two villages
of the names of Upper and Lower Staughton,
in the county of Gloucester, the path lay
within about one hundred yards of a small
brook. Many ewes and lambs were in the
meadow. We were about half way over it
when a ewe came up to us and bleated very
loudly, looking up in my face; and then ran
off towards the brook. I could not help re-
marking this extraordinary behaviour; but my
attention was particularly roused when she
repeated it; and, bleating louder, seemed
with to signify something in particular. She
then ran off as before in the same direction,
repeatedly looking behind her till she reached
the brook, where she stood still. After stand-
ing to look at her sometime, we continued
our walk, and had nearly reached the gate
that led into the next meadow, when she
came running after us the third time, and
freed yet more earnest, if possible, than before. I
then determined to endeavour to discover the
motive for such singular behaviour. I followed
the ewe towards the brook; seeing me ad-
vance, she ran as fast as she was able, looking
behind her several times; when we came to
the brook; she peeped over the edge of a bil-
lock, into the water, looked up in my face,
and bleated with the most significant voice I
ever heard from a quadruped. Judge of my
surprise, when, on looking into the stream, I
saw her lamb standing close under the billock,
with the water nearly over its back. I in-
stantly drew it out, when the fond mother
began to lick, and give it suck, and, looking
up to me, uttered several sounds very differ-
ent from those she had uttered before; and
evidently expressing satisfaction and pleasure.
I needed not those thanks; for I never per-
formed one action in my life that gave me more
unmixed pleasure; nor did ever brute appear
more grateful.

Yours, &c. J. COLLET.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to the public in general, and his friends
in particular, for that share of their favour which
he has received in the line of his business,
and informs them, that he has just received,
and daily expects to receive, a further supply
of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
which, added to his former stock, make his
assortment complete for the present and ap-
proaching 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 calls to-
bacco at a fair market price, or leave tobacco
in his hands at a reasonable limited price, or
by giving some other good and sufficient se-
curity or satisfaction on or before the full day
of March next. He solicits a particular at-
tention to this request, as all delinquents may
depend suit will be commenced to April
Term next. JOSEPH EVANS.

David R. Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his
friends, and the public in general, that
he has opened an office in a room of the house
at present occupied by Mr. Richard Watts,
in West-street, where he has commenced
the Practice of Law. He assures them that
whatever business they may think proper to
place in his hands shall be diligently attended
to.

Monday, March 5, 1810.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

[LXVth YEAR.

Negroes for S

The subscriber will offer for S
of years, at his Dwelling
the head of Severn, in Anne-
ty, near Gambrill's tavern,
day of April next, at 11 o'
not, the first fair day therea
NUMBER of valuable N
A confiding of men, women
The terms of sale will be Rea
MAITHIAS H
Feb. 12, 1810.

Negroes for S

The subscriber will offer for S
of years, at his Dwelling
Anne-Arundel county, ab
from Ellicott's Lower Mills,
of April next, if fair, if no
day thereafter,
A confiding of men, women
The terms will be made know
take.
DENTON H
Feb. 12, 1810.

For Sale, by Publi

THE GLEBE LANDS,
net's Westminister Parish,
county. One of these Gle
Lower Glebe, contains about
and, divided into two teneme
which is a small comfortable
with some other improvements
his Glebe will take place on
the first Monday in April nex
next day, the other Glebe, c
Glebe, will be also offered for
bidder. This Glebe cont
eres of land, more or less, of
comfortable framed dwell
some other improvements.
The sale of each place wi
1 o'clock on the respecti
then the terms will be scribri
andance given by the subscr
authorized and empowered by
church wardens of said parill
and approbation of the
potent Episcopal church
Maryland.

JAMES P. S
JOHN MAC
JAMES MA
Feb. 19, 1810.

Public Sa

virtue of an order issued
phans Court of Anne-Aru
subscribers will dispose of,
on THURSDAY, the 19th d
if fair, if not, the next fa
THE unfold part of the pe
Resin Hammond, of Ch
consisting of five valuable ne
valuable feather beds, with b
ure, and other articles too
The said property will be
four months, the purcha
the day of sale, as focu
proved security.
The sale will commence a
then further terms may be
HENRY
BARUC
March 20, 1810.

David R. G

TAKES this method
friends, and the public
has opened an office in a
present occupied by Mr.
West-street, where he
Practice of Law. He
whatever business they may
in his hands shall be d

Monday, March 5, 1810

In Chanc

M
ORDERED, that the sale
J. Milliard, trustee for
estate of Solomon Jone
ratified and confirmed, u
rary be shown before
by next; provided a cop
erted three successive we
and Gazette, before the
The report states, that
Saint-Mary's county,
True copy.
NICHOL
Reg. C

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1810.

[No. 3298.]

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, on the head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, near *Gambrell's* tavern, on the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms of sale will be Ready Cash. **MAITHIAS HAMMOND.** Feb. 12, 1810. 6X t. s.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, for a term of years, at his Dwelling Plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from *Ellicott's* Lower Mills, on the 9th day of April next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. **DENTON HAMMOND.** Feb. 12, 1810. 6 t. s.

For Sale, by Public Auction,

THE GLEBE LANDS, in St. Margaret's Westminster Parish, Anne-Arundel county. One of these Glebes, called the *Lower Glebe*, contains about 144 acres of land, divided into two tenements, on each of which is a small comfortable dwelling-house, with some other improvements. The sale of this Glebe will take place on the premises on the first Monday in April next. And on the next day, the other Glebe, called the *Upper Glebe*, will be also offered for sale to the highest bidder. This Glebe contains about 200 acres of land, more or less, on which there is a comfortable framed dwelling-house and some other improvements.

The sale of each place will commence at 11 o'clock on the respective days of sale, and the terms will be made known, and attendance given by the subscribers, being duly authorized and empowered by the vestry and church wardens of said parish, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the State of Maryland.

JAMES P. SOPER,
JOHN MACKUBIN and
JAMES MACKUBIN.
Feb. 19, 1810. 6X t. s.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will dispose of, at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all

THE unfold part of the personal estate of *Resin Hammond, of Charles*, deceased, consisting of five valuable negroes, and eight valuable feather beds, with bedsteads and furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

The said property will be sold on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond, on the day of sale, as soon as called on, with approved security.

The sale will commence at eleven o'clock, and further terms may be made known. **HENRY EVANS,**
BARUCH FOWLER.
March 20, 1810. 2 t. s.

David R. Geddes,

MAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the house present occupied by *Mr. Richard Watts*, West-street, where he has commenced the Practice of Law. He assures them that whatever business they may think proper to place in his hands shall be diligently attended to.

Monday, March 5, 1810. 4 t. s.

In Chancery,

March 10, 1810.

ORDERED, that the sale made by *Enoch J. Milliard*, trustee for the sale of the estate of *Solomon Jones*, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the *Maryland Gazette*, before the 15th day of April next.

The report states, that 393 acres of land in Saint-Mary's county, was sold for 1760 dollars.

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

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit:

An act to alter and abolish the part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county, An act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors, An act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters, An act to alter all such parts of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the support of the Christian religion, and An act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit and trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature or electors of the senate, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the *Whig, Evening Post and Federal Gazette*, at Baltimore—the *Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette*, at Annapolis, and in the *Star*, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An Act to abolish all that part of the constitution which permits certain citizens of Annapolis to vote for delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no person residing in the city of Annapolis shall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the said county, and all every part of the constitution which enables persons holding fifty acres of land to vote in said county, be and is hereby abolished; provided nevertheless, 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, according to the constitution and form of government, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as part thereof, and every thing therein contained repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this alteration and amendment, shall be repealed and abolished.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath are deprived of a full participation of the rights of citizenship, owing to their solemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to serve as jurors; therefore,

2. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Menonists, Tunkers and others, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as a qualification as jurors, except in criminal cases that are capital, and upon petitions for freedom, in the manner that they have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

3. And be it enacted That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a juror in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony that they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-fifth article of the constitution and form of government be and the same is hereby repealed and utterly abolished.

2. 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 of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken an... considered, and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to voters and qualification of voters.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every free white male citizen of this state, above twenty-one years of age, and no other, having resided twelve months within this state, and six months in the county, or in the city of Annapolis or Baltimore, next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote, by ballot, in the election of such county or city, either of them, for electors of the president and vice-president of the United States, for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, for delegates to the general assembly of this state, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

2. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled and made void.

3. 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 of said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter all such parts of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, as make it lawful to lay an equal and a general tax for the support of the Christian religion.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the general assembly of this state to lay an equal and general tax, or any other tax, on the people of this state, for the support of any religion.

2. 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 considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, so far as they are contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and annulled on the confirmation hereof.

An Act to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature, or electors of the senate.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as require a property qualification in persons to be appointed or holding offices of profit or trust in this state, and in persons elected members of the legislature, or electors of the senate, shall be and the same are hereby repealed and abolished.

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

Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Anne-Arundel county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.

JOHN HUNTT.
Anne-Arundel county,
March 1, 1810. 4 8w.



George & John Barber,

ONCE more request all persons indebted to them to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Notes of Hand, as longer indulgence cannot be given; Such as refuse to comply, are notified that the law will be enforced against them. Those who do not settle their freight accounts regularly, must not expect the same attention to their business as punctual customers, and their goods will be detained for payment.

They continue to keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

And have on hand a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED.

All which they will sell low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

Their Packets from this City to Baltimore will commence running three times a week about the first of April, when all persons will meet with a ready conveyance for goods, grain and tobacco, and Passengers with the best accommodations; till which time they will run as the weather permits. Those who put Articles on board are requested to be particular in directing them, in order to prevent mistakes. Passage money must be paid before passengers leave the Packets.

They have also a Schooner which will carry about fifty hogheads of tobacco, which they will employ for the transportation of passengers, grain, &c. to any place on the Chesapeake Bay.

They request all persons having claims against them to bring them in for settlement. March 14, 1810. 3 4w

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of *Joseph Hopkins*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry 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, as 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 *Joseph Hopkins* has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said *Joseph Hopkins*, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the absent, 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 filing his said petition; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said *Joseph Hopkins*, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Maryland Gazette* once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said *Joseph Hopkins* then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Signed by order,
NICHOLAS HARWOOD,
Clerk Anne-Arundel county.
December 25, 1809. 3m

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,
FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is situated in the Chesapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the island is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a considerable quantity of Ship Timber. The soil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raised on it to great advantage. Fish and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable house, three large barns, and other necessary buildings. This valuable island is in a state of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to

PHILIP THOMAS,
No. 27, Hanover-Street, Baltimore.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 20.

Arrived, (sch. Edmund, from Savannah. At 32 26, long 79 11, boarded by British Hebe, capt Fife, on a cruise. He reported that the Islands of Guadalupe and Martins had been taken sometime since, and that three French frigates, full of troops, arrived just after they surrendered, and signals decoyed an English frigate among them, and after a desperate action of 4 hours had been taken possession of; that one of the frigates was almost totally dismantled, and was supposed to have directed her course to the U. S. He added that the schooner was an object they wanted to overtake, and take the forty thousand dollars that had been offered by the merchants at Havana for this pirate.

NORFOLK, MARCH 17.

Died, on Thursday night, at Fort Nelson, Major John Saunders, of the corps of Artillery and Engineers of the U. States army, and commandant at this port.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Robinson, a respectable merchant at Cadix, to a gentleman in Richmond, (Virginia.)

CADIZ, JAN. 14, 1810.

The united English and Spanish armies are near the French, 65,000 strong, and the French 45,000. Account of an engagement hourly expected. Various reports are in circulation; one is, that France is in a state of insurrection, and that G. Britain tenders money and arms (both which the Spaniards very much the want of) if this government will appoint the queen of Portugal Regent of Spain. This government is certainly more active than they have been, but not so much so as they ought to be. However, the period is fast approaching when the Cortes are to be assembled, on the 1st of March.

I give you extracts of a letter from Mr. Bradley, who I fixed at Seville in a store for the sale of goods and produce.

SEVILLE, DEC. 30TH.

As to political affairs, we are here quite in the dark. All we know is, there seems no immediate dread; and the French are retreating from such of their advanced positions as they cannot support when the rains set in. In March we shall have a struggle; if danger is expected it is in that month and April, particularly the last. But then the arch-demon must head at least 150,000 more Frenchmen—Germans, and Poles and Italians, will be sent; and he has given all his troops in Germany his solemn promise (which he dare not break, for on them principally rests his power) that they shall not be called into Spain. Per interim, we have a good cause and a protecting Providence.

JAN. 8TH.

I really think the arch-demon, finding that he sacrifices his armies by sending them to Spain, and wishing to realize his vast ambitious projects on the side of Turkey, in Europe, will give us a breathing time here. It is well known that up to the 25th of Dec. last, not above 3000 men reinforced his armies in Spain.

* Not at Cadix.

MARCH 21.

Capt. Sears, of the schooner Columbia, arrived at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) from Cadix, forwarded us the following:—

JAN. 24TH.

Our Central Junta has been done away, in consequence of the French advancing on this province; and the old junta of Seville who first began the revolution, have re-assumed the command, and the French are coming in large bodies to this province. People seem to have taken new life and vigour from the change—There is nothing to be feared from Cadix.

NATCHES, FEB. 19.

General Wilkinson, capt. Pinkney, and several other officers, left this place for Washington City, via New-Orleans, on Saturday last.

RASTON, (PENN.) MARCH 21.

Judge Hamilton, president of the 9th judicial district in this commonwealth, was accused before the legislature of eight different charges of improper conduct, in his official capacity.—The house of representatives honourably acquitted him of all the charges,—80 to 6.

MAMMOTH GUN!

On the ramparts of Brunswick, the capital of the Dutchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is a mortar piece of brass, ten feet six inches long, and nine feet two inches in circumference. It will carry a ball of seven hundred and thirty pounds weight to the distance of thirty-three thousand paces, and throw a bomb of one thousand weight; but it requires fifty-two pounds of powder for a charge!!! [Carey's Quatrje Improved, vol. 1. p. 466.]

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1810.

NEW BANK.

WE understand, that between 2 and 300 shares more than the limited number, were this day subscribed to the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore. [Fed. Rep.]

Since our last Articles of Association for another Bank have been published in Baltimore, to be styled *The Marine Bank of Baltimore*, and to be established at Fell's Point—Capital 600,000 dollars.

Agreeably to public notice, (says the Charleston City Gazette, of the 8th inst.) a subscription for a new Bank, to be called the "Union Bank of South Carolina," with a capital of ONE MILLION of dollars, was opened on Monday last, and continued open until Tuesday, 2 o'clock, when the books were closed, and it appeared that the immense sum of Two millions five hundred and fifteen thousand dollars had been subscribed for.

The president, directors and company, of the Berkshire and Northampton Banks, are required to appear before the legislature of Massachusetts, on the second Wednesday of the first session of the next general court, to shew cause (if any they have) why the charters of the said banks should not be declared vacated. [Palladium.]

John Hayes, Esq. in consequence of indispotion, has resigned his office of cashier of the Bank of Delaware, and Edward Worrell, Esq. is appointed his successor.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in N. York, dated Liverpool, Jan. 26.

It does not appear that the refusal to negotiate with Mr. Jackson is considered by our government as sufficient cause for war, nor do we apprehend that his dismissal from the country will be thought so. But it seems to be gaining general belief that the American and French governments have made up their differences; if so, we see not how this middle state of things between peace and war, can be kept up between this country and America. A greater latitude is said to be given by Buonaparte, both in imports and exports, which was at first represented as a relinquishment of the Berlin and Milan decrees; but we apprehend what is done is more with a view to embroil us with America than any thing else, and therefore not likely to tend to the removal of our orders in council. The first impression, however, was, that the repeal of our orders in council was a certain consequence, and had not the first accounts been received on a Sunday, no doubt the effect on American articles in market would have been very great; as it was, a considerable sensation was experienced, hardly yet subsided.

The quantity of American produce known to be coming forward is so great that nothing but the expectation of war or embargo will enable markets to support present prices, which mostly support handsome profit on circuitous voyages. Seldom a day without fluctuations. To-day 20 a 21 1-2 for Upland Cotton; say 21 for good fair qual.—sea Island. 2 a 2-6 ordinary and stained; middling and fine 2s3 a 2s5—Rice, 30 a 35.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 8.

The British have been unfortunate in the Indian seas—Accounts have just reached here by the fleet from Bengal, that the French frigates Venus and Bellona fell in with the British frigates Fox and Piedmontese and a sloop of war. The Frenchmen met them singly and proved too strong for them. They will very probably get them into the Isle of France, as during the hurricane months the blockading squadron cannot cruise very near the island, and some of the ships are not fit for the station.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Barton, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman of Frederick county, Virginia, dated March 15, 1810.

The remains of four vast cities have been discovered in the Spanish province of Campeachy* and the vicinity. They are of stone, beautifully constructed and adorned with admirable sculptures, of which I have just seen manuscript engravings. The figures plainly shew that these cities were not constructed by any nation of Europe; the physiognomy betrays plainly a civilized race of American Indians certainly more improved than the Mexicans or Peruvians. This discovery strongly confirms my idea of the great antiquity of America; of the ancient state of improvement, of its inhabitants, &c. But perhaps, I shall be able, at no very distant period, to give you much more satisfactory information on the subject.

* The province of Campeachy lies upon the southern coast of the Gulph of Mexico, or more properly, upon the Bay of Campeachy, in latitude about 20 deg. N. and 300 miles E. of La Vera Cruz.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Pearson on Wednesday last, submitted a resolution in the H. of Representatives of the U. S. for an inquiry into the conduct of gen. Wilkinson. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph on Thursday offered a resolution to reduce the naval and military establishments. Referred to a committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill for laying additional duties on imports.

SENATE.

Mr. Bayard, the same day, reported a bill making provision for the establishment of a National Bank, which was read and passed to a third reading.

New-Hampshire Election.

The N. H. Patriot contains the following account of the election.

The whole number of votes for governor in 166 towns, is for Langdon 15,476, for Smith 14,364. In the same towns last year, Langdon had 13,961, and Smith 14,154, leaving a net gain in favour of Langdon of 1605.

As far as has been heard from the following is an accurate list of the relative loss and gain in the next House of Representatives.

Republican.	Federal.
Gain. Loss.	Gain. Loss.
20 1	1 18

Making a Republican Net Gain of thirty six Representatives.

Three republican counsellors and seven senators are chosen by the people.

From New-Orleans.

We have received, by the regular packet, New-Orleans Packet, capt. DeLivers, papers and letters to the 20th ult. They contain, however, little or nothing of material interest. It appears that gen. Hampton took command of the army on the 13th. The river had risen about five feet, and an hundred Kentucky boats already arrived. The crops of sugarcane had been very fine last season, and the planters were about planting this year's crop. Weather warm, green peas in market, &c. &c. [N. York paper.]

Spotted Fever.

This fatal disease is not yet extinct in Worcester county, (Mass.) Twelve or 15 new cases occurred at Peterham, the 1st inst. Eight persons had been buried there in 2 days.

The Merino Ram which was brought out lately by capt. Barrum, in the ship Atlantic, was sold on Wednesday last for one thousand dollars.

Col. Humphreys, a few days since sold two Ewes and two Rams for six thousand dollars.

A bill has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the issuing of bank notes, discounting of monies or taking any deposits of money by any association of persons not incorporated after the 1st day of May next.

HEMP.

Perhaps there is not an article, cultivated by the farmer, which affords him more profit, than the raising of hemp. The demand for it is increasing, in a greater proportion than the quantity brought to market; nor is there any prospect of that demand diminishing, whether the U. S. remain at peace, or should be forced into war. The enormous quantity of that article, necessary to supply the shipping of a commercial people, will always make it have a ready sale.

On rich land, a good crop of hemp is as certain as a good crop of Indian corn, six hundred weight of hemp, to the acre, is a moderate estimate. An acre has produced 9 cwt. The clear profits of an acre will stand nearly thus:

	dolls.	dolls.
6 cwt. Hemp, at	12	72
Ploughing, &c. &c.	4	
Sed, say	4	
Pulling, gathering, &c.	6	
Spreading, to rot,	2	
Taking up when rotted,	1	
Breaking 6 cwt.	9	26

Profit, on the produce of 1 acre, dolls. 46

It is with sincere pleasure, says a Pittsfield (Mass.) paper, we can now announce to our numerous readers, that from our best information, this county will in June next, contain from 1,200 to 1,500 Merino Sheep of different grades. We also announce with equal pleasure, that the Incorporated Woollen Factory in this village commenced operation the week past, under the able management of Mr. Schofield, aided by practical workmen from Yorkshire (England.)

The Knot.

MARRIED, near Queen-Anne, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. WEEMS, Mr. JOHN PLUMMER, Junior, of Prince-George's county, to Miss ANNE WORTHINGTON, daughter of JOHN WORTHINGTON, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

26th March, 1810.

THE president and directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of four per cent, on the stock of the said bank for six months, ending the 1st April; said dividend will be paid on or after Saturday, the seventh of April, to stockholders on the Western Shore, at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, or on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,
JONA: PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Subscriber

Quantity of Salt Beef,
OF inferior quality, on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, at his store near the Dock.

JOSEPH SANDS.
Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan Court of Anne-Arundel county, will be Sold, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day hereafter, at the late dwelling of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on the head of South river,

PART of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of a number of very valuable young negroes, men, women and children; also, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.
JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.
March 27, 1810 5w*

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of LADIES AND CHILDRENS REAL MOROCCO SLIPPERS, of various colours, the best quality, and newest fashions, which he can afford to sell as low as they can possibly be purchased in either of the above places.

JOHN WELLS,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
March 26, 1810. 3w

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT unless the respective balances due from you to the corporation of the city of Annapolis be paid on or before the first day of April next, suits will indiscriminately be brought to recover the same.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, clk.
February 2, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those long indebted to him for payment of their accounts, which are placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Welch, of Ben, for collection, with authority, in cases where it may be necessary, to enforce payment.
Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 6

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at its next session in April, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto.
VACHEL ROBINSON.
Feb. 17, 1810. 6 8w.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for that share of their favour which he has received in the line of his business, and informs them, that he has just received, and daily expects to receive, a further supply of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, which, added to his former stock, make 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 forward and settle the same, by paying cash, tobacco at a fair market price, or leave tobacco in his hands at a reasonable limited price, or by giving some other good and sufficient security or satisfaction on or before the first day of March next. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as all delinquents may depend suit will be commenced to April term next. 16
JOSEPH EVANS.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

HOPE.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast."
POPE.

'MIDST the wilderings of care and the torments
of strife,
That darken and fadden our path to the tomb;
Ah! what could induce us to struggle thro' life,
If Hope smiling Hope, did not brighten the gloom.
The chaplet that Sorrow had reaped in her toils,
Its roses all drooping, all withered and pale,
Revived by her breath, far more dazzling appears,
Than when it was scattering its balms on the gale.
O come then, Enhancers! and shed o'er my soul
A beam of the radiance to lighten its woe;
And while the gay visions flit by in roll,
I'll worship the spell, tho' its fallow'd I know.
For long in my bosom, corrosive and stern,
Has wild Disapp'ntment exerted its sway;
Yet still to the finger of Hope with I turn,
That points in the distance an unclouded day.
And will it return, that clear white-blowing morn,
O'er which no more tempests of anguish shall rave,
Hope whispers it will—tho' extracted from to-morn,
Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in the grave.
And clear shall Eternity's morning arise,
And bright and undim'd the happy is glow;
Tho' lost upon earth, 'twill be found in the skies,
Untarnish'd by falsehood, unfulfill'd by woe.

Transformation of the Caterpillar.

[From the change of the "crawling caterpillar"
into the gay butterfly, reference is often made
to the resurrection of man. The following beau-
tiful lines on that subject are from Shaw's Ge-
neral Zoology.]

THE helpless crawling caterpillar trace
From the first period of his reptile race,
Cloath'd in dishonour, on the leafy spray
Unseen he wears his silent hours away,
Till fatt'ed grown of all that life supplies,
Self-taught the voluntary martyr dies,
Deep under earth his darkling course he bends,
And to the tomb, a willing guest descends.
There, lying secluded in his lonely cell
Forgets the sun, and bids the world farewell,
O'er the wild waste the wintry tempest reigns,
And driving snows usurp the frozen plains
In vain the tempest beats, the whirlwind blows;
No forms can violate his grave's repose.
But when revolving months have worn their way,
When smile the woods, and when the zephyr's play;
When laughs the vivid world in summer's bloom,
He bursts and flies triumphant from the tomb,
And while his new-born beauties he displays,
With conscious joy his altered form surveys,
Mark, while he moves amid the sunny beam,
O'er his soft wings the varying lustre gleam
Launched into air, on purple plumes he fears,
Gay Nature's face with wondrous glance explores;
Proud of his various beauties wings his way,
And spoils the fairest flowers, himself more fair
than they!

And deems weak Man the future promise vain,
When worms can die, and glorious rise again!

EPIGRAM.

ON A LADY WHO BEAT HER HUSBAND.

COME hither, Sir John, my picture is here;
What think you, my love, don't it like you?
I can't say it does just at present, my dear,
But I think it soon will, its so like you!

ON LOVE TO CHILDREN.

Our babes shall richest comforts bring;
If tutor'd right they'll prove a spring
Whence pleasures ever rise;
We'll form their minds, with studious care,
To all that's manly, good and fair,
And train them for the skies.

CHILDHOOD is a necessary and precious
link in the regular gradation of human life;
its relation to the other stages of life, is like
that of the spring to the succeeding seasons
of the year. Without the pleasurable sensa-
tions which children impart as well as feel,
society would be destitute of half its joys; a
void would be left in it, which no other
earthly objects could fill: "their sprightly and
smiling looks; their shrill, lively and cheer-
ful voices; their varied and exhilarating sports;
all these are interwoven with the other objects
of our senses, and have an imperceptible,
though an undoubted influence, in adding to
the cheerfulness of our minds." The asperities
of life are soothed, solitude is relieved,
and the gloom and torpor of old age enlivened,
by their infantile prattle and playful hum-
mour.

The man or woman who discovers an ha-
bitual aversion rather than an affection for
children, is too cold hearted for friendship,
too unfeeling for high attainments in moral-
ity and piety. How different was the Divine
Personage, whose life was a perfect model of
moral excellence, who suffered little children
to come unto him, tenderly embraced them,
took them into his arms and bless'd them.

Children are entitled to our affectionate and
assiduous care, for the cheerfulness they add
to the rest of the human family, as well as
from the solid considerations of positive duty;
they are to be considered and treated as an
unspeakable solace, rather than a burthen to
the world; which, if all its inhabitants were
grown up men and women, would be much
more peevish and unhappy than in its present
state.

[Con. Courant.]

MISCELLANY.

HUMAN MISERY.

The following picture of human misery,
which is drawn by a committee of the N.
York Humane Society, is scarcely exceeded
by any thing of the kind in the Old
World. It is a description of a prison in
the city of New-York, in which it appears,
that upwards of 1,100 persons were last
year imprisoned for debts under 25 dollars,
and near 600 of them for debts under 10
dollars. The treatment of these people is
more like that of French galley slaves than
any other description of human beings.

[Mass. Spy.]

IN obedience to the latter part of their in-
structions, the committee have visited the
Bridewell or city prison.—It contained 165
persons, of whom ninety-three were men, and
72 women.

In one apartment were confined the male
prisoners accused of burglary and other atro-
cious crimes, and who had not yet been tried,
together with some convicts—their situa-
tion was tolerably comfortable, and attention
seemed to have been paid to keep them clean.

Another apartment contained all the female
prisoners, vagrants, prostitutes, women sen-
tenced to imprisonment for 30 and 60 days,
female paupers who had misbehaved in the
almshouse, and those committed on suspicion
only. Black and white, sick and well, of all
ages, from infants at the breast to 70 years
old, were here indiscriminately mingled to-
gether. Several of these women were destitute
of garment of any kind, and had nothing but
a dirty blanket wrapped round them—most
of the others were very ragged, and all ex-
tremely dirty. Few had sufficient covering
for the night, and they lay promiscuously on
the floor. Their countenances were in general
wan and sickly, and the air of the room
was intolerably bad. Two of the white wo-
men, and one of the blacks, were insane, and
seemed to be occasionally treated as objects of
diversion by the others.

The provisions allowed them, are a portion
of meat with potatoes, but without bread, e-
very other day; the residue of the time they
have mush and molasses, twice a day. This
is brought in by the keeper, and set on the
floor in a tub, round which the prisoners
place themselves—spoons and tin cups are
furnished to some of them, but the greater
number are without any. One woman is ap-
pointed by the keeper to preserve order, and
is styled the captain, and she exercises the
whip on her fellow prisoners at discretion.

The committee could not help noticing an
object of peculiar wretchedness, named Eliza
Butler, once said to be a decent woman, and
wife to the master of a vessel. She was for-
merly in the almshouse, but was 2 years ago
transported to Bridewell. Having been dread-
fully burnt, her appearance is too shocking to
describe. She is subject to fits and is occa-
sionally insane, and when in that condition, of-
ten beats her room mates.—She lately almost
killed a child.

The situation of the men's apartment was
so similar to that of the one already described,
that the committee forbore to detail their ob-
servations at length. In one of the rooms,
containing both blacks and whites, the cap-
tain was a negro, and said that he was often
obliged to flog and whip his companions. In
a corner of the room was a man, by orders
of the captain, in heavy chains. Several
boys from 12 to 15 years of age were con-
fined among these men.—On the ground floor
of the prison was a miserable wretch of the
name of Paul, a native of New-Jersey.—He
is blind and insane—has no bed, but lies up-
on the floor, and uses a block for his pillow.
The keeper stated that when furnished with a
shirt the rats soon eat it off.—He is some-
times very unruly, and the persons confined
with him being often drunk, frequently beat
and abuse him. Battles, it was said, frequen-
tly ensued, in which his great strength was a
subject of remark.

Why or when this man was confined in this
horrible place, the committee are ignorant.
The keeper informed them that he found him
there upon his appointment to office, which
was ten years ago.

In all the apartments persons committed on
suspicion, though not yet indicted, are confined
promiscuously with those who have already been
convicted; and most of the prisoners of both
descriptions are employed in picking oakum.

IMPORT

Of Cotton Wool into G. Britain, in 1809.

United States	138,602
Neutral ports, as per non intercourse law	17,184
Other ports	284,596
Total	440,382

The weekly consumption of this article in
England, Scotland and Ireland, is estimated
at 7150 bales, or 371,800 per annum. Dur-
ing the last year a considerable quantity of
Brazil cotton was exported from England to
the Continent.

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. SMITH,
THE late increase of Banks within the U.
States has made it difficult to collect their
names, and as the subject is particularly im-
portant at this moment, I beg leave to pro-
pose that the several editors of news papers
should contribute at least their own state lists,
to all the preceding publications or statements,
on the following plan.

S. BLODGET.

Banks within the District of Columbia.	
Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of Columbia, 1792	1,000,000
Alexandria do. 1792	500,000
Bank of Patowmack, 1804	500,000
Bank of Washington, 1810	1,000,000
Un. Bank of G. Town, 1810	1,000,000
Branch Bank of the U. S.	200,000

Total, *Dolls.* 4,200,000

But about one half the above amount of
capital is actually paid.

N. B. If each editor will add his own state
list to all the lists that precede his own, the
last will of course contain the sum total, than
which I do not know a more important attain-
able point of political or financial informa-
tion.

To the above the editor of the "Delaware
Watchman" has added those of that state,
which are—

Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of Delaware 1796	110,000
Farmers Bank of Del. 1807	500,000

We now give those of this state, all of which
are incorporated.

Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of Maryland 1790	500,000
Bank of Baltimore 1795	1,200,000
Office of Discount & Deposit of Blt. 1795	600,000
Union Bank of Md. 1804	3,000,000
Farmers Bank of Md. 1805	1,200,000
Do. Branch at East- ton	
Do. do. Frederick 1807	1,000,000
Mechanics Bank of Baltimore 1806	250,000
Hagar's-town Bank 1807	250,000

7,750,000

Note.—The actual capital of the Bank of
Maryland is only 300,000 dollars, but they
have increased it by a loan of 200,000 in ad-
dition; while probably not more than 2 thirds
of the whole amount of capital belonging to
the Union, Farmers, Mechanics and Hagar's-
town banks, has been paid in.

On Female Education.

THAT degrading difference in the culture
of the female understanding, which has pre-
vailed for several centuries in all European as
well as American societies, affects yet more
deeply female happiness and female impor-
tance. It must be obvious to all those who
are not blinded by the mist of prejudice, that
there is no cultivation which yields so promising
a harvest as the cultivation of the under-
standing, and that a mind irradiated by the
clear light of wisdom must be equal to every
task which reason imposes on it. The social
duties, in the interesting characters of daugh-
ter, wife and mother, will be but ill perform-
ed by ignorance and levity, and in the do-
mestic converse of husband and wife, the al-
ternative of an enlightened or unenlightened
companion cannot be indifferent to any man
of taste and true knowledge. Be no longer
niggards then, O ye parents, in bestowing on
your offspring every blessing which nature and
fortune render them capable of enjoying.
Confine not the education of your daugh-
ters to what is regarded as the ornamental
parts of it, nor deny the graces to your sons.
Suffer no prejudices to prevail on you to
weaken nature in order to render her more
beautiful; take measures for the virtue and
harmony of your family, by uniting their
young minds early in the soft bonds of friend-
ship. Let your children be brought up to-
gether, let their sports and studies be the same,
let them enjoy in the constant presence of
those who are set over them that freedom
which innocence renders harmless, and in
which nature rejoices. By the uninterrupted
intercourse which you will thus establish, both
sexes will find that friendship may be enjoyed
between them without passion.—The wis-
dom of your daughters will preserve them
from the bane of coquetry, and even at the
age of desire, objects of temptation will lose
somewhat of their stimuli by losing their
novelty. Your sons will look for something
more solid in women than a mere outside,
and be no longer the dupes to the meanest,
the weakest, and the most prodigate of the
sex.

MACAULAY.

Life of Man.

WHAT is the life of man! Is it not to
shift from side to side; from farrow to far-
row? To baton up one cause of vexation,
and unbutton another.

AGRICULTURAL.

ORCHARDS.

OUR ancestors erred greatly, in planting
their trees in orchards too close; twenty feet
was thought by them to be a proper distance,
but they seemed not to consider that in a few
years the branches of each tree would touch
the next, and thus by interfering with each
other, prevent them from producing blossoms
and fruit. At that distance a plantation of
trees must in a few years become like a forest,
and prevent either grass or vegetables from
being cultivated under them. Nor in such a
situation will three trees produce as much as
one, if at the distance of forty or fifty feet.

In planting an orchard, care should always
be taken to fix on a situation sheltered as
much as possible against the violent north-west
and northeast winds. Plant the largest grow-
ing trees, such as Priestley's, on the north
side, and so descending towards the south that
there may be a regular gradation of heights,
and that the tall trees may not overshadow the
smaller.

Apples and pears for an orchard ought
to be planted at less distance than in rows
about 40 feet, and each tree in the row at 20
or 35 feet apart. Pears alone may be 30 by
25, and these in general spread less and grow
more erect than apples. Cherries, the largest
growing sorts, at 30 by 20. Peaches, apple
trees and nectarines, at 15 feet.

Nothing in the various parts of agriculture
and gardening is so little understood, and con-
sequently neglected, as the planting of trees.
The root is generally forced into a small hole,
and afterwards left to chance, without the
lightest attention either to pruning or ma-
nuring.

The ground designed for an orchard should
be in tillage one year at least before planting,
and if well manured to much the better for
the trees. The hole should be dug a foot
deep, and at least five feet over, and left to
lie a few days to receive the influence of the
atmosphere.

If you are to buy the trees, procure them
from the nearest nursery you can, for the sooner
trees are planted after being out of the
ground, the better. If the small fibres are
not dried, they need not be cut off, but if
dried, as they almost always are in carrying
distance, they should be trimmed off, other-
wise they will mould and do certain injury to
the tree, and often entirely destroy it.

Always keep the roots as long as is con-
venient, which will give them a disposition to
run horizontally, from which the roots being
more under the influence of the sun, the sap is
richer and produces the sweetest, fairest fruit.
Nursery-men, in taking up trees, are in gen-
eral not sufficiently attentive to give them a
good spread of root.

All bruised and broken roots—all fibres
as are irregular and cross each other, and
all downright roots, should be pruned smooth
off.

As to the top, the small branches should be
pruned close to where they are produced, as
also the irregular ones, which cross each other,
and all such as have by any means been broken
or wounded should be cut down to the
next good eye, but by no means take off
the main leading shoots, which are necessary
to attract the sap from the roots, and thereby
promote the growth of the tree.

Observe the utmost care not to place the tree
too deep in the earth. More mischief is done
to a new plantation of trees arises from this source
than all the others combined. The best rule
is to place the tree in the hole so that the
roots may be about the same depth as they
were before taken up.

Place all the roots in their natural position
as near as may be, but rather horizontally
than otherwise; break the earth fine, and
scatter it in the hole so that it may fall be-
tween every root, that there may be no in-
equality. Thus fill up the hole, and gently
tread down the earth with your feet, but not
too hard, which is a great fault, especially if
the ground be strong and wet.

Newly planted trees should be well shaded
and defended from cattle; and it is best to
keep the land continually in tillage till the
trees have nearly attained their full growth.
But great care must be taken that the roots
be not disturbed by ploughing, nor the bark of
the trees wounded. The ground near the trees,
which the plough leaves, should be mellowed
with a spade for 2 or 3 years before the roots
have far extended.

To Seine-haulers and others.

THIS is to give notice to all persons,
either Seine-hauling or otherwise traf-
ficking upon my plantations, (Horn Point
and Talley's,) that they will certainly be pro-
secuted.

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVith YEAR.]



George & John B.

NCE more request all persons
them to come forward and
county, either by Cash or Note
longer indulgence cannot be
refuse to comply, are notified
not settle their freight account
not expect the same atten-
tines as punctual customers
will be detained for paymen-

continue to keep a large
GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS,
And have on hand a quantity
FRESH CLOVER
which they will sell low for
the usual credit to punctual
Their Packets from this City
commence running three
at the first of April, when
meet with a ready conveyance
in and tobacco, and Passen-
accommodations; till which
run as the weather permits
Articles on board are request-
ular in directing them, in or-
takes. Passage money must
engers leave the Packets.
They have also a Schooner
about fifty hogheads of the tra-
engers, grain, &c. to any
apeake Bay.

They request all persons
sist them to bring them in
March 14, 1810.

Negroes for S

the subscriber will offer for S
years, at his Dwelling
Anne-Arundel County, ab-
from Ellicott's Lower Mills,
of April next, if fair, if not
day thereafter,
NUMBER of valuable M
consisting of men, women
the terms will be made know
to.

DENTON H.
Feb. 12, 1810.

David R. Ge
AKES this method of
friends, and the public
has opened an office in a re-
present occupied by Mr.
Wells-street, where he
Practice of Law. He al-
whatever business they may
ce in his hands shall be dit-

Monday, March 5, 1810.

New Shoe
THE subscriber has just re-
timore and Philadelphia
ment of LADIES AND
REAL MOROCCO SLIPP
hours, the best quality, and
which he can afford to sell
sibly be purchased in ei-
aces.

2 JOHN
Church-Str
March 26, 1810.

In Chance
M
ORDERED, that the sale
J. Millard, trustee for
estate of Solomon Jone
ratified and confirmed, u-
nary be shewn before
next; provided a cop-
three successive we-
and Gazette, before the 1
ext.

The report states, that
Saint-Mary's county, Va.
True copy.
Tel. NICHOL
Reg. C

To Seine-haulers
THIS is to give noti-
either Seine-hauling
ing upon my plantati-
and Talley's,) that they w-
cated.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.