

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1810.

[No. 3303.]

## In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

**ORDERED.** That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and abolish that 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 PINNEY, Clk.

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, or 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, 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.

**The Subscriber**  
HAS A  
**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 issued out of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will dispose of, at Public Sale on the first MONDAY in May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all

THE unford part of the personal estate of **Resin Hammond, of Charles, deceased** consisting of five valuable negroes, and eight valuable leather beds, with bedsteads and furniture, & 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, at the late residence of the deceased, when further terms may be made known.

**HENRY EVANS,**  
**BARUCH FOWLER.**  
March 20, 1810.

## Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber, desirous to close the partnership existing under the firm of **Mich'l & B. Curran,** will sell low for Cash, the following articles, viz.

- 1/2 and 3/4 Irish linens,
- Superfine long cloth shirtings,
- Cotton cambric do.
- Chintzes and calicoes.
- Cambric muslins and dimities,
- Plain and figured leno muslin,
- Plain & figured jackonet do.
- India book muslin & handkerchiefs,
- British do. do.
- Printed muslin and chintz shawls,
- Cambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs,
- Lawn and linen do.
- Cambric muslin do. coloured borders,
- Long lawn for handkerchiefs,
- Linen & cotton brown holland,
- Silk shawls and handkerchiefs,
- Plain and cross barvel silk,
- Black satin and peruvian
- Pink farset and silk,
- Sewing silks all-rised,
- Best Whitechapel needles,
- Gilt & common pins,
- Mock Madras handkerchiefs,
- And many articles in the Dry Goods way, too numerous to insert.

**B. CURRAN,** Surviving Partner of **MICH'L & B. CURRAN.**

**N. B.** All those indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requested to come forward and pay the same to  
**B. CURRAN.**  
Annapolis, April 3, 1810.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of **ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM,** late of said county, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against said estate would bring them forward, as soon as possible, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to  
**WILSON WATERS, Adm'r.**  
April 18, 1810.

## BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

**JOHN HYDE.**

Annapolis, March 26, 1810.  
Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send letters to the subscriber as soon as possible.

## Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

## New and Cheap Goods.

### GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to state to his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a handsomely varied SELECTION OF GOODS, many of which he feels a pleasure in stating are upon better than ordinary terms—

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

- Superfine & Chintzes assorted,
- India Chintzes,
- Calicoes, — some of which are very low priced,
- Cambric Muslins,
- Shirting Cambrics & long Cloths,
- Corded and Cambric Dimities,
- Plain, purple and pink Ginghams,
- Marcellis fashionable Waiteating,
- India Dimities,
- Cotton Casimers,
- York Stripes,
- Seeruckers, Didsoys,
- Silk Shawls,
- Cambric ditto,
- Coarse and superfine Checks,
- India Muslins assorted Brown and white Placillas,
- Creas, Dowlas and Ticklenburgs,
- Osnabrigs and Hessian,
- Madras and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
- Long and short Nankens,
- English patent ditto,
- Cotton Stockings,
- India Diaper Tableclothes,
- Irish & Daper,
- Scotch Ticking,
- American ditto,
- Knives and Forks,
- Coarse and fine Hats,
- Wrought and Cut Nails
- Cotton & Wool Cards Powder and Shot,

WITH AN

### ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

- Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Tea,
- Souchong ditto,
- Coffee,
- Choc late,
- Pepper,
- Loaf & Brown Sugar,
- Old Spirit,
- W. India and N. E. Rum,
- Whiskey, Soap and Candles, &c. &c.

The above articles being laid in on the best terms, he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices, as he is determined to sell **BARGAINS FOR CASH,** or in **BARTER FOR TOBACCO.**  
Annapolis, April 17, 1810.

## Seth Sweetser,

**BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,**  
**RETURNS** his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.  
**N. B.** He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashion and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis.

April 18, 1810.

S. S.

## 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.

## 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.

... want of Room.]  
... SHEEP.  
... men from Connecticut with 15 Merino...  
... from Dr. Bais, of...  
... were taking home...  
... the flock of those...  
... Hugh Col. Humphrey's...  
... Merinos than are...  
... yet these men...  
... to purchase one...  
... five woolen man...  
... their valuable flocks...  
... wards of four thousand...  
... they could readily...  
... a piece for them...  
... value do the people of...  
... [Tree of Liberty.]  
... of Sheep.  
... vaccination on sheep...  
... On the estate of...  
... 3,000 sheep were...  
... w-pox, and thus pro...  
... dious distemper, whi...  
... the neighbouring di...  
... place where the exp...  
... of sheep which were...  
... Lawrence Seckel, EL...  
... the Cattle Show la...  
... Saturday last, at the...  
... follows, to wit:  
... neat beef.  
... 20962  
... ed, proved to be the...  
... and fed in Pennsylvania...  
... tern states, being of...  
... larger than those of Pen...  
... sylvania, but are not equal...  
... the yoke, or as beef.  
... Phil. pap. April 10.]  
... Charles Stewart, of Sedg...  
... employed a few days...  
... of which in defending...  
... which caused it to...  
... completely wedged...  
... three and another. In...  
... his loud cries rent the...  
... at several miles distan...  
... sized as signals of distre...  
... ment, nearly 4 hours, he...  
... mind to fix something...  
... of dog, on which he...  
... dog went home but...  
... eived, until Mr. Stewar...  
... long absence, set out...  
... the dog evinced evident...  
... by alternately running...  
... and fawning. When...  
... his father he was specul...  
... ly liberated and after...  
... home. His high...  
... tured. Hopes are enter...  
... ery.  
... article is from a Nativ...  
... the growing prosper...  
... ntry.  
... believe our enemies...  
... of prosperity equal to...  
... the which 31 years ago...  
... and not a white person...  
... willed. The value of...  
... the commissioners, is...  
... at 359,208 38 cents &...  
... cannot be short of 3000...  
... 5 shoemakers, 11 journe...  
... apprentices; 5 tailors, 8...  
... cabinetmakers, 8 journe...  
... 6 journeymen; 3 black...  
... ymen; 18 merchants; 5...  
... 0 lawyers; 5 doctors; 8...  
... 0 journeymen; 3 bricklay...  
... 1 hatter; 3 silversmiths, 1...  
... 3 bakers; 2 turners; 3...  
... 3 tinners; 2 coopers; 1...  
... white poles and 552 acres.

## Foreign Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 27.

### LATE FROM TONNINGEN.

By the fast sailing ship George and Albert, Capt. Norman, 30 days from Tonnigen, we have accounts, printed and written, to 24th March. From Hamburg and Altona papers, with which we were politely favoured, translations follow.

By this arrival we learn, that prices in the north of Europe were not very flattering; exchange on England fluctuating; some American property liberated, much yet in jeopardy, and apprehensions not pleasant. The Official Peterburg Gazette denies the pretended rupture with France, charging it to the printers of Breslau—Russian army advancing on Turkey; large armies rapidly organizing by the latter. The Bavarian army reduced. Holland filled with dismay at its expected fate; while the Rhenish princes are promised (20th March) new acquisitions, and Pomerania restored to the Swedes, between whom, Austria & France, a closer union (God help the weak) is to be formed. The new emperors would leave Vienna 12th March. King Jerome and his queen (or rather the foremost, for she precedes him a day's ride) were flying about the continent; the last place they touched at was Frankfurt, March 12, whence they departed for Paris—no doubt to sign the receipt for Hanover, of which his Westphalian majesty has now formal possession. Besides those troops in Hamburg and other northern districts, a French corps possesses Lubeck. The master of Frankfurt on the Maine (whose previous title we have forgotten) was at the last frolic promoted to the rank of Grand Duke.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

THE Porte has determined to raise immediately a new army of 150,000 men, also to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier; as information is received of the advance of the Russians again towards Silistria and Griegiewo.

AUGSBURG, FEB. 17.

We learn that the negotiations between the Turks and Servians have not taken a favourable turn; and that it was not possible to agree. The Ottoman government insisted upon the absolute submission of the Servians, which the latter categorically refused. We may therefore expect a speedy return of hostilities, for which preparations have already been made on both sides.

NAPLES, FEB. 20.

The boats of the French frigate Ceres, & the Neapolitan privateers, brought in here on the 13th inst. 4 American ships and a Xebec under English colours.

BOURDEAUX, FEB. 25.

The French army commanded by the duke of Alcantara is immediately to march into Portugal. The duke is arrived at Burgos, whence he will transfer his head quarters to Salamanca.—Numerous detachments are advancing towards the frontiers, and troops daily arrive in Spain. Marshal Ney has entered the kingdom of Leon, with a part of his corps, and has fixed his head quarters at Algora. It was thought he would advance through Galicia, but receiving recent intelligence and dispatches from his head quarters, he determined to return into the province of Salamanca, in order to advance rapidly upon the Tagus towards Placentia. It is presumed that his intention is to second the operations of general Haudelot, who provisionally commands the second corps of the army, and who after passing the Tagus has advanced by the route of Truxillo upon Merida, to support the right wing of the king's army, upon the frontiers of Andalusia. The head quarters of the king remained a few days ago at Seville, whence his majesty proposes to make an excursion to the environs of Cadiz, in order to concert with marshal Victor the plan of attacking that important city. Marshal Mortier remains at Seville. The division of Gazan has received orders to post themselves in the mountains, which divide Estremadura from Andalusia, in order to act in concert with the troops who are in the former province. The left wing of the grand army, under the orders of gen. Sebastiani, is advanced from Grenada to the environs of Malaga. The English have sent transports from Gibraltar to embark the English and Spanish troops in that city. Gen. Sebastiani is ordered, immediately after the capture of Malaga, to take up his line of march and drive the English from St. Roch, and to blockade Gibraltar on the land side. The four important provinces of Seville, Grenada, Cordova and Jaen have submitted; those which are to the east will not be long in obeying the law of the conqueror.

DIPEPE, FEB. 26.

Arrived this day a British letter of marque of 400 tons, with 18 12 pounders, captured on the coast of England, by the Alexandria

privateer, capt. Savage, after a severe action of two hours—her cargo is sugar, coffee, cotton and Madeira wine.

LUBECK, FEB. 28.

The 37th regiment of French Infantry, of 1966 men, arrived here to-day—they form a part of the division of general Molettor; we also expect the twenty-third regiment of Chasseurs.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 3.

His Majesty has issued an ordinance, by which he forbids the exportation of every sort of colonial produce from the kingdom. Those who are taken violating it, shall be punished not only by confiscating their goods, but shall also be imprisoned for three months. In case of repetition, the punishment shall be doubled or tripled.

A violent tempest prevailed during the nights of yesterday and the day before. We much apprehend the receipts of disastrous marine news.

HANOVER, MARCH 4.

His Majesty the king of Westphalia takes possession of Hanover, from the first of this month.

MARCH 14.

This day was published and posted up the proclamation of the king of Westphalia to the Hanoverians.

VIENNA, MARCH 10.

The court Gazette contains the following: The prince of Neuchatel arrived on the 4th, on his mission relative to the marriage of her imperial highness Maria Louisa to the French emperor.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

The criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, continues to persecute and punish all Frenchmen who have acted with the Austrians against France since 1804, agreeably to the imperial decree of 6th April, 1809.

Official information has been forwarded to the king of England, conjointly by France and Austria, accompanied, as we are told, by some new proposals for peace.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 12.

On the night 10th her majesty queen of Westphalia arrived here; and proceeded at 3 o'clock next morning on her way to Paris, the king of Westphalia followed through this day.

STRASBURG, MARCH 12.

The princess Maria Louisa of Austria, has arrived at this place, on her way to Paris. The papers are filled with the intended ceremonies of the coronation.

An Altona paper of the 23d inst. says that a letter from France dated the 8th, which mentions, that the armistice between the Russians and Turks has not yet taken place. They assure us, that a note from the French minister has been handed to the Porte, to induce him to join the continental system, the success of which is expected. In the meantime, it is affirmed, that France has offered her mediation between Russia and the Turks.

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 13.

Couriers daily arrive from our king. The fate of our country is yet unknown. The painful suspense and apprehension have produced a depreciation in the funds.

FROM THE MAINE, MARCH 14.

The Grand Duchy of Frankfurt is to be increased by the annexation of Hannau and Fulda. The Bavarian army is to be reduced to the peace establishment.

The 20th of this month is to be rendered important in the history of the confederation, when the new acquisitions of the respective princes will be made known.

ALTONA, MARCH 19.

We learn from France that a closer consolidation of the confederative states belonging to the French system is in agitation. It is also said that an alliance between France, Austria and Sweden, is about to be promulgated, and letters from Stockholm of 6th March announce the departure of col. Von Engelbrechten to receive possession of Pomerania, which province the French will evacuate.

They write from Holland that the castle of Loo (on the frontiers) is to be ready on the 15th April to receive the king of Holland; who is expected at Amsterdam early in that month. The Dutch are again taught to hope for peace.

MARCH 20.

The St. Peterburg Court Gazette, of 2d of March contains the following:—

From Gradno, 15th February.

"We expect the speedy return of our troops from Galicia through Poland, to winter in the interior of the empire. We are surprised to find that this movement on the frontiers is considered (by foreign printers) as an advance towards the Niemen. We would be rejoiced to find those printers as anxious for peace in their publications as Russia is in fact."

## American Intelligence.

SALEN, APRIL 20.

BY the arrivals yesterday from Smyrna and Palermo, we learn, that all commercial enterprises in that quarter continue extremely unfavourable. The war between the Turks and Russians continued, supposed to be with no advantage to the former. The Russians had a strong naval force in the Black Sea. Neither English nor American vessels were suffered to pass the Straits of Constantinople into that sea. The accounts from Naples, respecting the condition of American property and American citizens, is worse and worse. Even in cases where the property has been cleared by the courts, and the decision confirmed at Paris, to where a compromise has been made between the captors and claimants, still it is seized and sequestered by the government, and the crews of the vessels are offered their choice, to go into prison, or enter on board French privateers; and strange and paradoxical as it may seem, many choose the latter, in hopes thereby of getting clear of our dear friends the French, by being captured by our inveterate foes the British! A British cruiser is off Naples, giving information to as many Americans as she can meet with, of the hazard of entering that port, and advising them to take another course.

BOSTON, APRIL 23.

From the East-Indies.

By the arrival of the ship America, from Calcutta, we have received a file of papers, from which the following articles are selected:—

"The East-India Company's ships United Kingdoms and Charlton have been captured by the enemy, after a smart contest with a force much their superior.

The French who captured the above vessels consisted of la Venus and la Manche frigates of 44 guns, and a corvette of 22 guns; and are the same which landed at Tappanooly on the coast of Sumatra, and by occupying apprehensions for the safety of Bencoolen drew off part of the disposable naval force, and thus the bay of Bengal was left open to their depredations. The reports of the captures on the coast of Sumatra are totally groundless.

The ship Rebecca, belonging to Smith and Buchanan, of Baltimore, was carried into Manila by the Doris and Psyche, on the 29th May, having on board Dutch property to a large amount.

The inhabitants of the Philippines are in the highest degree loyal to the cause of Ferdinand the 7th.

Two French frigates, a corvette and three privateers, were said to be cruising in the Indian seas in Nov. last.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Very late from France.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the French schooner Ant, Revit, thirty one days from Bourdeaux, which port she left on the 25th of March.

From the supercargo the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser learn verbally, that American affairs remained as per last advices; that no relaxation had taken place in the French decrees; that all the American vessels at St. Sebastians and the neighbouring ports were still under sequestration, but no condemnation of either vessels or cargoes had taken place. The Emperor Napoleon was to be married on the 25th of March, in celebration of which very splendid preparations were making at Paris.

We further learn, that very late advices had been received from England, stating that the U. S. frigate John Adams, was detained there by Mr. Pinkney, who, it was said, was forming a treaty with the English government.

Our informant further adds, that it was believed in France, if America made a good & honourable treaty with England (resisting the orders in council, &c.) we should not find very great difficulty in making an arrangement with Napoleon.

A great number of French troops were in Bourdeaux, on their march to Spain; but they were stopped in consequence of late news from thence, favourable to the French cause.

An American armed ship arrived at St. Sebastians 4 or 5 days before the Ant failed from Bourdeaux, and brought advices of a probability of the immediate repeal of the American nonintercourse law.

The Ant was bound to the Ile of France, and has put in here in distress, having sprung both of her masts.

APRIL 26.

The Rev. Mr. Coate, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Thetis, from New-Orleans, favoured the editors of the New-York Gazette, with the following interesting particulars, which, coming from such a respectable source, cannot be doubted.

"But I proceed by progressive steps to disclose to your view a scene of horror, enough to make the honest blood of every American boil in his veins with just indignation against such perfidy. You know, sir, that I took my passage to New-Orleans in the ship Saint Lawrence.—When we arrived at the Balize we

saw a schooner approaching, which the pilot informed us was a French privateer.—He told us also, that there was another of a larger size lying within the harbour, which came there but a few days before. Shortly after we had come to anchor, we saw a boat coming up to our ship, with a pilot, French line, and some other persons from the privateer, which was then lying in the bay. We suspected at first that they had some design upon us, but were informed by the officers, that the day before they crossed the bar (while lying at anchor) a vessel came up with full force towards them, and they supposing it to be an English or a Spanish bottom, were under the necessity of slipping their cable and making off with all speed, and took sanctuary in the harbour. They requested of us some candles to enable them to search that night for the schooner they had lost. This Frenchman was very inquisitive about when the ship was expected to fail from Orleans, and to what place she would be bound, &c. to which questions we were indifferent about answering. The smaller privateer went across the bar into the river at the same time with us. When we arrived at New-Orleans, we found that part of the men on board the first privateer which went in were Americans. These were sent to the city as I am informed, and imprisoned. But the captain who was a Frenchman by the name of Bouvoire, and the mate by the name of Bufons, with all the rest, were left at liberty, although it was known in New-Orleans that this privateer had robbed an American vessel when coming into that port.

"But since I took my passage with captain Wheeler, of the brig Thetis, for N. York, we have obtained a pretty accurate account of the whole affair relative to the large vessel of those privateers. There is a young Greek, born in one of the West-India Islands, who took passage in our vessel for this place, who came from on board that privateer. He says that this schooner, by the name of Eliza, was fitted out of Baltimore, by a gentleman whose name was concealed from the sailors on board, that a captain with 18 men, all Americans, navigated her to Charleston, where they took in a French captain, and probably upwards of a hundred French sailors, in addition to the American sailors already on board. That this captain's name was also concealed from the men; but describes him to be a fat and portly man, with a ruddy complexion and a striking fear from a cut across his eye. They set off, he says from Charleston, under a pretext of going to plunder a place in the Island of Cuba, by the name of Barnan, in order to enrich themselves with the spoil. They stopped at Savannah, and there they took in a few more Frenchmen, so as to make in all 150, and provided themselves with cannon, muskets, ammunition and other things necessary for the prosecution of their enterprise, and called the privateer by the name of the Duke of Monte Bello. The American captain continuing with them till they set past Abaco into the Gulf—but there he left them and took passage in a brig bound to New-York. These brave fellows are now in the acting under French authority) to commit their depredations upon all they meet with indiscriminately.

"He says that they first went to Barnan, landed their men and intended to lay fire to the place, but were deterred by the approach of an English man of war & were forced to betake themselves to their vessel and make off with all speed. They then met with an American vessel bound to N. Orleans, and in making an attempt to board her, the brig ran against the stern of their schooner, by which offence the captain of the privateer beat the American captain over the head with a speaking trumpet, then robbed him of the wine which he had on board, and afterwards let him go about his business. That they then met with a schooner bound to Philadelphia from St. Jago de Cuba—Now they tied the sailors up to the mast and whipped them, & extorted a confession from them, whether or not they had any money on board. By diligent search they found five or six bags of money of a foot in length, which they had hid in a cask of water.—This they took and proceeded further in their heroic adventures—and met with another American schooner from Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince—this they robbed of all their poultry and flour.—Then they proceeded further and came across another American vessel from Boston, which they boarded and plundered of sails and rigging. At this time they gained courage enough to proceed against the Spaniards.—They crossed round the coast of Cuba, and burnt, sunk and destroyed, every Spanish vessel they could find. But were humane enough to land the men upon the Island.

"They robbed and burnt or sunk 4 Spanish brigs and 5 schooners. One of their brigs was an armed vessel with 16 guns, and they killed 23, wounded 14, and plundered and burnt the vessel. In this engagement however, which lasted 5 hours, the privateer lost 26 of their Frenchmen, and had a great number wounded, two of whom were Americans. About this time, while they were committing outrages upon Spanish vessels they met a small schooner from Port-au-Prince to L'Isle du Turc, with a white captain,

10 negroes on board, loaded with provisions. They took and hanged the negroes and then robbed the God heavens! what a scene of horror! Lay not the blood upon our favoured country, but come into the harbour for all to dispose of silks, and other articles which they had obtained. All this he declared to us, that a number of the crew were on board with him when he was taken to New-York, at which time he proved (if required) to the public.

"The other smaller privateer the Balize in co. with formed was fitted out by a New-Orleans, and the probability of her being entered into the public."

SAMU

ANNAPOL

WEDNESDAY, MA

CONGRES

HOUSE OF REPRESENT

FRIDAY, APRIL

THE speaker laid before

following letter, which was re

Washington, A

Sir,

After a tedious passage

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court. Through you, my

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a fellow-citizen who has b

public service more than t

has nothing left him but co

attachment to his native

rain for justice.

The enclosed letter to t

was written anterior to the

publication of recall from t

Mississippi, and will evinc

my desire for a full invest

ment.

With perfect respect, I

am, Sir,

Your obedient ser

JA :

To the Honourable

J. B. VARNUM

Speaker of the House of

Colun

Colun

Having received info

communications have been

the late captain George

subalterns in office, who

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But as this has been

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country, it will be impo

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to rebut the fictious

emies or to illustrate a

public officer.

I therefore hope the

meemed an unreasonable

court-martial should

10 negroes on board, loaded with yams, &c. They took and hanged the captain, and all the negroes and then robbed and sunk the vessel. Good heavens! what a scene of horrid barbarity! Lay not the blood of those sufferers upon our favour-d country. They then set off for New-Orleans, and had the assurance to come into the harbour for protection, and to dispose of silks, and the various other articles which they had obtained by this piracy. All this he declared to be the truth, &c. &c. says that a number of the other men which were on board with him will soon be on New-York, at which time the thing can be proved (if required) to the satisfaction of the public.

"The other smaller privateer, which entered the Balize in co. with us, we are informed was fitted out by a gentleman in N. Orleans, and the probability is that a copartnership has been entered upon between the two."

SAMUEL COATE.

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ANNAPOLIS:

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1810.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

THE speaker laid before the house the following letter, which was read:

Washington, April 19, 1810.

Sir,

After a tedious passage from New-Orleans I arrived at Baltimore on the 16th inst. and reached this city the next day. My absence has been necessarily protracted by the selection of papers from a mass of twenty years accumulation, for the establishment of facts, to refute the multifarious and diversified calumnies by which I have been assailed.

I now present myself to the representative body of the nation, the guardians of the public weal and the protectors of individual rights, to express my earnest desire that they may constitute some impartial tribunal which may be governed with strictness by the principles of the constitution and the laws of evidence, to investigate the conduct of my whole life, civil and military, whereby justice may be done and my unexampled persecution terminated.

I aver my innocence of the foul offences which are imputed to me, and declare my ability to support it before any unprejudiced court. Through you, sir, I appeal to my country, and I claim that right which is not refused to the most profligate—the right of committing my accusers. The representatives of the people will not, I am persuaded, suffer a fellow-citizen who has been devoted to the public service more than twenty-five years, & has nothing left him but conscious fidelity and attachment to his native country, to sue in vain for justice.

The enclosed letter to the secretary of war was written anterior to the receipt of my notification of recall from the command on the Mississippi, and will evince my readiness and my desire for a full investigation of my conduct.

With perfect respect, I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JA: WILKINSON.

To the Honourable  
J. B. VARNUM, Esq.  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Columbia Spring,  
October 18, 1809.

Sir,

Having received information that certain imputations have been alleged against me by the late captain George Peter and certain subalterns in office, which are calculated to affect my character as a military officer, it is my earnest desire that a court of inquiry should be ordered to examine into my conduct from the commencement of my military service, with injunctions to report an opinion. Or should my enemies have been hardy enough to prefer formal charges against me, which were deemed worthy of investigation, that an appeal may ensue and a general court martial be appointed for my trial.

In making this question I am moved by a consciousness of my integrity, by a sacred regard to my character, and the self-conviction that I have served my country with zeal and fidelity, and that I have never deceived it; and claiming at the same time all advantages to be derived from any act or clause of limitation.

But as this has been the theatre of my command, generally, for eleven years past, as my companions in service and the evidence of my conduct, (many of whom have retired to the walks of private life) are now in this country, it will be impossible for me to command at any distant point the testimony necessary to rebut the calumnies or falsehoods of my enemies or to illustrate my humble services as a public officer.

I therefore hope the request may not be deemed an unreasonable one, that the inquiry court-martial should be held at some mili-

tary post within this territory; the more particularly as the main body of the army is here, and a suitable court can be formed with more convenience to individuals who may compose it, and with the less expense to the public.

A general officer to relieve me from command, and to preside at the inquiry, will be the only person necessary to be ordered out; and under the circumstances, I flatter myself no gentleman in commission will deem this duty a hardship.

With perfect respect,  
I am, &c.

JA: WILKINSON.

The Honourable  
Secretary of War.

Extract from a letter dated Paris, 1st March.

"The brewer Santerre, who escorted Louis XVI. to the scaffold, died here lately very repentant. He disclosed before his death several circumstances and traits of that eventful period. He affirmed that the common executioner, Sampson, having refused to guillotine the king, a member of the Parisian commune, and one of the assassins of the prisoners in Sept. 1792, had volunteered his services. The name of this wretch was Charles James, son of a mechanic at Burgos, and educated by charity at the Jesuit College at Liege. He had been recommended by Manuel, as a relation, and was the bosom friend of Marat and Robespierre. Democratic fanaticism made him afterwards the extenuator as well as the panegyrist of all the enormities committed then in France. By the orders of Napoleon, the police is in search after this man; but he is said to have, soon after Santerre's discovery, destroyed himself."

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

A letter from Naples, of the 17th March, received at Salem, says that the cargoes of the American vessels condemned there, had sold at a high price. The coffee sold for a silver ducat per pound. The proceeds of the whole were estimated, at least, at five millions of ducats.

**CHEAP GOODS.**

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS.  
Annapolis, 1st May, 1810. tf.

**This is to give Notice,**

THAT the subscriber heretofore obtained an order to dispose of part of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, but the said order being revoked by the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, the subscriber thinks it necessary to inform the public that the former notice is postponed, and that a Sale of the deceased's property will take place on Wednesday the 23d of May inst. at which time will be sold Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Plantation utensils, Household Furniture, &c. The said Property will be sold for ready Cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.  
May 1, 1810.

**To the Public.**

WHEREAS some malicious persons have industriously circulated a report, highly implicating the characters of myself and my brother Joseph, as well as to wound the feelings of our aged parents; I thus publicly proclaim, that every pains shall be exerted to find out the authors of such unfounded and cruel calumnies, and if I can find the slanderers, that I will spare no expense to prosecute him or them to the utmost rigour of the law. My dealings have been very extensive in Baltimore, and I have no hesitation in referring any person to Mr. Thomas Shepard, Mr. R. Levering and Mr. Simon Wilmer, for my general or particular character.

FRANCIS KERBY,  
April 21, 1810. Chester river.

**Notice.**

WATERS and WILLIAMSON having dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, on the thirteenth of January last, Mr. James Williamson is authorized to receive all balances due, and to discharge all claims against the said firm.

WATERS & WILLIAMSON,  
April 24, 1810.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
AN APPENDIX  
TO A  
RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

**In Chancery,**  
APRIL 30, 1810.  
William Scott, and Jane his wife,  
vs  
John Howard, James Trail, of Wm. John B. Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Benjamin Howard, Robert Sollers, and Eleanor his wife, heirs and representatives of Baker Howard.

THE object of the bill in this cause is, to obtain a decree to record a deed, executed by a certain Baker Howard, on the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for conveying to a certain Philip Thomas part of a tract or parcel of land called PARTNERS PURCHASE, situate in Charles county. The bill states, that the said deed was executed, and duly acknowledged, on the day and year aforesaid, but by accident, and without any fraudulent design or intention of the said Philip Thomas, the same was not recorded.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th day of May next, give notice to the defendants to appear in this court on or before the 27th day of September next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

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

**Charles Ridgely,**

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business in Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, where he intends carrying it on in its various branches. All those who may favour him with their custom may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

May 1, 1810. 107/16

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of, at Public Sale, on Thursday, the tenth day of May next, THE unsorted part of the personal estate of WILLIAM GLOVER, deceased, consisting of some valuable negroes, also household and kitchen furniture. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities. For all sums under ten dollars cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

3w. JAMES HUNTER, Adm'r.

**Public Sale.**

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises of the late James Baldwin, deceased, near the Black Horse tavern, about nine miles from the city of Annapolis, PART of the personal estate of said James Baldwin, consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, bacon, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention. The above property to be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Bonds, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required, and to be executed before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

EDWARD BALDWIN, of Jas.  
Ex-cutor. 2 3w  
April 24th, 1810.

**Public Sale.**

By order of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 10th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at his late dwelling, at the head of West river, ALL the personal estate of Archibald Chisholm, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Stock, Plantation utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a new well toned Piano Forte, a second hand Spinnet in good order, Shop Tools for Cabinet and Turning Businesses, &c.

A credit of three months will be given for all sums above ten dollars; for all sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash to be paid. Notes, bearing interest from the day of sale, with good and approved security, will be required of all those who purchase on credit.

WILLSON WATERS, Adm'r.  
April 18, 1810. 3X 3w

**Negroes for Sale.**

A LIKELY, Healthy, Young Lad, about eighteen years of age, and several Girls from thirteen to fifteen years old.

BENNETT DARNALL.  
April 16th, 1810. 3X 3w

**Jonathan Waters,**  
SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms.

April 24, 1810. 3w.

The STATE of MARYLAND.

**In Council.**

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. C. S. CONIG having produced to this Board an Executor, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Majesty the King of Sweden for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore—ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor,  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**JAMES MADISON,**  
President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

C. S. CONIG, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul of His Swedish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Vice-Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President.  
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, The Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and the Star at Easton.

By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY.

**Notice.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, on or before the twenty fifth day of October next, or they will not be entitled to any benefit from the said estate.

MARGARET DARNALL, } Execut-  
J. TONGUE, } tors.  
April 20, 1810. 2 w 6.

**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 Richard Green, 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 immediate payment to

THOMAS WOODFIELD, Ex'tr.  
April 14, 1810. 3X

**Notice.**

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the first Monday in May next, at the city of Annapolis, and will sit for twenty days thereafter, to hear appeals, and make transfers.

Annapolis, March 28, 1810. 5X

**Laws of Maryland.**

A FEW copies of the LAWS OF MARYLAND for sale at the Office of the Maryland Gazette. Price 1 doll. 50 cts.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

TO HER WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.

WHEN the bark, to salute the first flushes of light
Wings her way to the crimson edge of clouds;
And Aurora dispels the dark shadows of night,

ON SCANDAL.

AGAINST SCANDAL there is no defence.
Hell cannot boast to foul a friend, nor man
deplore to sell a foe; it stabs with a word—

From the Kennebeck Gazette.

A GOOD GERMAN STORY.

THE son of an old farmer, by some chance
or other, had travelled through several remote
countries, and as is not uncommon in such

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN.

[From Barrow's Travels.]

THE first appearance of this celebrated
capital is not much calculated to raise high
expectations, nor does it in the least improve

Between the fourth wall, and the correspond-
ing and opposite on the north side of the
city, run two streets perfectly straight, each

Although the approach to Pekin afforded
little that was interesting, we had no sooner
passed the gate and opened out the broad street,

At the four points where the great streets
intersect one another, were erected those singu-
lar buildings, sometimes of stone, but

The multitude of moveable workshops of
tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths;
the tents and booths where tea and fruit,

were filled with an immense concourse of peo-
ple, buying and selling and bartering their
different commodities. The buzz and confused

Although an extraordinary crowd might
be expected to assemble on such a particular
occasion, on the same principle of curiosity

Women in Pekin are commonly seen among
the crowd, or walking in narrow streets, or
riding on horseback, which they crossed in the

All the streets were covered with sand and
dust; none had the least pavement. The
cross lanes were generally watered, which did

It took us full two hours, as I before ob-
served, in passing from the eastern to the west-
ern gate of Pekin. The clouds of dust raised

than elsewhere. He will immediately perceive that every street
is laid out in the same manner, and every



FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mares,
at Newington Rope Walk on Mondays
and Tuesdays, at Rawlings's tavern on Wed-

Pottery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their
friends, and the public in general, that
they have now on hands at their manufactory,

In Council,

April 7, 1810.
ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act
respecting the equity jurisdiction of the

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled,
An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of
the county courts.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of
Maryland, That the several county courts
of this state may exercise concurrent jurisdic-

And be it enacted, That each of the judges
of the several districts of this state, during
vacation, shall have full power and authority

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty
of one of the associate judges of the several
judicial districts of this state to attend at the

And be it enacted, That the county courts
shall have full power and authority to appoint
an auditor to the said court.

And be it enacted, That all and every per-
son or persons who shall or may think them-
selves to be aggrieved by the decree of any

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the
several county courts in this state shall act in
the same manner as the register in chancery now does.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN
Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

Cheap Goods

THE subscriber, desirous
of establishing under the
name of B. Curran, will sell low

Jonathan W

SADDLER & HARNI
ESPECTFULLY info
and the public, that he

BARK

THE subscriber wants
hundred cords of good
oak or white oak BAR

Pastura

THE subscriber will tak
the and sheep to pastur
Watkins's plantation, c

Notice

RE repeated trespasses
the lands of the sub
vicinity of Annapolis

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1810.

[No. 3304.]

## Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber, desirous to close the partnership existing under the firm of *Mich'l & B. Curran*, will sell low for Cash, the following articles, viz.

White Marfeilles and Jeans,  
Printed Marfeilles & royal rib for waist-coating,  
Black figured satins for do  
Cotton and silk suspenders,  
Men's beaver gloves, en's cotton stockings,  
Women's do. do.  
Do. silk do.  
Black tabby velvet for pelisses,  
Corduroys, velvets & president's cord,  
Second quality clothes,  
Superfine white flannels,  
Furniture calico and chintzes,  
Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,  
Ticklenburg and bur-lap linens,  
White German rolls,  
Blue striped India cottons,  
White cotton & cotton thread,  
White and coloured thread,  
Cotton laces & thread edgings,  
1st, 2d and 3d quality Morocco shoes.  
And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, too numerous to insert.

B. CURRAN, Surviving Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.

N. B. All those indebted to the above firm note, bond or open account, are requested come forward and pay the same to  
B. CURRAN, tf.  
Annapolis, April 3, 1810.

## Jonathan Waters,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other commendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms. 2  
April 24, 1810. 3 w.

## BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, oak or white oak BARK. He will give seven to nine dollars per cord, or as many more as one dollar more than the current price, if brought to this city; any quantity of this article to dispose of, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and it is inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion. 7

JOHN HYDE.  
Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send letters to the subscriber as possible. J. H.

## Pasturage.

THE subscriber will take in horses, cattle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholas Watkins's plantation, on the north side of the river, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's) lately occupied by Mr. William Earick during the season. For terms apply to the subscriber, JOHN R. MERRIKEN.  
April 24, 1810. 2 3 w.

## Notice.

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

## New and Cheap Goods.

### GIDEON WHITE,

BEGS leave to state to his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a hand-somely varied SELECTION OF GOODS, many of which he feels a pleasure in stating are upon better than ordinary terms—

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine  $\frac{3}{4}$  Chintzes assorted,  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  India Chintzes, Calicoes, — some of which are very low priced,  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cambric Muslins,  
Shirting Cambrics & long Clothes,  
Corded and Cambric Dimities,  
Plaid, purple and pink Gingham,  
Marfeilles fashionable Wailecoating,  
India Dimities,  
Cotton Casimers,  
York Stripes,  
Seersuckers, Didsoys,  
Silk Shawls,  
Cambric ditto,  
Coarse and superfine Checks,  
India Muslins assorted Brown and white Plaidias,  
Grease, Dowlas and Ticklenburgs,  
Osnabrigs and Heflians,  
Madras and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Long and short Nankens,  
Engliff patent ditto,  
Cotton Stockings,  
India Diaper Table-clothes,  
Irish  $\frac{1}{2}$  Diaper,  
Scotch Ticking,  
American ditto,  
Knives and Forks,  
Coarse and fine Hats,  
Wrought and Cut Nails  
Cotton & Wool Cards Powder and Shot,

WITH AN

### ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Imperial, Young and Old Hylon Tea,  
Souchong ditto,  
Coffee,  
Choc-late,  
Pepper,  
Loaf & Brown Sugar,  
Old Spirit,  
W. India and N. E. Rum,  
Whiskey, Soap and Candles, &c. &c.

The above articles being laid in on the best terms, he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices, as he is determined to sell **BARGAINS FOR CASH**, or in barter for **TOBACCO**.  
Annapolis, April 17, 1810. 4 X

## Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis. 4 S. S.

April 18, 1810.

## 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.

## 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. 11

## Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

## 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, to 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 and 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 and 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, or 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.

## The Subscriber

HAS A  
Quantity of Salt Beef,  
Of inferior quality, on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, at his store near the Dock. 7 X  
JOSEPH SANDS.  
Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

... to cover more...  
... Walk on Monday...  
... at either of the above...  
... first day of December...  
... dollars must be paid...  
... with the mare, will...  
... dam of Post-Boy, full...  
... by a country horse...  
... foal getter...  
... on the 16th of...  
... NRY JOHNSON...  
... attention will be paid to...  
... responsibility for acci...  
... H. J...  
... 6w...  
... tery...  
... respectfully inform their...  
... public in general, that...  
... at their manufactory...  
... Gay-street, or Griffith's...  
... general assortment of...  
... of the first quality...  
... nicely polished, amongst...  
... milk pans, also Moody...  
... nice for baking in, all of...  
... the established price...  
... either of the Messrs...  
... or N. S. JONES, No...  
... will be thankfully re...  
... attended to...  
... KECHLINE, & Co...  
... 19, 1810. 3 8 w...  
... Council...  
... April 7, 1810...  
... the bill, entitled, An act...  
... equity jurisdiction of the...  
... published once in each...  
... of six weeks, in the...  
... and Maryland Republi...  
... and the Star at Easton...  
... AN PINKNEY, clk...  
... ment to the act, entitled...  
... the equity jurisdiction of...  
... the General Assembly of...  
... at the several county...  
... exercise concurrent jurisdic...  
... the same manner that they...  
... jurisdiction by virtue of the act...  
... supplement...  
... That each of the judges...  
... of this state, during...  
... full power and authority...  
... judicial districts, all the...  
... chancellor of this state can...  
... That it shall be the duty...  
... of the several judges of the...  
... of this state to attend at the...  
... of the several counties in their...  
... some day between the...  
... their court, who shall have...  
... necessary orders touching...  
... in the said respective courts...  
... side, brought or depending...  
... all be the duty of the...  
... several counties in this state...  
... judge on the said days, who...  
... of all such matters and...  
... may be ordered as aforesaid...  
... and the several county...  
... are hereby instructed, at...  
... next after the passage of this...  
... the several days on which the...  
... attend as aforesaid...  
... That the county courts...  
... power and authority to appoint...  
... said court...  
... That all and every...  
... who shall or may think them...  
... grievous by the decree of any...  
... any case of which such...  
... an equity jurisdiction by...  
... shall be at liberty, in all...  
... to the court of appeals of the...  
... and in the same manner, and...  
... circumstances, and such...  
... the same legal effect and...  
... appeals prosecuted from the...  
... to the court of appeals...  
... That the clerks of the...  
... courts in this state shall...  
... in their said counties, in the...  
... register in chancery now...  
... ANNAPOLIS...  
... PRINTED BY...  
... K & SAMUEL GREEN...  
... Two Dollars per Annum...  
... 26

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A FRENCH flag of truce from Boulogne, with dispatches on board for government, was met at sea, on Thursday evening, by the Cherokee gun-brig, the captain of which received the dispatches from the French officer, and arrived at Dover, accompanied by the French vessel. The dispatches were yesterday received by government, and are, it is said, addressed to the Transport Board. It was rumoured, that the dispatches contained overtures of PEACE, and the funds have risen in consequence from 1 to 1½ per cent.

The cabinet is said to have again become a scene of jarring contention, in consequence of a dispute which has taken place respecting the appointment of a successor to Lord Mulgrave, who retires from the admiralty. The desire of some of the ministers to place Lord Castlereagh at the head of that department, is reported to have given rise to a serious difference with their colleagues.

A vessel has arrived from Helvoet-Sluis in 3 days. It was mentioned at that port, that Holland was to be united with France, after the expiration of one month, when it was supposed that the political & military arrangements for such an event would have been completed. It is presumed, that the union in contemplation only applies to the district south of the river Maese. We have information from North Holland through two other channels. By the one we are informed that King Louis was daily expected in Amsterdam; and by the other, which is about 48 hours later, that he has actually arrived in his capital. Notwithstanding, however, these accounts originate in very respectable quarters, we can not altogether place confidence in them.

We have some further intelligence of the state of affairs in Russia from a gentleman who has just reached London. He says that all parties, whether of the nobles, merchants, tradesmen or peasantry, are utterly disgusted with the conduct of Alexander. The more sensible part of the community in that country apprehend that one of those revolutions so frequent in that empire, may under present circumstances be expected. At the time this gentleman quitted Petersburg, a war with France was not at all considered within the verge of probability; but as he passed through Germany on his way hither, he found that hostilities between Alexander and Napoleon were the constant topic of conversation.

From the same source we learn, that a rumour was very current of the intention of Napoleon to take possession of the Duchy of Holstein, in total disregard of the rights of the crown of Denmark. That country is, we are told, to be alienated to the duke of Oldenburg, who was to assign his own domains to the kingdom of Westphalia.

MARCH 18.

The enemy had not as late as the 11th of Feb. taken possession of Alicant. Letters hence contain a statement, to which, for the common credit of the American name, we could wish to attach no belief. It is said that a correspondence had been detected between some American residents in Alicant, and the enemy, in consequence of which every American had been secured and thrown into prison, by order of the governor. The American consul, Mr. Montgomery, is said to have been implicated, and was compelled to share the fate of his countrymen.

MARCH 19.

We have received Paris papers to the 13th, and Dutch to the 17th inst.—Jerome Buonaparte has published a proclamation announcing the incorporation of the electorate of Hanover with the kingdom of Westphalia, and it is expected that several of the provinces ceded by the emperor Francis, will be restored to Austria on the marriage of his daughter to Napoleon. The Dutch papers, which announce these territorial changes, also anticipate others of great importance, as likely to result from this union; and indeed it will not surprise us to see Austria protruded into Turkey, and new plans prepared on that side against our possessions in India, within a very short time.

MARCH 20.

The American frigate John Adams, is under orders to set sail to-morrow from Cowes, for the United States. It is generally believed among the American merchants in England, that she carries out for approval and ratification, (if they be deemed satisfactory,) the provisional terms of adjustment supposed to be concluded between Mr. Pinkney and Marquis Wellesley. The vessel charged with these dispatches will, it is said, first proceed to Havre, where the bell informed merchants suppose that she will take general Armstrong on board, in order to convey him home.

Accounts have been received from Holland, which state that Buonaparte had issued a decree ordering all the American property in France to be confiscated and sold, and the produce to be invested in the imperial funds,

until the nature of the relations between England and the United States should be ascertained. The letters add that general Armstrong had presented a strong remonstrance against this violent measure, in which he declared that he could enter into no treaty nor hold any intercourse with the French government, until the property confiscated was unconditionally restored; and concluded by demanding passports. If this intelligence should be confirmed, we may consider a rupture between America and France as unavoidable.

MARCH 21.

The attention of the public on the continent is so entirely absorbed by the contemplation of the approaching marriage between Napoleon and the Austrian princess, that every other political consideration is suspended.

The rumour of war between France and Russia has wholly subsided. Letters have been received from Petersburg, dated the 3d inst. Of war there is not the slightest apprehension in that capital. Trade is somewhat revived; the exchange has advanced to 17 and a fraction; and there is a general hope in Russia, that the restriction on the trade with Great-Britain, so far from being increased will be relaxed.

The report of Napoleon having insisted on America declaring herself the friend of France or England, is again revived. The neutrality of America we have long believed to be much longer impossible.

MARCH 22.

Yesterday Paris papers to the 11th arrived, but they contain no news whatever. We read, however, with extreme regret, an article in one of them, which states, that all the Tyrolese who had fled to Vienna have been ordered to withdraw, and that some of them had even been arrested. We hope, for the honour of human nature, that this statement is not true; such an act would disgrace the emperor of Austria, even more than the sacrifice of his daughter to Buonaparte.

The Dutch still indulge a hope that they will not be incorporated with France. Some letters that were yesterday received from Holland state, that the people were in daily expectation of the restoration of Louis Buonaparte; other accounts say that the archduke Charles is to be the new king of Holland.—This latter speculation is quite absurd. Buonaparte we are convinced will never suffer the house of Austria to obtain any power in that part of Europe.

Some more sets of Paris papers have reached us, but not of a more recent date than those which had already supplied us with extracts. If reliance can be placed on an article from Turkey, Sir Samuel Hood's squadron has passed the Dardanelles. The Porte must have been threatened with some formidable operations, on the part of the Russians, in the Black Sea, to permit the passage of our ships.

Letters from Holland report, that Buonaparte has agreed to give the archduke Charles a kingdom. Other letters of the 16th state, that the immediate return of King Louis was generally expected; the funds had risen in consequence. Notwithstanding all the coast was occupied by French troops, vessels were permitted to pass freely from one port to another.

The John Adams, American frigate, is to remain at Cowes till to-morrow, to transmit to the American government the ultimatum of the pending negotiation between the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney. It is supposed that the late hostile conduct of France and her dependencies towards American shipping and merchandize, has removed some of the objections to an arrangement between the United States and this country. It has been conjectured that this minister, on the arrival of the American frigate on the coast of France, was to embark and proceed in her to the United States. It is true that the frigate will touch at some convenient French port to receive the dispatches of the general; and it is not improbable that they will contain an application for his recall; but he will not return until he receives orders for that purpose from his government.

INSBRUCK, FEB. 21.

Andrew Hofer died with much resignation. The young student who acted as his private secretary was also shot in Mantua on the 16th inst.

In the plain of Passayer, a piece of cannon has been dug up, which had been buried there by Andrew Hofer, and contained 10,000 florins in gold and silver coins.

Mejir, the innkeeper of Mahr, who was lately shot in Bobzano, died with much firmness.

PETERSBURG, FEB. 27.

French influence increases here.—The Emperor is notoriously governed by a French woman; and is daily seen walking arm in arm with Caulincourt.

The condemnation of British ships under American colours, has been more frequent since the arrival of Mr. Adams, the American minister, who says his flag shall not be prostituted while he is here.

## American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

SHIP Anne, arrived in the outer harbour yesterday, in 28 days from Liverpool. Papers to the 28th March had been received at the Exchange Coffee House; they have little to say on American affairs, and are barren of important intelligence. A passenger states—

The frigate John Adams, sailed from Cowes the 22d March for Havre, where she expected to stop but one day. It is said she has on board a treaty between the United States and G. Britain, confidently expected to be satisfactory.

The Statesman of the 22d March, says—the American frigate John Adams, is yet waiting at Cowes for the dispatches of Mr. Pinkney, whose negotiation with Marquis Wellesley, notwithstanding the repeated reports to the contrary, does not appear to be yet brought to a conclusion.

The London papers state that accounts from Holland mention the revival of trade at Amsterdam; that the threats contained in the letter of the Duke of Cadore had not been executed; that the parts of Holland, which were proposed to be annexed to France, is south of the Maese.

RALEIGH, APRIL 26.

It is pleasing to notice every attention which government pays to the interests of this state, and to the defence of its harbours. Major Swift we understand, has received orders to finish the fort at Smithville without delay. From his attention and talents, we have no doubt that it will not only be soon done but well done.

We are further informed, that the secretary of the navy has promised that one of the U. S. brigs shall be stationed in the port of Wilmington. [Wilm. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1.

From London, (per the Packet.)

"We are told there are nearly five hundred sail of French vessels in our river at this time, that have come with cargoes under license.—One broker told me he had fifty sail under his care, some of them two hundred tons.—Neutral captains for the voyage."

MAY 3.

### IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

The Intendant General of the Havana, under date of the 30th March, has officially announced that no vessel whatever from the United States will be admitted to an entry in any of the Ports of the Island of Cuba, without the necessary Certificates to the Manifest and Invoices of each cargo, from the consular agents of Spain in the United States, who when called upon will inform the merchants what articles are admitted in said ports for the present.

RICHMOND, APRIL 24.

### [COMMUNICATION.]

DIED.—On the night of Sunday the 15th instant, in the gaol of King and Queen county, John Roane, jun. accused of the horrid crime of murdering his wife. On examining him in court he had confessed himself guilty; possibly under the influence of that perturbed or deranged state of mind under which the act itself may have been perpetrated. He confessed himself guilty, as it is understood, on the ground of motives for ever to be buried in his own breast, but which, it is believed, existed only in his own disturbed imagination. From whatever cause, however, this dreadful and ever to be regretted catastrophe has arisen, on the part of a man who had never before committed a crime of any sort, certain it is, that some of his relatives intended to have defended him, on the ground of occasional derangement of intellect, and had summoned witnesses for that purpose. It is certain, also, that two respectable physicians have been heard to say, in relation to different points of time (one at least of which was very recent,) that they considered him to have been in a state of derangement.—He has died by the merciful dispensation of Providence, and thus has eluded that fate which the laws of his country would have pronounced.

Tears will never cease to flow over the bier of the unfortunate victim, who has fallen—she was worthy of a more fortunate catastrophe—but let the grave shed its generous oblivion over the melancholy cause of her disaster.

Mortals! the contest between the gallows and the mad-house, for this miserable portion of humanity, has been arrested by the decree of the Almighty; and if it were not even impious to say that that decree is unjust, we are yet taught that "it is better for ninety-nine guilty persons to escape, than for one innocent man to suffer."

\* He died in the night (having been long indisposed) and his body was dissected next day, and no marks of violence were found on him. The particulars of his death are not known to the writer.

## ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1810.

### APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.  
ROGER NELSON, Esquire, Attorney at Law, of the 5th judicial district, vice William Claggett, deceased.  
Jacob Morris, jun. surveyor of Somerset county, vice John Wilkins, resigned.  
Thomas B. Jones, justice of the peace for Frederick county.

Congress adjourned on the 18th inst. until the first Monday in December next.

From the London Statesman, of Feb. 5.  
BURR.—The object of Col. Burr's visit to Paris, is said to be, to submit to the French executive a project for disuniting the American States, and for other measures of essential hostility, in the event of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Burr communicated his plans to our government, together with his views of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected.

### DREADFUL NAVAL CONFLICT.

From the Madras Courier of Oct. 18.

The Minerva sailed from Muscat on the 12th of May, and on the 29th early in the morning, she discovered at a distance about 20 miles\* of Juaemies, all full of armed men, apparently steering towards her. Capt. Hopewood immediately changed his course under a press of sail, and thereby endeavoured to avoid them—but unfortunately the day being a perfect calm, all his exertions were in vain, on which Captain Hopewood then ordered all hands on deck, and prepared for defence.

When the Juaemies saw the Minerva changing her course, they set all sail, and with the assistance of their oars, gained very fast upon her, and as they approached fired long guns at her. At 10 A. M. the action commenced and continued for two days and a night, during which time the Minerva destroyed 17 dows; 16 of which were sunk, and 1 burnt.

At length the enemy gradually closed their dows round the Minerva, and as soon as they got along side of her, the Juaemies all at once boarded her. Capt. Hopewood bravely defended himself to the last; he received a pistol shot wound in his side, and other wounds on his belly with a sword, and on his first day a spear; notwithstanding which he continued to fight with the utmost resolution, and did not drop until he killed 4 of the pirates, and his own hands.—After his death the Juaemies began to put to death every body who had borne arms; and when they had completed their bloody work on deck, they discovered Mr. Bijaun David, the purser, and Mr. John Martyn the supercargo on the main-top; on which they went up, and after cutting them into pieces, threw the mangled fragments down upon the decks; after which they defended and gave glory to God for their triumph. The second officer Mr. Hite, being lost from his fingers by a shot and being no hopes of relief put an end to himself with a pistol; the ship's company behaved very bravely, and were gallantly assisted by an American gentleman, Mr. Bijaun David, the purser, and Mr. John Martyn, the supercargo.

The ladies and women who were on board actively employed themselves in sewing and filling the bags of gunpowder.

Several of the crew, amongst whom were the first officer, saved themselves by promising to become Musselmans. The women were rescued by the Juaemies, who promised to release them safely. The ship was carried into Bala-folkharma.

List of the men killed on board the Minerva, by the pirates, on 29th May, 1810. Capt. John Hopewood, killed—second officer slightly wounded, afterwards shot himself. Mr. B. David the purser, Mr. John Martyn the supercargo, and Mr. Chatoor Archibald passenger, were massacred, besides about 200 Lascars.

\* Dows are vessels from 100 to 200 tons each, and those armed, generally carry about 200 men each.

A papermaker in Saxony has discovered a method of fixing paper while it is still in the vat, and in every season of the year, without using either the sheds of skins or any other animal substance. [London papers.]

### MERINO SHEEP.

We are happy to learn the safe arrival of the ship Edward, from Lisbon, with five genuine full blooded Merino Sheep. The fact is indebted to the patriotic exertions of Messrs. Cornelius Coolidge and Francis J. Oliver, merchants of this town, by their valuable acquisition to its manufacturing interests. [Boston Gazette.]

M'Clure, a horse-thief, attempting to escape from a dungeon in the prison of Lexington, Ken. by the aid of fire, failed in his attempt, and was suffocated.

## LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of Congress of the U. S.

An act to authorize the certain documents free of postage.

An act supplemental to an act extending the right of Indians territory, and for other purposes.

An act extending the time for locating military land warrants.

An act for the relief of W. Redor.

Resolution relating to the evidence between the secretaries Francis J. Jackson, minister of his Britannic Majesty.

An act to revive and continue further time, the first section of an act further to amend and amend the United States Barbary powers.

An act for the relief of H. Amos Jackson, Jeremiah H. Jones.

An act authorizing the discharge of Hawkins from his imprisonment.

An act to prescribe the mode of application shall be made for and at the several land offices for the relief of Joab Garret.

An act to revive an act, for the relief of refugees from the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia for other purposes.

An act making appropriation of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act for the appointment of a judge, and extending the term of the citizens of Madison county, Mississippi territory.

An act making appropriation of the military establishment of the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act making appropriation of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act to extend the Virginia military land warrants the surveys thereon of the department of war.

An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the States.

An act to prevent the importation of certain vessels, except to certain vessels.

An act to make public a county, in the district of Columbia.

An act for the relief of an act to alter and amend an act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the States, passed the 26th day of March, 1809.

An act authorizing the release of Kerr from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of an act to amend an act for the establishment of a county in the county of Alexandria, District of Columbia.

An act to allow the benedictine transported from Newport to Bolton, Newport, in like manner transported coalwise.

An act for the relief of an act to establish post-offices.

An act regulating the importation of certain goods.

An act concerning invasion.

An act to extend certain provisions mentioned in Joseph John's act in addition to the laying out and making of roads, in the state of Ohio.

An act to incorporate certain turnpike roads in the state of Ohio.

An act making an appropriation of the proceeds of submarine explosions or submarine explosions.

An act for altering the jurisdiction of the court in Ohio.

An act providing for the distribution of such laws as respect the public lands.

An act for the relief of an act providing for the distribution of the general post office for other purposes.

An act providing for the distribution of the general post office for other purposes.

An act in addition to an act concerning the libraries of congress.

An act to extend the term for the public land certain cases.

An act authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of public debt, re-arranging one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act making appropriation of certain Indian ministers and of consuls of Barbary, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Joseph P. V.

OLIS :  
MAY 9, 1810.  
MENTS  
and Council,  
Esquire, Affair  
district, vice Will  
Surveyor of Somers  
kins, resigned.  
Office of the peace  
on the 18 inst. and  
member next.  
atesman, of Feb. 5.  
ect of col. Barr's  
to submit to the French  
or disuniting the Army  
ther measures of efficien  
nt of a rupture between  
Mr. Burr communi  
ment, together with  
as necessary for their  
time announcing his  
ng to France, in the  
here being rejected.  
VAL CONFLICT.  
Courier of Oct. 18.  
led from Muscat on  
on the 29th early in  
red at a distance about  
all full of armed men,  
owards her. Capt. Hop  
changed his course unde  
hereby endeavoured to  
fortunately the day bei  
his exertions were in vain  
Hopwood then ordered  
prepared for defence.  
emies saw the Minerva,  
they set all sail, and with  
their oars, gained very fast  
they approached first  
O A. M. the action con  
sued for two days and  
h time the Minerva sh  
16 of which were sunk, and  
emy gradually closed their  
inerva, and as soon as they  
her, the Justines all at  
Capt. Hopwood bravely  
to the last; he received  
in his side, and other wounds  
a sword, and on his feet  
standing which he continued  
utmost resolution, and  
killed 4 of the pirates, and  
After his death the Justines  
to death every body  
and when they had  
work on deck, they  
n David, the purser, and  
the supercargo on the  
they went up, and, after  
ces, threw the mangled  
the decks; after which they  
ve glory to God for their  
and officer Mr. Hate, having  
ingers by a shot and  
ef put an end to himself  
hips company behaved  
ve gallantly assisted by  
ian, Mr. Bijuan David,  
John Martyn, the supercargo,  
d women who were on board  
d themselves in sewing  
of gunpowder.  
crew, amongst whom were  
d themselves by promising  
men. The women were  
ies, who promised to re  
The ship was carried into  
men killed on board the  
pirates, on 29th May, 1810.  
Hopwood, killed—second  
ed, afterwards shot  
the purser, Mr. John Martyn,  
and Mr. Chatour Archibald  
e massacred, besides about  
vessels from 100 to 200 tons  
d, generally carry about  
er in Saxony has discove  
paper while it is still in  
ery season of the year, with  
the threads of skins or any  
ce.  
[London paper]  
MERINO SHEEP.  
ppy to learn the safe  
ward, from Lisbon, with  
full blooded Merino Sheep,  
indebted to the patriotic  
s. Cornelius Coolidge and  
merchants of this town, for  
mission to its manufacture  
[Boston Gazette]  
a horse-thief, attempting  
dungeon in the prison of  
y the aid of fire, failed in  
was suffocated.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the Eleventh Congress of the U. States.  
An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents free of postage.  
An act supplemental to an act, entitled, An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.  
An act extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.  
An act for the relief of William and Elias Redor.  
Resolution relating to the official correspondence between the secretary of state and Francis J. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.  
An act to revive and continue in force for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled, An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.  
An act for the relief of Harry Caldwell & Amalia Jackson, Jeremiah Reynolds and Levin Jones.  
An act authorizing the discharge of William Hawkins from his imprisonment.  
An act to prescribe the mode in which application shall be made for the purchase of land at the several land offices, and for the relief of Joab Garret.  
An act to revive an act, entitled, An act for the relief of refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, and for other purposes.  
An act making appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.  
An act for the appointment of an additional judge, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory.  
An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.  
An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.  
An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the secretary of the department of war.  
An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.  
An act to prevent the issuing of sea-letters except to certain vessels.  
An act to make public a road in Washington county, in the district of Columbia.  
An act for the relief of Tristram Hufley.  
An act to alter and amend an act, entitled, An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, passed the 26th day of March, 1810.  
An act authorizing the discharge of John Kerr from his imprisonment.  
An act for the relief of William Baynam.  
An act to amend an act, entitled, An act for the establishment of a turnpike company, in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.  
An act to allow the benefit of drawback on merchandise transported by land conveyance from Newport to Boston, and from Boston to Newport, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.  
An act for the relief of Moses Young.  
An act to establish post-roads.  
An act regulating the post-office establishment.  
An act concerning invalid pensioners.  
An act to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to Joseph Joshua Dyster.  
An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.  
An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the district of Columbia.  
An act making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the torpedos or submarine explosion.  
An act for altering the time for holding the district court in Ohio.  
An act providing for the printing and distributing of such laws of the United States as respect the public lands.  
An act for the relief of John N. Stout.  
An act providing for the better accommodation of the general post office, patent-office, and for other purposes.  
An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.  
An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act concerning the library for the use of both houses of congress.  
An act to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the U. States in certain cases.  
An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of public debt, reimbursable during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.  
An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.  
An act fixing the compensation of public ministers and of consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes.  
An act for the relief of William W. Weymouth and Joseph P. Weeks.

An act to erect a light-house at the entrance of Scituate harbour, a stone column on a spit of sand at the entrance into Boston harbour, &c.  
An act allowing compensation to Robert Robinson.  
An act further to alter and amend an act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. S.  
A resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. respecting titles of nobility.  
An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.  
An act for the relief of P. C. L'Enfant.  
An act for the relief of Arthur St. Clair.  
An act making further appropriations to complete the public buildings in the city of Washington, &c.  
An act confirming the decisions in favour of the claimants to land in the district of Kaskaskias.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, 26th day of May, instant,  
ALL the real estate of John Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, containing about one hundred and eight acres, more or less, being the place whereon the said Sappington resided at the time of his decease. This land is considered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat, the buildings are tolerably good. A fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees. There is a sufficiency of woodland to support the plantation. This land lies on Towler's Branch, adjoining the lands of Philip Hammond, Esq. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved securities, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the purchase money being paid, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed. The sale to commence on Friday at eleven o'clock A. M.  
WILLIAM WARFIELD, Trus.  
Annapolis, May 5, 1810.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 16th day of June next, on the premises,  
ALL that tract of land called Pleasant Prospect, supposed to contain 150 acres, and all that part of a tract of land called Grammar's Parrot, containing about 100 acres, which was devised by William Grandell to William Grandell, of Adam, the said lands lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, at the mouth of Lyon's creek, and bounded by said creek on the south, and on the west by Patuxent river.  
On the same day, and by virtue of another decree of the chancellor, the subscriber will also sell, at the same place, the residue of the tract of land called Grammar's Parrot, supposed to contain one hundred acres being the part of the said tract of which Gilbert Smith, late of Calvert county, died seized. The said lands to be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest from the day of sale.  
The above lands combine many advantages, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate, as it is presumed any person willing to purchase will first view the premises.  
On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by  
JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

William Duvall,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Peaco, in Corn-Hill street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, and other articles, which he will sell low for cash.  
He has also commenced the PORTER BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished by the single bottle or dozen.  
Cash given for empty Bottles.  
Annapolis, May 8, 1810. cow3t.

The Subscriber,

HAVING received from David Hanlon, an assignment of his books, previous to his partnership with Thomas Karney, and at the same time, having also received of Hanlon & Karney, an assignment of their books, hereby notifies all persons indebted as above, to make payment to him immediately, as indulgence cannot be given.  
BARNEY CURRAN.  
N. B. Should those indebted neglect this call, the books will be put in the hands of a proper person to enforce payment. B. C.  
Annapolis, May 9, 1810. /

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I CERTIFY, that on this day Seth Sweetser brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as a trespassing stray on his farm, near Annapolis, a BAY MARE about four years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead; a long tail, mixed with gray hairs; the mane on the left side, appears to have been worked in geers. No other particular marks; no gates except a natural trot. Given under my hand, this 8th day of May, 1810.  
GIDEON WHITE  
N. B. The above mare came to the subscriber's farm about the 25th April last. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
SETH SWEETSER.

Charles Ridgely,  
TAKES this method of informing his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business in Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, where he intends carrying it on in its various branches. All those who may favour him with their custom may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.  
May 1, 1810. 2

Public Sale.  
By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of, at Public Sale, on Thursday, the tenth day of May next,  
THE unfold part of the personal estate of WILLIAM GLOVER, deceased, consisting of some valuable negroes, also household and kitchen furniture. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities. For all sums under ten dollars cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold. 3X  
JAMES HUNTER, Adm'r.

Public Sale.  
By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises of the late James Baldwin, deceased, near the Black Horse tavern, about nine miles from the city of Annapolis,  
PART of the personal estate of said James Baldwin, consisting of horses, logs, cattle, and sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, bacon, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention. The above property to be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Bonds, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required, and to be executed before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.  
EDWARD BALDWIN, of Jas. Executor. 3X 3w  
April 24th, 1810.

In Chancery,  
APRIL 30, 1810.  
William Scott, and Jane his wife,  
vs  
John Howard, James Trail, of Wm. John H Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Benjamin Howard, Robert Sollers, and Eleanor his wife, heirs and representatives of Baker Howard.  
THE object of the bill in this cause is, to obtain a decree to record a deed, executed by a certain Baker Howard, on the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for conveying to a certain Philip Thomas part of a tract or parcel of land called PARTNERS PURCHASE, situate in Charles county. The bill states, that the said deed was executed, and duly acknowledged, on the day and year aforesaid, but by accident, and without any fraudulent design or intention of the said Philip Thomas, the same was not recorded.  
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th day of May next, give notice to the defendants to appear in this court on or before the 27th day of September next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.  
True copy.  
Telf. NICHOLAS BREWER,  
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

Notice.  
WATERS and WILLIAMSON having dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, on the thirtieth of January last, Mr. James Williamson is authorized to receive all balances due, and to discharge all claims against the said firm.  
WATERS & WILLIAMSON,  
April 24, 1810. 2

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling up his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable to the present and approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.  
Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call at his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.  
JOSEPH EVANS.  
Annapolis, 1st May, 1810. 2

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber heretofore obtained an order to dispose of part of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, but the said order being revoked by the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, the subscriber thinks it necessary to inform the public that the former notice is postponed, and that a Sale of the deceased's property will take place on Wednesday the 23d of May inst. at which time will be sold Negroes, Stock of all kinds, Plantation utensils, Household Furniture, &c. The said Property will be sold for ready Cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.  
May 1, 1810. 2

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.  
MR. C. S. CONIG having produced to this Board an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Majesty the King of Sweden for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore—ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.  
GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.  
EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.  
NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.  
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN  
C. S. CONIG, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul of His Swedish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Vice-Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.  
In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.  
GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.  
JAMES MADISON.

By the President.  
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, The Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and the Star at Easton.  
3 By order,  
NINIAN PINKNEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, on or before the twenty fifth day of October next, or they will not be entitled to any benefit from the said estate.  
MARGARET DARNALL, } Execu-  
J. TONGUE, } tors.  
April 20, 1810. 3 w 6.

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.  
9 H. M. OGLE.  
Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1810.

[No. 3305.]

## In Chancery,

APRIL 30, 1810.

William Scott, and Jane his wife,

vs.  
John Howard, James Trail, of Wm. John H. Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Benjamin Howard, Robert Sollers, and Eleanor his wife, heirs and representatives of Baker Howard.

THE object of the bill in this cause is, to obtain a decree to record a deed, executed by a certain Baker Howard, on the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, for conveying to a certain Philip Thomas part of a tract or parcel of land called PARTNERS PURCHASE, situate in Charles county. The bill states, that the said deed was executed, and duly acknowledged, on the day and year aforesaid, but by accident, and without any fraudulent design or intention of the said Philip Thomas, the same was not recorded.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 27th day of May next, give notice to the defendants to appear in this court on or before the 27th day of September next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be granted as prayed.

3X

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

## Seth Sweetser,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public, and his Customers in particular, for past favours in the line of his business. He has a good assortment of work on hand, and the usual credit will be given to punctual customers.

Those that have accounts standing more than twelve months are requested to call and settle them by paying the money or giving their note.

N. B. He has received an assortment of Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Children's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston, which he flatters himself he can sell on better terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips mended gratis.

5 S. S.

April 18, 1810.

## To the Public.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have industriously circulated a report, highly implicating the characters of myself and my brother Joseph, as well as to wound the feelings of our aged parents; I thus publicly proclaim, that every pains shall be exerted to find out the authors of such unfounded and cruel calumnies, and if I can find the offenders, that I will spare no expense to prosecute him or them to the utmost rigour of the law. My dealings have been very extensive in Baltimore, and I have no hesitation in referring any person to Mr. Thomas Shepard, Mr. R. Levering and Mr. Simon Wilmer, for my general or particular character.

2 FRANCIS KERBY,  
April 21, 1810. Chester river

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber heretofore obtained an order to dispose of part of the personal estate of Richard Higgins, late of Annapolis county, deceased, but the said order being revoked by the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, the subscriber thinks it necessary to inform the public that the former order is postponed, and that a Sale of the deceased's property will take place on Wednesday the 23d of May inst. at which time will be sold Negroes, Stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, Household Furniture, &c. The said property will be sold for ready Cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.  
May 1, 1810. 3X

## Notice.

WATERS and WILLIAMSON having dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, on the thirteenth of January last, Mr. James Williamson is authorized to receive all balances due, and to discharge all claims against the said firm.

WATERS & WILLIAMSON,  
April 24, 1810. 3X

## Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

## In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, that the following acts, to wit:

An act to alter and abolish that 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, to 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, Ck.

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 and 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, or 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 sheriff.

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 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, 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.

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.

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 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.

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## Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber, desirous to close the partnership existing under the firm of *Mitchell & B. Curran*, will sell low for Cash, the following articles, viz.

White Marcellis and Jeans,  
Printed Marcellis & royal rib for waist-coating,  
Black figured satins for do.  
Cotton and silk fustian,  
Men's beaver gloves, -en's cotton stockings,  
Women's do. do.  
Do. silk do.  
Black tabby velvet for pelisses,  
Corduroys, velvets & president's cord,  
Seco-quality clothes,  
Superfine white flannels,  
Furniture calico and chinzies,  
Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,  
Tickenburg and bur-lap linens  
White German rolls,  
Blue striped India cottons,  
White cotton & cotton thread,  
White and coloured thread,  
Cotton laces & thread edgings,  
11, 21 and 3d quality Morocco thores.

And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, too numerous to insert.

B. CURRAN, Surviving  
Partner of MITCHELL & B. CURRAN.

N. B. All those indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requested to come forward and pay the same to

B. CURRAN.  
Annapolis, April 3, 1810. tr.

## Jonathan Waters,

SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends,

and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms.

April 24, 1810. 3X S. S.

## BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.  
Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send letters to the subscriber as soon as possible.

J. H.

## Pasturage.

THE subscriber will take in horses, cattle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholas Watkins's plantation, on the north side of Severn, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's) and lately occupied by Mr. William Earickson, during the season. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOHN R. MERRIKEN.  
April 24, 1810. 3 S. S.

## 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.

## 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. 12

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# American Intelligence.

**NEWBERN, APRIL 23.**  
**THE** attention of the public has seldom been directed to facts more horrid and inhuman than the one we are now called upon to detail. On Wednesday morning last, the body of a man who had been found floating in the river Trent, a small distance from this town, was dragged by a boat to one of the public wharfs. A jury of inquest were summoned, who after a minute inspection of the body, declared the death of the deceased to have been occasioned by "WILFUL MURDER." The horrid appearance which the body, exhibited, was ample testimony of the correctness of the verdict. A rope was tied round the body, to which another was attached, having two stones (weighing about 60 pounds) suspended there-to; the feet were also bound by a rope, and wounds inflicted by the contents of a gun or other fire arms, loaded with buck shot, were found in the forehead, neck and head. Two men, whose names we for the present forbear to mention, were immediately taken up on suspicion and committed to gaol. On the following day several witnesses were examined, whose testimony afforded strong proof against the accused, and at an examination at one of the prisoners, held at the gaol on Saturday evening, the murder, together with the circumstances under which it had been perpetrated, were tacitly avowed. It appears that the murder was committed on Sunday night the 8th inst.—that in order to prevent a discovery, the body was secured as we have described, and deposited in the channel of Trent river—that the motive which led to the horrid deed was occasioned by the murderer's fear of being detected in a recent act of villainy of which the deceased had been a spectator.

The deceased was about 17 years of age. He came to this place some weeks ago with Capt. Edward Tucker, in a vessel from Baltimore, at whose house he continued until the night of his murder. The superior court of this county meets to-day, and the trial of the prisoners will probably come before them, we therefore deem it imprudent to anticipate their determination on the subject.

## RALPH (N. C.) MAY 3. MURDER WILL OUT!

A gentleman who was in Newbern during the sitting of the Superior Court last week, has informed us of a murder which was lately perpetrated there, supposed by captain Edward Tucker and Mr. Peter Durand, on a lad about 17 years old. The following is a history of the case as received from our informant. Several weeks ago capt. Tucker, with Mr. Durand (his brother-in-law) and the lad on board, carried a cargo of sugar and coffee to Baltimore, which he sold for money, he then insured his vessel with a "valuable cargo" to Newbern, and failed in ballast; near the Hatteras banks he landed the money and sunk the vessel by boring holes in her bottom; then came up to Newbern, and with Durand swore to a protest that the vessel was lost in consequence of her age and bad condition, and stated the money went to the bottom, and two men were drowned in diving for it. The lad, though evidently tutored, prevaricated, and in subsequent conversations said no men were drowned, and that he himself assisted to land the money. On Saturday night the 8th ult. a little after midnight, Tucker, Durand and the lad (who lodged at Tucker's) were hailed by the watch near the wharf. Tucker had a gun and answered they were going to shoot ducks. In an hour or two after, they returned without the boys, and were again hailed by the watch, who inquired for the boys; Tucker said he had gone on board a vessel. On the 18th ult. the body of the boy was found floating on the river, with 60 weight of stones fastened to him by ropes, his feet tied, and some appearance had been flung in the back. Tucker and Durand were taken up; these with many other corroborating circumstances appearing in proof, they were committed to gaol. A few days after, Durand, under a hope of pardon, made, it is said, a full confession of the murder.

On Thursday last Tucker was arraigned for trial at Graven Superior Court, but it was found impossible to obtain such a jury as the law deems impartial. More than 200 rascals, on being questioned, said they "had formed and expressed an opinion unfavourable to the prisoner;" between 20 and 30 were challenged by the prisoner, and after every exertion during the whole day, and summoning every freeholder who could be found, only 7 jurors were sworn. The trial was therefore postponed to the next term of the court.

There were some extraordinary circumstances which led to the discovery of this murder. It was not customary for the watch to remain out after 12 o'clock; that night was accidentally an exception; and their meeting Tucker and Durand, both when going and returning, is remarkable. That the body of the boy should float with 60 weight of stones fastened to it has also been deemed an extraordinary circumstance.

Tucker's connexions are wealthy and respectable. He is himself rich; but his character has always been a slender one.

## NEWBURYPORT, MAY 1. FROM LISBON.

Captain Toppan, arrived here Sunday, left Lisbon 13th March, informs that Portugal held out against its invaders; the headquarters of the English were at Abrantes, about fifteen leagues from the French army, which had not crossed the Tagus. It was the opinion of the English officers that they should not be able to oppose any very serious obstacles to the enemy. The English troops were some sickly, & many had died. A detachment of English troops left Lisbon about 1st March for the assistance of the Spanish at Cadiz.

## CHARLESTON, MAY 1.

The French privateer schooner *La Revanche du Cerf*, of this port, dropped down into the Roads on Sunday morning last; in the evening she crossed the bar and came to anchor off the north channel. Yesterday morning a recruit of about 30 men was sent down on board a fishing smack and one of the Sullivan's Island packet boats, and we presume she is now completely ready to recommence her "useful labours." We hail her of this port, because it is here that she disposes of her plunder, and it is here that she has received a complete oath; in every thing necessary to enable her to continue her depredations on American commerce.—If gratitude were inherent in the composition of a French privateer, we should at least hope that the vessels belonging to this port, from which she has been uttered forth with such increased energies, would be exempted by her from plunder; but we fear that even our own ships, there being a number ready for sea, may be sufferers, and that like the fabled adder, she will sting the hand that has so kindly nurtured her.

## MAY 4.

The schooner *Dolphin*, capt. Ackworth, from Key-Sale, was brought to about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, off the North Bar, by the French privateer *La Revanche du Cerf*, and while she was in the act of lying to the Frenchman ran under her stern, and immediately poured a volley of musketry into her; while all the officers, passengers and crew of the *Dolphin* were upon deck, and the vessels were half pistol shot of each other; fortunately one that only took effect, which pierced and broke the arm of Mr. Foley, a passenger on board. After committing this unprovoked and wanton attack upon a defenceless vessel, they told captain Ackworth to go about his business.—The *Dolphin* belongs to this port, and has only been absent 20 days on her present voyage; she was perfectly well known to the officers of the privateer, they having been frequently on board of her while the vessels lay near to each other at Gadsden's wharf, before the *Dolphin* failed on her present voyage.

## BOSTON, MAY 5.

### French Cruelty to American Seamen.

Yesterday Mr. Wm. Rogers, junior, passed through this town, on his way from Calais (France) to Gloucester, his native place. Mr. R. was the mate of an American schooner, some time since reported to be captured by the French. He was carried into Calais, where all the crew were imprisoned, and doomed literally to subsist on bread and water, unless they would ship on board of French privateers. To avoid this state of wretchedness, all had slipped but one, whom Mr. Rogers saw after he had submitted to this cruelty 8 days, and he was then determined to persevere. Mr. Rogers likewise saw a Mr. Low, a townsman of his, on board a French privateer, where he had been compelled to serve a year and a half, with the only alternative of remaining or going to prison, to pine to death on bread and water. We can depend on our informant for the correctness of these facts, who adds, that a great number of American seamen were in a similar situation.

We shall make no comment, only that the duke of Cadore asserts that our government has no cause of complaint against the government of France.

## PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

Yesterday arrived brig Sally, capt. Kenny, from Havana, who on the 20th ult. in lat. 26 20 fell in with the brig *Lord Sheffield*, capt. Ford, from Jamaica, out 17 days, for Quebec; the captain of which informed capt. Kenny that he had a few days before been boarded by a French privateer, but a large ship heaving in sight, which the Frenchmen taking to be a frigate, they pulled off, having plundered the brig of all her water, stores, small rope, &c. The *Lord Sheffield* being only in ballast, they did not think her worth manning. The captain of the *Lord Sheffield* said he should be obliged to put into the first port he could make to repair his loss. Capt. Kenny fished the brig with a cask of bread and two casks of water.

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 7, 1810.  
 "The harvest was very good in all parts of Sweden last year. The seed corn sent from England to the desolated province of West Bothnia, being one half barley and the other oats, has produced great crops. The same committee has again given two hundred pounds sterling for its relief."

## ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1810.

**ALTHOUGH** it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be enclosed, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States army to his friend in this city, dated

CANTONMENT, WASHINGTON, }  
 (M. T.) March 10, 1810. }

"You have heard, no doubt, in their most exaggerated form, of the sufferings of the soldiery at *Terre-au-Bœuf*; the naked truth was surely terrible enough, and could not require the envenomed pen of malice to fill with horror the philanthropic bosom.—But at *Terre-au-Bœuf* we saw nothing, the movement up the river furnished scenes of misery so far surpassing anything we had there witnessed, that but for the impression that the seeds of all our after miseries were planted there, its name would have ceased to be associated with terror. The distresses of this campaign should prove a useful lesson to our government. I should teach them that much must be left to the discretion of a commanding officer.

"Of about 1,900 we have lost, by death, about 800, and you will hardly think it credible, that nearly, or quite as many, have died at this place as at *Terre-au-Bœuf*. But the river was the grave of most; there they could have no comforts, and none of the little aid, which medicine, under more favourable circumstances, might have afforded. We arrived at this place about the 5th of November, in a very rainy season, and from that day to this have not had one month of clear weather—I never witnessed such incessant rain. We arrived too in a state of extreme debility, with nothing to protect the men from the weather, except tents, and those old and leaky; under such circumstances what could we expect.—The issue is, I think, what every reflecting mind would have predicted. At length, thank Heaven, the men are huddled, & begin to enjoy some better comforts; their health is also much mended.—We no longer have our eyes shocked with three or four funerals a day.—In one day, since our arrival here, they amounted to seven."

## WASHINGTON CANAL.

The Canal, which according to the plan of the city, is to pass thro' its centre, & to connect the Patowmack by the Tiber Creek with the Eastern Branch, had been some years ago commenced by the commissioners of the city, and some progress made in the low grounds. The work was however useless, and had remained in that state for some years, when a company was formed for its prosecution and completion.

On Wednesday the 2d of May the operations of the company were begun. Invitations were given to the President of the U. S. and to the principal officers of government and of the city to attend the ceremony of opening the ground. About 2 o'clock, a numerous concourse of the citizens having assembled, the President of the U. States and his family arrived on the spot previously determined upon, near the Jersey Avenue. A marquee was pitched and refreshments provided. The line of the canal having been marked out by Mr. Latrobe, the engineer, the President of the U. S. was accompanied to the ground by the President and Directors of the company, and having received the spade from the hands of Mr. Caldwell, president of the company, he turned up the first sod—success to the undertaking, was then drunk amidst the acclamations of all present, and a sod having been dug by the President of the company, and the Mayor of the city, Mr. James Cochran, the undertaker of the work, followed with his plough, drawn by six stout horses, and cut a furrow ten inches in depth, and eighteen in width, with a force and rapidity that astonished all present. The work proceeded, and a numerous concourse of citizens remained on the spot the whole of the rest of the day. Refreshments were provided in great abundance, and a degree of cheerfulness and hilarity prevailed which has never been exceeded on any similar occasion.

(Universal Gaz.)

## ARLINGTON SHEEP-SHEARING.

The sixth anniversary of the Arlington Sheep-Shearing was celebrated on Monday last the 30th ult. The business of the day prevented so large a company from attending as had been expected. Apparently, about 120 persons were present.

The show commenced at half past 12, and the cups were adjudged to Daniel M. Chesler and John C. Scott, Esquires, by the best Tup and best pair of Ewe Lambs of one year old. During the show a fair was held for the sale of Domestic Fabrics, and many were sold at good prices. A ball of worsted yarn exquisitely spun, and weighing a pound, was sold for the enormous price of four dollars.

At 5 o'clock the company adjourned to dine under the tent of Washington. The venerable canvas, commemorative of the revolution, and its immortal hero, was extended by using its various parts (many of which by their tattered appearance denoted their long and arduous service) to contain a table of about an hundred feet in length. The portrait of the departed chief graced the upper end, and the whole was hung with the well earned Laurel of Fame.

Mr. Custis presided, and was supported by the hon. Mr. Campbell, member of congress from the state of Maryland, as vice-president, and by Richard M. Scott, Esquire, from the board of judges of Stock and Flocks, and Jonathan Swift, Esq. from the board of Manufacturers, as assistant vice-president.—at the right hand of the president, was placed Mr. Chacon, consul from the Spanish nation, being considered as the representative of a nation now struggling for freedom, and worthy to be honoured in a tent sacred to that glorious cause. After dinner, the cups were presented to the successful candidates by the president, with a short and impressive address to each—when the following toasts were drunk in American wine:

By Mr. Custis—Agriculture, the basis of our strength—Commerce, the patron of labour, and Manufactures, the resource for our wants—may these important interests ever be united, with generous sympathy in support of the wealth, industry, and independence of the republic.

Previous to the second toast, Mr. Custis arose, and called upon every man who esteemed the character of the illustrious dead, to lay his hand upon his breast while he drank, to the faintest memory of the first in MEN.

The call was obeyed! by a general impulse, the whole company rose up, and each man placing his hand upon his breast, pronounced with reverence—

2d.—To the memory of Washington, the Roman Father of our land, whose vision could alike adorn the chair of state, and give the humble walk of rural life. May the remembrance of our departed benefactor, his maxims, his precepts and example, avail like a kindred spirit, to guide the destinies of that nation whose happiness he lived to accomplish, and whose fame he hath rendered immortal.

3d. By Mr. Campbell—The state of Virginia, the strongest link in the federal chain.

4th. By Mr. Scott—The President of the U. States.

5th. By Mr. Swift—Mr. Custis and the Arlington Institution.

Which was drunk with three cheers—Mr. Custis here arose, and after thanking the company, proceeded, in a speech of an hour, to take an enlarged view of the foreign relations and domestic resources of our country, declared his perfect friendship towards commerce as an useful, necessary, and honourable source of wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the hardships suffered in the various operations of our legitimate right to the ocean, and gave to the suffering tar the full expression of a patriot's concern and indignation; proceeding in a fervent strain on the liberty of the revolution and its attributes, and not forgetting the just eulogium to the departed hero and benefactor of our country. Mr. Custis concluded with adverting to the glorious struggle of Spanish virtue against tyranny and oppression, and called for the sympathy of American freemen. This sympathy we believe was felt, and upon retiring, Mr. Custis, at the request of Doctor Stuart, gave the following toast, addressed to the Spanish Colonies, who remained standing during its delivery.

6th. The Patriots of Spain—Brave but unfortunate—may their glorious efforts be crowned with success, or if doomed to suffer the expiring pang of European freedom, like the Sampson of old, may they grasp the temple of rational liberty and crush with its ruins the oppressors of mankind—3 cheers.

(Universal Gaz.)

The Diana from Lisbon has brought over a few of the real Spanish Merino sheep.—We understand that there are a ram and one ewe for the late President of the United States (Thomas Jefferson Esq.) a ram and one ewe for the President, and the balance to the care of James H. Hooe, Esq. being 12 in number.

(Alex. Daily Gaz.)

AN ACT  
 Concerning the commercial  
 the United States and  
 France & their dependencies  
 purposes.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, after the passage of this French armed vessel shall be the harbours or waters of the United States, or French armed vessel directed, except when they by distress, by the danger when charged with dispatch from their governments, or lic packet for the conveyance which cases, as well as in they shall be permitted commanding officer shall immediately to the collector of the object or causes of his hours or waters of the U shall take such position the signed him by such collector form himself, his vessel and regulations respecting health day, intercourse and depart signified to him by the said authority and directions the United States, and not to, shall be required to d States.

Sec. 2. And be it further all pacific intercourse with foreign armed vessels, the officer, is hereby forbidden, shall afford any aid to another in repairing her, or in officers or crew, with supplies in any manner whatsoever shall assist in navigating the contrary to this prohibition, sole of carrying her beyond jurisdiction of the United persons so offending, shall ground to their good behavior forfeit and pay a sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered or information, in any jurisdiction; one moiety of the United States treasury to the person who shall prosecute and prosecute the said officer, that if the prosecutor public officer, the whole sum to the treasury of the U. S.

Sec. 3. And be it further all the penalties and forfeitures herein incurred under this act to interdict the commerce between the U. S. and G. B. and their dependencies, and all mentioned, and also all seizures which may have been made under any of the acts laying an embargo on vessels in the ports of the U. S. or under any of the acts thereto, or to enforce the acts to interdict the commerce between the U. S. and France and their dependencies, shall be recovered, and may be remitted, or modified by the said acts in the manner as if the said full force and effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further either G. Britain or France 3d day of March next by her edicts as that they the neutral commerce of the president of the U. S. and G. Britain a proclamation, and if they within three months modify her edicts in like 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th sections of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain a dependencies, and for other and after the expiration on the date of the proclamation, and have full force and effect as relates to the dominions, and to the place or manufacture, of and dependencies, of or neglecting to revoke in the manner aforesaid in the manner aforesaid of such proclamation, should in relation to the modifying her decrees in

J. B. VARNUM.

House of

JOHN GAILLA

the Senate, pro

May 1, 1810.

Approved,

JAM

Spotted Fe

Several new cafes of th

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The deceased was about 17 years of age. He came to this place some weeks ago with Capt. Edward Tinker, in a vessel from Baltimore, at whose house he continued until the night of his murder. The superior court of this county meets to-day, and the trial of the prisoners will probably come before them, we therefore deem it imprudent to anticipate their determination on the subject.

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Captain Toppin, arrived here Sunday, left Lisbon 13th March, informs that Portugal held out against its invaders; the headquarters of the English were at Abrantes, about fifteen leagues from the French army, which had not crossed the Tagus. It was the opinion of the English officers that they should not be able to oppose any very serious obstacles to the enemy. The English troops were some sickly, & many had died. A detachment of English troops left Lisbon about 18th March for the assistance of the Spanish at Cadiz.

CHARLESTON, MAY 1.

The French privateer schooner *La Revanche du Cerf*, of this port, dropped down into the Roads on Sunday morning last; in the evening she crossed the bar and came to anchor off the north channel. Yesterday morning a recruit of about 30 men was sent down on board a fishing smack and one of the Sullivan's Island packet boats, and we presume she is now completely ready to recommence her "useful labours." We hail her of this port, because it is here that she disposes of her plunder, and it is here that she has received a complete outfit in every thing necessary to enable her to continue her depredations on American commerce.—If gratitude were inherent in the composition of a French privateer-ship, we should at least hope that the vessels belonging to this port, from which she has been pillaged forth with such increased energies, would be exempted by her from plunder; but we fear that even our own ships, there being a number ready for sea, may be sufferers, and that like the fabled adder, she will sting the hand that has so kindly nurtured her.

MAY 4.

The schooner *Dolphin*, capt. Ackworth, from Key-Sale, was brought to about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, off the North Bar, by the French privateer *La Revanche du Cerf*, and while she was in the act of lying to the Frenchman ran under her stern, and immediately poured a volley of musketry into her; while all the officers, passengers and crew of the *Dolphin* were upon deck, and the vessels within half pistol shot of each other; fortunately one shot only took effect, which pierced and broke the arm of Mr. Foley, a passenger on board. After committing this unprovoked and wanton attack upon a defenceless vessel, they told captain Ackworth to go about his business.—The *Dolphin* belongs to this port, and has only been absent 20 days on her present voyage; she was perfectly well known to the officers of the privateer, they having been frequently on board of her while the vessels lay near to each other at Gadsden's wharf, before the *Dolphin* sailed on her present voyage.

BOSTON, MAY 5.

### French Cruelty to American Seamen.

Yesterday Mr. Wm. Rogers, junior, passed through this town, on his way from Calais (France) to Gloucester, his native place. Mr. R. was the mate of an American schooner, some time since reported to be captured by the French. He was carried into Calais, where all the crew were imprisoned, and doomed literally to subsist on bread and water, unless they would ship on board of French privateers. To avoid this state of wretchedness, all had slipped but one, whom Mr. Rogers saw after he had submitted to this cruelty 8 days, and he was then determined to persevere. Mr. Rogers likewise saw a Mr. Low, a townsman of his, on board a French privateer, where he had been compelled to serve a year and a half, with the only alternative of remaining or going to prison, to pine to death on bread and water. We can depend on our informant for the correctness of these facts, why adds, that a great number of American seamen were in a similar situation.

We shall make no comment, only that the duke of Cadore asserts that our government has no cause of complaint against the government of France.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

Yesterday arrived brig Sally, capt. Kenny, from Havana, who on the 20th ult. in lat. 26 20 fell in with the brig Lord Sheffield, capt. Ford, from Jamaica, out 17 days, for Quebec; the captain of which informed capt. Kenny that he had a few days before been boarded by a French privateer, but a large ship heaving in sight, which the Frenchmen taking to be a frigate, they pushed off, having plundered the brig of all her water, stores, small rope, &c. The Lord Sheffield being only in ballast, they did not think her worth manning. The captain of the Lord Sheffield said he should be obliged to put into the first port he could make to repair his loss. Capt. Kenny supplied the brig with a cask of bread and two casks of water.

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 7, 1810.  
"The harvest was very good in all parts of Sweden last year. The seed corn sent from England to the desolated province of West Botania, being one half barley and the other oats, has produced great crops. The same committee has again given two hundred pounds sterling for its relief."

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1810.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be enclosed, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States army to his friend in this city, dated

CANTONMENT, WASHINGTON, }  
(M. T.) March 10, 1810. }

"You have heard, no doubt, in their most exaggerated form, of the sufferings of the soldiery at Terre-au-Beuf; the naked truth was surely terrible enough, and could not require the venomous pen of malice to fill with horror the philanthropic bosom.—But at Terre-au-Beuf we saw nothing, the movement up the river furnished scenes of misery so far surpassing any thing we had there witnessed, that but for the impression that the seeds of all our after miseries were planted there, its name would have ceased to be associated with terror. The distresses of this campaign should prove a useful lesson to our government. I should teach them that much must be left to the discretion of a commanding officer.

"Of about 1,900 we have lost, by death, about 800, and you will hardly think it credible, that nearly, or quite as many, have died at this place as at Terre-au-Beuf. But the river was the grave of most; there they could have no comforts, and none of the little aid, which medicine, under more favourable circumstances, might have afforded. We arrived at this place about the 5th of November, in a very rainy season, and from that day to this have not had one month of clear weather—I never witnessed such incessant rains. We arrived too in a state of extreme debility, with nothing to protect the men from the weather, except tents, and those old and leaky; under such circumstances what could we expect.—The issue is, I think, what every reflecting mind would have predicted. At length, thank Heaven, the men are huddled, & begin to enjoy some better comforts; their health is also much mended.—We no longer have our eyes shocked with three or four funerals a day—on one day, since our arrival here, they amounted to seven."

### WASHINGTON CANAL.

The Canal, which according to the plan of the city, is to pass thro' its centre, & to connect the Patowmack by the Tiber Creek with the Eastern Branch, had been some years ago commenced by the commissioners of the city, and some progress made in the low grounds. The work was however useless, and had remained in that state for some years, when a company was formed for its prosecution and completion.

On Wednesday the 2d of May the operations of the company were begun. Invitations were given to the President of the U. S. and to the principal officers of government and of the city to attend the ceremony of opening the ground. About 2 o'clock, a numerous concourse of the citizens having assembled, the President of the U. States and his family arrived on the spot previously determined upon, near the Jersey Avenue. A marquee was pitched and refreshments provided. The line of the canal having been marked out by Mr. Latrobe, the engineer, the President of the U. S. was accompanied to the ground by the President and Directors of the company, and having received the spade from the hands of Mr. Caldwell, president of the company, he turned up the first sod—success to the undertaking, was then drunk amidst the acclamations of all present, and a sod having been dug by the President of the company, and the Mayor of the city, Mr. James Cochran, the undertaker of the work, followed with his plough, drawn by six stout horses, and cut a furrow ten inches in depth and eighteen in width, with a force and rapidity that astonished all present. The work proceeded, and a numerous concourse of citizens remained on the spot the whole of the rest of the day. Refreshments were provided in great abundance, and a degree of cheerfulness and hilarity prevailed which has never been exceeded on any similar occasion.

[Universal Gaz.]

ARLINGTON  
SHEEP-SHEARING.

The sixth anniversary of the Arlington Sheep-Shearing was celebrated on Monday last the 30th ult. The badness of the day prevented so large a company from attending as had been expected. Apparently, about 100 persons were present.

The show commenced at half past 12, and the cups were adjudged to Daniel M. Chester and John G. Scott, Esquires, for the best Tup and best pair of Ewe Lambs of one year old. During the show a fair was held for the sale of Domestic Fabrics, and many were sold at good prices. A ball of worsted yarn exquisitely spun, and weighing a pound, was sold for the enormous price of four dollars.

At 5 o'clock the company adjourned to dine under the tent of Washington. The venerable canvas, commemorative of the revolution, and its immortal hero, was extended by using its various parts (many of which by their tattered appearance denoted their long and arduous service) to contain a table of about an hundred feet in length. The portraits of the departed chief graced the upper end, and the whole was hung with the well earned Laurel of Fame.

Mr. Custis presided, and was supported by the hon. Mr. Campbell, member of congress from the state of Maryland, as vice-president, and by Richard M. Scott, Esq., from the board of judges of Stock and Free, and Jonathan Swift, Esq. from the board of Manufacturers, as assistant vice-president.—At the right hand of the president, was Isaac M. Chacon, consul from the Spanish nation, being considered as the representative of a nation now struggling for freedom, and worthy to be honoured in a tent sacred to that glorious cause. After dinner, the cups were presented to the successful candidates by the president, with a short and impressive address to each—when the following toasts were drunk in American wine:

By Mr. Custis—Agriculture, the basis of our strength—Commerce, the patron of our labour, and Manufactures, the resource for our wants—may these important interests ever be united, with generous sympathy in support of the wealth, industry, and independence of the republic.

Previous to the second toast, Mr. Collins arose, and called upon every man who esteemed the character of the illustrious dead, to lay his hand upon his breast while he drank, to the faintest memory of the first MEN.

The call was obeyed! by a general impulse, the whole company rose up, and each man placing his hand upon his breast, pronounced with reverence—

2d.—To the memory of Washington, the Roman Father of our land, whose virtues could alike adorn the chair of state, and give the humble walk of rural life. May the remembrance of our departed benefactor, his maxims, his precepts and example, arise like a kindred spirit, to guide the destinies of this nation whose happiness he lived to accomplish, and whose fame he hath rendered immortal.

3d. By Mr. Campbell—The state of Virginia, the strongest link in the federal chain.

4th. By Mr. Scott—The President of the U. States.

5th. By Mr. Swift—Mr. Custis and the Arlington Institution.

Which was drunk with three cheers—

Mr. Custis here arose, and after thanking the company, proceeded, in a speech of an hour, to take an enlarged view of the foreign relations and domestic resources of our country, declared his perfect friendship towards commerce as an useful, necessary, and honourable source of wealth and prosperity, and of the hardships suffered in the various operations of our legitimate right to the ocean, and gave to the suffering tar the full measure of a patriot's concern and indignation; proceeding in a fervent strain on the history of the revolution and its attributes, and not forgetting the just eulogium to the departed hero and benefactor of our country. Mr. Collins concluded with advertising to the glorious struggle of Spanish virtue against tyrannical oppression, and called for the sympathy of American freemen. This sympathy we believe was felt, and upon retiring, Mr. Collins, at the request of Doctor Stuart, gave the following toast, addressed to the Spanish Colonies, who remained standing during its delivery.

6th. The Patriots of Spain—Brave but unfortunate—may their glorious deeds be crowned with success, or if doomed to suffer the expiring pang of European freedom, like the Sampson of old, may they grasp the temple of rational liberty and crush with its ruins the oppressors of mankind—3 cheers.

[Universal Gaz.]

The Diana from Lisbon has brought a few of the real Spanish Merino sheep—do understand that there are a ram and ewe for the late President of the United States (Thomas Jefferson Esq.) a ram and ewe for the President, and the balance to the care of James H. Hooe, Esq. being 12 in number.

[Alex. Daily Gaz.]

AN  
Concerning the commerce of the United States with France & their dependencies.

BE it enacted, by the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, after the passage of French armed vessels into the harbours or waters of the United States, and French armed vessels, except when by distress, by the when charged with from their government packet for the coast which cases, as well they shall be permitted manding officer shall vessel to the collector the object or causes hours or waters of shall take such position regard him by such form himself, his regulations respecting flag, intercourse and signified to him by the authority and direct the United States, and to, shall be required States.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that no Pacific inter-oceanic armed vessels, the of, is hereby forbidden shall afford any aid to other in repairing her, officers or crew, with in any manner which shall assist in navigating contrary to this prohibition of carrying her jurisdiction of the United persons so offending found to their good behavior forfeit and pay a thousand dollars, to be ment or information, sent jurisdiction; one treasury of the United navy to the person tion and prosecute the bided, that if the public officer, the whar to the treasury of Sec. 3. And be it the penalties and have been incurred un to interfere the com between the U. S. and and their dependence mentioned, and at vestitures which may the act laying arid vessels in the p. S. or under any of tatory thereto, or to under the acts to inte taurice between the d France and their er purposes, shall be and may be remit ted by the said a full force and effe Sec. 4. And be it j either G. Britain 3d day of March ly her edicts as that the neutral comm the president of proclamation, and within three mon modify her edicts 4th, 5th, 6th, 7 th sections of the edict the commes U. S. and G. Bri dependencies, and fo and after the ex m the date of the rived and have f as relates to the c dependencies, and to tute or manufactu and dependencies ing or neglecting ts in the manner tions imposed by of such proclam dained in relation modifying her dec

J. B. VARN

JOHN GAI

the Senate,

May 1, 1810.

APPROVED,

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Spott

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d considerably a



POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

MY DARLING CHILD.

WHEN twilight's dewy wing reposes
Serene and mild,
I seek the lowly grave that closes
My darling child.

THE TORMENTOR.

A PETRIFYING plague there is,
Which fours the sweetest cup of bliss,
And clouds life's brightest sun;

ANECDOTE.

A homespun astronomer not long since,
Fancied, and reported to his neighbours,
That the moon was inhabited, for he had discovered
A he goat in it.

From the German of Solomon Gessner.

Corydon—I bore my offering to the god of love,
In the little marble temple. I suspended,
To the myrtles that furr'nded it, a small wicker basket,

MISCELLANY.

THE late earl of Rofs was, in character and disposition, like the humorous earl of Rochester.
He had an infinite fund of wit, great spirits, was fond of all the vices, which the beau monde call pleasures,

The poor earl having led this life until it brought him to death's door, the rev. Dean Madden, a man of exemplary piety and virtue,
having heard his lordship was given over, thought it his duty to write him a very pathetic letter,

It is proper to acquaint the reader, that the late earl of Kildair was one of the most pious noblemen of the age, and, in every respect, a contrast in character to lord Rofs.
When the latter, who retained his senses to the last moment, and died rather for want of breath, than want of spirits, read over the dean's letter,

Upon this lord Kildair delivered to his grace the letter, which he told him was delivered by the dean's servant, and which both the archbishop and the earl knew to be the dean's own hand writing.
The archbishop immediately sent for the dean, who, happening to be at home, instantly obeyed the summons;

Rofs. "Good God!" said the archbishop, "did you not send a letter yesterday to lord Kildair?"
"No truly, my lord, but I sent one to the unhappy earl of Rofs, who was then given over, and I thought it my duty to write to him in the manner I did."

LONDON.

Court of Common Pleas. Before Lord Alvanley and a Special Jury. BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. HAND v. KISTEN.

Mr. Sergeant Cockle stated, that his client was a young lady who sought redress for one of the most cruel injuries that could be offered to her sex.
She resided at Hambro' with her brother, a respectable tradesman in that town. The defendant was put apprentice to Mr. Hand, and in the course of some years a mutual affection sprang up between him and Miss Hand.

The evidence consisted chiefly of the letters which the defendant had wrote from London to his mistress at Hambro'.
These occasioned infinite merriment. In the first place they discovered the fact that Mr. Kisten was a journeyman tallow chandler.
In painting the ardour of his attachment he likewise borrowed many terms from his art.

Mr. Sergeant Best addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant with his usual acumen and pathos.
He allowed that the young man had acted very indifferently, but strenuously contended that the plaintiff had no reason to complain.
He thought it unnecessary to call any witnesses, as it already appeared that the match was quite disproportionate, and that if it had taken place, it could have produced nothing but misery.

Lord Alvanley observed to the jury, that though cases of this kind were often very serious, yet that the present could scarcely be considered of such a complexion.
From the rupture that took place Miss Hand could scarcely be supposed to be deprived of much happiness.
Where the ages of the parties were so unequal, and where there had been no consent of the parents, little could be expected but discord and misery.

The jury, after consulting together for a few minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 100l.

EXTRACT.

THERE is a false modesty, which is vanity; a false glory, which is folly; a false grandeur, which is meanness; a false virtue, which is hypocrisy; and a false wisdom, which is

PRUDERY.



FARMER

WILL stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Rawlings's tavern on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Linthorpe's store, near Mr. Osborn Williams's, on Fridays and Saturdays,

Farmer is out of the dam of Post-Boy, full sixteen hands high, got by a country horse, well formed, and is a pure foal getter.
The season will commence on the 16th of April. HENRY JOHNSON.
P. S. All possible attention will be paid to the mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents. H. J. April 13, 1810.

Pottery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have now on hands at their manufactory about 200 yards over Gay-street, or Griffin's bridge, a large and general assortment of EARTHEN WARE,

In Council.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Star at Baltimore. By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise concurrent jurisdiction in all cases in the same manner that they now exercise jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several districts of this state, during vacation, shall have full power and authority to exercise, in their judicial districts, all the powers which the chancellor of this state may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in each judicial district, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective counties upon the equity side, brought or depending therein, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters as aforesaid as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, on their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the county courts shall have full power and authority to appoint an auditor to the said court.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves to be aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction, in virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in any case to appeal to the court of appeals of this state, and in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from any court of chancery to the court of appeals of this state.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall be registered for their said counties, in the same manner as the register in chancery.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith YE

FARM

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The Sub

HAVING received from the assignment of his partnership with Thomas ...

In Co

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1810.

[No. 3306]



## FARMER

**WILL** stand this season, to cover mares, at Newington Rope Walk on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Rawlings's tavern on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Linthicum's store, near Mr. Osborn Williams's, on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of one and a half barrels of corn for each mare, and twelve and a half cents to the groom; the corn to be delivered at either of the above places on or before the first day of December next, otherwise four dollars must be paid—three dollars cash, sent with the mare, will be received in lieu.

Farmer is out of the dam of Post-Boy, full green hands high, got by a country horse, well formed, and is a sure foal getter.

The season will commence on the 16th of April.

**HENRY JOHNSON.**

P. S. All possible attention will be paid to mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.

H. J. 6w.

April 15, 1810. 6X

## The Subscriber,

**HAVING** received from David Hanlon, an assignment of his books, previous to his partnership with Thomas Karney, and at the same time, having also received of Hanlon & Karney, an assignment of their books, herewith notifies all persons indebted as above, to make payment to him immediately, as indulgence cannot be given.

**BARNEY CURRAN.**

N. B. Should those indebted neglect this bill, the books will be put in the hands of a proper person to enforce payment. B. C.

Annapolis, May 9, 1810. 3

## In Council,

**ORDERED,** That the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Star at Easton.

By order,  
**NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.**

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**And be it enacted,** That each of the judges of the several districts of this state, during vacation, shall have full power and authority to exercise, in their judicial districts, all the powers which the chancellor of this state can may exercise.

**And be it enacted,** That it shall be the duty of one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their respective districts, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, on the equity side, brought or depending therein, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and proceedings as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid in the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid.

**And be it enacted,** That the county courts shall have full power and authority to appoint an auditor to the said court.

**And be it enacted,** That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves to be aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the said state, and in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals.

**And be it enacted,** That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their said counties, in the same manner as the register in chancery now does.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
PRINTED BY  
**ERICK & SAMUEL GREEN**

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

## Cheap Goods.

**THE** subscriber, desirous to close the partnership existing under the firm of **Mich'l & B. Curran,** will sell low for Cash, the following articles, viz.

- White Marfeilles and Jeans,
  - Printed Marfeilles & royal rib for waist-coating,
  - Black figured satins for do.
  - Cotton and silk suspenders,
  - Men's beaver gloves, and men's cotton stockings,
  - Women's do. do.
  - Do. silk do.
  - Black tabby velvet for pelisses,
  - Corduroys, velvets & president's cord,
  - Second quality clothes, Superfine white flannels,
  - Furniture calico and chintzes,
  - Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,
  - Ticklenburg and bur-lap linens
  - White German roll,
  - Blue striped India cottons,
  - White cotton & cotton thread,
  - White and coloured thread,
  - Cotton laces & thread edgings,
  - 1st, 2d and 3d quality Morocco shoes.
- And many articles in the **DRY GOODS** way, too numerous to insert.
- B. CURRAN, Surviving Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.**
- N. B. All those indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requested to come forward and pay the same to  
**B. CURRAN.**
- Annapolis, April 3, 1810. 8 w.

## Jonathan Waters,

**SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,**  
**RESPECTFULLY** informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the above business next door to Mr. John Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church-street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by diligent attention, to merit public patronage. He flatters himself that those who have tried his performance in that line, (while in Georgetown, twelve years since,) will need no other recommendation therein. Orders from the city and country will be thankfully received and executed with promptitude. His materials being well selected, ensures to his patrons moderate terms.

April 24, 1810. 4 3w.

## Pottery.

**THE** subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have now on hands at their manufactory, about 200 yards over Gay-street, or Griffith's bridge, a large and general assortment of **EARTHEN WARE,** of the first quality, highly glazed, and nicely polished, amongst which are, 400 dozen milk pans, also Moody ware, & square dishes, nice for baking in, all of which will be sold at the established prices. Any orders left with either of the Messrs **BARBERS,** Annapolis, or **N. S. JONES,** No. 12, Bowley's wharf, will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

**JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.**  
Baltimore, April 19, 1810. 8 w.

## Pasturage.

**THE** subscriber will take in horses, cattle and sheep to pasture, on Mr. Nicholas Watkins's plantation, on the north side of Severn, (adjoining Mr. James Mackubin's) and lately occupied by Mr. William Earickson, during the season. For terms apply to the subscriber. **JOHN R. MERRIKEN.**

April 24, 1810. 4 3w.

## 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,**

## In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

**ORDERED,** That the following acts, to wit: An act to alter and abolish that 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, Ck.**

**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 and 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 alterations and amendments therein contained, shall be taken and considered, 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.

**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 amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, 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.

**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. 13



ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1810.

ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be enclosed, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and it is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.

FREDERICK GREEN.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. James Hunter, and Miss Elizabeth Glover, all of this city.

The Knell.

DIED, on Wednesday last, at Tulip Hill, on West river, Mr. John Galloway, after lingering illness.

At Upper-Marlborough, on Thursday last, Mr. Gustavus A. Clagett.

In this city, on Friday morning last, Mr. Samuel Hutton, in the 53d year of his age.

On Monday night last, at his farm on Rhode river, Gen. Jonathan Sellman.

At his seat in Hingham, (Mass.) on the 9th inst. Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, late Collector of the port of Boston and Charleston.

LONGEVITY.

Died, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at the plantation of George Calvert, Esquire, Prince-George's county, negro JACK, in the 120th year of his age. He retained every faculty to a remarkable degree to the last.

PRIVATEERS.

New-Orleans, April 12.

The capture of the three privateers the Duc de Montebello, the Intrepide, and the Petit Chance, has disclosed a system of iniquity which has heretofore been unparalleled in this country. There appears to be a regularly connected chain of villainy, which the breaking of this link gives us hopes will be entirely destroyed. We suspect many persons engaged who now share our hospitality, and all the rights of American citizens—we hope, however, for the honour of the American name, that none of our countrymen are engaged. The Duc de Montebello was fitted out at Baltimore, purchased by a capt. White, and sailed out with French passengers for St. Bartholomews, was called the Amiable, put into Savannah (Georg.) armed, shipped part of her crew, sailed, and received rest from on board a vessel commanded by captain Kuma. She assumed off the bar of Charleston the French character and name she now wears; sailed on a cruise, robs, sinks, burns and destroys, every American, Spanish and English vessel she falls in with, until girted with plunder, she is compelled to put into this port under pretence of distress; her captain's name is Brouhan; her apparent owner's name Brouhan—One Menton and a certain John de Goupe make conspicuous figures on board of her.

The Intrepide was built here, sailed from this port about 2 months since on her first voyage to St. Bartholomews with French passengers, commanded by a capt. Rogers, where she was laid the was sold by him to Souvignet, one of the passengers, and sailed with the rest of the passengers under command of Broughman de St. Martin, where she obtained a French commission, proceeded on a cruise, and after sailing from on board a Spanish vessel 6000 dollars, put in here under pretence of distress. On board the Duc de Montebello is found a commission for a vessel to be called 'The French Soldier,' to be commanded by Broughman, who now commands the Intrepide.

The sloop, which bears the papers of privateer, the Petit Chance is commanded by a person by the name, of St. Castle, who says he sailed from Gaudaloupe in the Petit Chance, between five and six tons burthen, on a cruise; but meeting this vessel, and finding a very fast sailer, he took his crew on board here, gave the Petit Chance to the crew of the schooner and went on a cruise. After making several captures and destroying several vessels, he put into this port in distress. On examining his leak it was found to be a fresh red auger hole.

We are told this is a mistake.

The sloop, Blossom, arrived here from St. Jago with a number of passengers, sailed under the command of a certain John Jaque, under American colours, and spoke by the Montebello off the Balize a short time since, bearing a different name, cruising as a privateer under French colours, and richly laden with plunder, who is no doubt some where on our coast engaged in smuggling her cargo into this place. The captain of the Montebello, supplied her with a boat which he had taken from an American brig;—& she proceeded to the westward, where some of our vessels of war have pursued her without effect.

The schooner Leonora sailed from this port under Swedish colours for St. Bartholomews, with about 88 French passengers on board, and was strictly examined at the Balize by our vessels of war, in order to find arms on board her, but without effect. She proceeded to Breton Island, where it supposed she took on board her arms and ammunition, as she has since appeared off the Balize in chase of some vessels and has plundered others.

We hear of a sloop called the Superior now cruising off Jamaica, sinking and burning every vessel she meets; not long since she was at Charleston; also other privateers which sailed from Gaudaloupe before it surrendered and are supposed to be destined for this place; they are now cruising in the neighbourhood of Cuba and Jamaica.

The system of warfare conducted by those men is a disgrace to human nature—Having now no place to send their prizes to, they destroy them on the high seas; and perhaps the prisoners share the same fate of their vessels, for we find none on board except a few persons of colour, landed no doubt for sale. Nor do they confine their outrage to English and Spanish vessels; we find the Montebello has robbed three American vessels, has burnt one, ranched another; in the protest of captain Scholfield is in part evidence of this fact.

We hear of a vessel that was purchased at Norfolk by some Frenchmen, and sailed for Savannah, but stopped at Hampton, where she was equipped in every respect for a privateer; this circumstance joined to the circumstance of the Montebello's having been equipped by a certain Mr. Jerome at Savannah, we are induced to believe New Orleans and Savannah are intended as the two principal places of rendezvous. When we recollect the buccannery system which was conducted by Dampier and others, can we doubt of an intention in those people to revive it!

There exists no authority whatever at this moment for privateering in those seas, and yet those seas are full of vessels which have assumed that character; and when these privateers may have assembled in squadrons, what guarantee have we for their honesty?—What security from their depredations on our commerce? Perhaps those very cities which hailed them to our shores as distressed exiled brothers, and benevolently extended to them charity and protection, may be laid under contribution or perhaps in ashes!

We have felt it as our duty to give this warning, and it rests with the officers of government to elude the danger.

Philadelphia, May 14.

Yesterday arrived brig Suffanna, Thurston, 42 days from Lisbon; by whom we learn that the spirits of the inhabitants of Lisbon were much elated from the frequent arrival of British troops, and the torpor of the French, who by accounts were much in want of provisions, and had made few or no movements on the frontiers, except in foraging parties, with which the new organized Portuguese troops had fallen in and had proved themselves good soldiers. That there was in the town of Lisbon and other parts of Portugal, a considerable impressment of horses, to mount the English dragoons, lately from England, by which it seems they mean to form a large body of horse to oppose the French on the frontiers.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Three masted schooner, Transit, Mead, from Cadiz. Left there 8th April, at which time Cadiz was well supplied with water, provisions and troops, having had several arrivals with soldiers from Lisbon and Gibraltar; all of whom, with the ships of war, are kept so much on the alert, that the French, who had at that time been 2 months in sight of Cadiz, had made but little progress towards its capture; and the British and Spaniards destroyed by day, what redoubts and works the French threw up in the night, in short it was the general opinion, without some treachery, they will never be able to take it. The mate of the ship Commerce, John Colburn, late master, of Hallowell, who was cast away in Cadiz bay in the March gale, came passenger in the Transit, and reports, that by order of his captain, he and the hands left the ship soon after she struck; that the captain with her papers staid by her; that he was made a prisoner by the French, but with a number of other officers of American ships, were sent on board the Spanish admiral's ship, a short time before they sailed, whence, it was said, they would be sent home in different ships, the Spanish admiral not thinking it prudent to permit them to go ashore at Cadiz.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, 26th day of May, instant,

ALL the real estate of John Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, containing about one hundred and eight acres, more or less, being the place whereon the said Sappington resided at the time of his decease. This land is considered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat, the buildings are tolerably good. A fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees. There is a sufficiency of woodland to support the plantation. This land lies on Towler's Branch, adjoining the lands of Philip Hammond, Esq. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved securities, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the purchase money being paid, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed. The sale to commence precisely at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM WARFIELD, Trus. Annapolis, May 5, 1810. 3X

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 16th day of June next, on the premises,

ALL that tract of land called Pleasant Prospect, supposed to contain 150 acres, and all that part of a tract of land called Grammar's Parrot, containing about 100 acres, which was devised by William Grandell to William Grandell, of Adam, the said lands lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, at the mouth of Lyon's creek, and bounded by said creek on the south, and on the west by Patuxent river.

On the same day, and by virtue of another decree of the chancellor, the subscriber will also sell, at the same place, the residue of the tract of land called Grammar's Parrot, supposed to contain one hundred acres being that part of the said tract of which Gilbert Smith, late of Calvert county, died seized. The said lands to be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest from the day of sale.

The above lands combine many advantages, which it is deemed unnecessary to enumerate, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises.

On the confirmation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchase money, the land will be duly conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

Maus and Black's IMPROVEMENT IN THE Construction of Mills, &c.

BY means of this new invention, of all others yet discovered the most simple and least expensive, families, consisting of twenty or thirty persons, may be suited with a mill adequate to a supply of flour, at an expense less than the value of the toll paid for two years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble of sending to the water or windmill. This invention may be used by hand, by horse-power, by wind or water, according to the purposes for which the mill is to be used. A model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may be had, to make and use the same under the authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor for Anne-Arundel county.

JOHN GIBSON.

N. B. The subscriber will give information as to the mode of applying the power to this machine according to the experience already obtained. J. G.

To the Public.

WHEREAS some malicious person or persons have indelicately circulated a report highly implicating the characters of myself and my brother Joseph, as well as to wound the feelings of our aged parents; I thus publicly proclaim, that every pains shall be exerted to find out the authors of such unfounded and cruel calumnies, and if I can find the slanderers, that I will spare no expense to prosecute him or them to the utmost rigour of the law. My dealings have been very extensive in Baltimore, and I have no hesitation in referring any person to Mr. Thomas Shepard, Mr. R. Levering and Mr. Simon Wimer, for my general or particular character.

FRANCIS KERBY, April 21, 1810. Chester river.

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. 10

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber being desirous of settling his business, and having on hand a pretty general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, suitable to the present approaching Seasons, will sell them at very reduced prices for CASH.

Those who are indebted to him for all sums under Fifty Dollars are requested to call on his Store and settle the same immediately, and for all sums over fifty dollars to make payment on or before the first day of August next, as further indulgence cannot be given. Tobacco at a fair market price will be received in payment.

JOSEPH EVANS. Annapolis, 18th May, 1810. 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas W. Walker, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, for settlement.

BENJ. HODGES, Executor of T. W. W.

May 16, 1810. 2 6c.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Dr. THOMAS BOURNE will take notice, that on the 25th June next a meeting will be held at Hunting-town, in Calvert county, for the purpose of paying their dividends of the personal estate of said Bourne.

WM. E. HUNGERFORD, Admr. May 6, 1810. 2

The Subscriber

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he has taken the house formerly occupied by captain James Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer, where he intends keeping a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may favour him with their company, may depend on his best endeavours to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM TUCK. Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 16

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. MR. C. S. CONIG having produced to this Board an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Majesty the King of Sweden for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore—ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth. EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor. NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. C. S. CONIG, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul of His Swedish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Vice-Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth. JAMES MADISON.

By the President. R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, The Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE 3 AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

lery was instantly crowded... The press was... have ever witnessed... add, that no accident... hics remained crowded... of the night... ited till past seven o'clock... in the course of the debate... cluded a speech in opposition... s, by moving that the house... other orders of the day... d in some respects, a very... on, this motion was negat... of 271 to 80. The relation... opted, after which, he re... ved, "That Sir Francis... to the Tower." Upon this... ridan moved, as an amend... the house do now adjourn... n, the amendment was... for the commitment was... being 190 to 152... who was at his house in... ately informed of the dec... er, Mr. Jones Bordett, with... e gallery during the whole... e sergeant at arms arrived... the speaker's warrant ready... with the baronet's brother... to the Tower; after Sir Fe... ave of his family, he and his... ouse with the sergeant at ar... y the Gottenburgh mails w... day. They confirm the... ready given from the... introduction of French troops... provinces of Hottin. N... ined, that it is the intention... to take possession of the... the northern extremity of... following are extracts from... ications by this opportunity... Gottenburgh, March 22... daily expectation here of the... French ambassadors; and wh... have much reason to app... and severe restrictions will be... commerce." "There have been 36 ship... burg, and there is very little... requelstration being taken of... them. Eight of these, who... are already condemned."... ations above alluded to are... causes: the remonstrance of... abassador on the encouragement... he thinks fit to denounce... and the interposition of the... Mr. Adams, to prevent the... protection afforded by the... States.—The following letter... date from Petersburg... do mention the frequentation...

NOTICE.

partnership of the undersigned... under the firm of JAMES P... & Co. created by limitation... ay of October last. J. P. M... ay assumed the payment of... in the concern, he is, by ag... authorized to collect and receiv... ling debts.

JAMES P. MAYNARD, W. ALEXANDER. 1810.

subscriber respectfully begs leave... persons concerned, that in pursu... the peremptory duty imposed by... cited arrangement, be made, as... if necessary, be compelled to do... after the first day of July next, in... in every case, to enforce paym... quents.

JAMES P. MAYNARD. 2. 1810.

James F. Brice, ed in OFFICE in his own... e means to continue the Pract... ills, May 22, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

ELEGANT SCRAP.

FROM POEMS BY ANNE BANNERMAN.
Supposed to be uttered by an ariel or spirit
of the poet's own imagination.

HIGH on yon cloud's cerulean feat,
I ride sublime thro' ether blue,
I fling, while reigns the power of heat,

Soft be your bed, and sweet your rest,
Ye luckless tenants of the deep!
And o'er each cold and throudfest breast,

THE SMILE.

BRIGHT sunbeam of th' illum'd face,
Best ornament of every grace,
Without whose fascinating play

THE EYE.

MAGIC, wonder beaming eye!
In thy narrow circle lie
All our varied hopes and fears,

HEROISM OF A PEASANT.

The following generous action has always
struck me extremely; there is somewhat even
of sublime in it.

A great inundation having taken place in
the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall
of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy

In this extreme danger, a nobleman who
was present, a count of Pulvermi, I think
held out a purse of one hundred sequins, as a

A peasant passing along was informed of
the proposed reward. Immediately jumping
into a boat, he, by strength of oars, gained
the middle of the river, bro't his boat under

MISCELLANY.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Curious particulars concerning the Osages, a
nation of American Indians, living south
of the river Missouri. Addressed to
Lindley Murray, Esquire, by Samuel L.
Mitchell.

IT has been questioned, whether the natives
of North America have any poetical
talent. For a long time I was inclined to the
opinion, that they had no compositions of this
kind, or at least, none beyond a single sentence

The next year another party of these red
men of the west, came to Washington, the seat
of the American government. I visited them,
cultivated their acquaintance, and had repeated
visits in return. I was both instructed &

Among other displays of their knowledge,
they favoured me with concerts of vocal and
instrumental music. Four or five performers
stood up together in a row, and uttered with
measured tone and accent, several of their

Their concert was animated, and seemed to
give the actors a great deal of pleasure. The
spirit and satisfaction which they manifested,
made me curious to know what were the
words and sentiments of the songs. After

I give you, as specimens of their talent in
this way, three different rhythmical compositions.
These are on Friendship, War and
Peace, and afford striking illustrations of the

You will judge of the sagacity and quick-
ness of wit which they possess, by the following
anecdote; I observed to one of the chiefs,
who visited me, "that, as the white men
would soon begin to encroach upon them, the

I. OSAGE SONG OF FRIENDSHIP,
Composed on the arrival of a party of their
warriors at Washington, in December, 1805,
and sung at Dr. Mitchell's, with their accom-

been killed, on their journey, by the murde-
rous Sioux. They also express singular de-
light, in having had an interview with the
president of the United States, whom they
called their "Great White Father."

My comrades brave, and friends of note!
Ye hither come from lands remote,
To see your grand exalted sire,

"The Master" of your Life and Breath"
Averted accidents and death;
That you might such a sight behold,

Ye Red men! since ye here have been,
Your Great White Father ye have seen;
Who cheered his children with his voice;

Thou Chief Osage! fear not to come,
And leave awhile thy sylvan home;
The path we trod is clear and free,

When here to march thou feel'st inclined,
We'll arm a length'ning file behind;
And dauntless from our forests walk,

To hear our Great White Father's talk.

II. OSAGE WAR SONG.

Wanapasha, one of their chiefs, encourages
them to be intrepid in battle.

Say, warriors, why, when arms are sung,
And dwell on every native tongue,
Do thoughts of death intrude?

Why weep the common lot of all?
Why fancy you yourselves may fall,
Pursuing or pursued?

Doubt not your Wanapasha's care,
To lead you forth, and show you where
The enemy's concealed;

His single arm shall make th' attack
And drive the fly invaders back,
Or stretch them on the field.

Proceeding with embodied force,
No nation can withstand our course,
Or check our bold career;

Though did they know my warlike fame,
The terrors of my form and name,
They'd quake, or die with fear.

III. OSAGE SONG OF PEACE.

On terminating the War with their Neigh-
bours, the Kansas.

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Here smoke the calumet at ease;

The Kansas come to talk of peace;
The same, whose warriors, babes & wives,
Beneath your fury lost their lives;

As suppliants now your grace implore,
And sue for peace from door to door.
May red men form, for happiest ends,

A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
There, take the hands the Kansas show;

Forget that they were once your foe;
Repentment check; be calm and mild,
Like men sincerely reconciled,

And recollect the temper good,
That joins them to your brotherhood.
May red men form, for noblest ends,

A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Your life's Great Master now adore,

That War's destructive rage is o'er;
He always views with equal eye
The children of his family.

May peace unnumber'd blessings bring,
And may we never cease to sing
How red men form, for wisest ends,

A band of relatives and friends!

I hope the attention of gentlemen, who
speculate upon the genius and intellect of the
people called savages, may be turned to this
subject.

"The Great Spirit, or Supreme Being, is
called by the Osages, "The Master of Breath,
or Master of Life."

† Wapasha died afterwards at Washing-
ton.

RUSTIC FELICITY.

MANY are the silent pleasures of the ho-
nest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his
labour.—Look into his dwelling—where the
scene of every man's happiness chiefly lies:—

he has the same domestic endearments—as
much joy and comfort in his children, and as
flattering hopes of their doing well—to en-
liven his hour and gladden his heart, as you

could conceive in the most affluent station.—
And I make no doubt, in general, but if the
true account of his joys and sufferings were

to be balanced with those of his betters—that
the upshot would prove to be little more than
this;—that the rich man had the more meat,

but the poor man the better stomach;—the
one had more luxury—more able physicians
to attend and set him to rights; the other

more health and soundness in his bones, and
less occasion for their help; that, after these
two articles betwixt them were balanced—in

all other things they stood upon a level;—that
the sun shines as warm, the air blows as fresh,

and the earth breathes as fragrant, upon the
one as the other; and that they have an equal
share in all the beauties and real benefits of

nature.

From the Boston Mirror.

HAPPINESS.—A FRAGMENT.

\*\*\*\*\* "THE scenes of my life have been
sad," said a poor Frenchman, who had been
bled up one of the most precipitous mountains

of North Wales, and was now penively leaning
on his stick, and casting a mournful look
towards the wide expanse of waters which

bounded his prospect.—"The scenes of my
life have been sad," repeated he, and a tear
silently stole down his cheek, as the painful

recollection of the past again struck his heart:—
"I have pursued the bubble happiness all over
the world, and have lived but to find it a

phantom of the brain—I have suffered the
torture of the inquisition in Spain—I have
been chained to the galleys in Italy—I have

starved on the mountains of Switzerland—I
have groaned as a slave in Turkey—I have
languished beneath the republican tyranny in

France—and, lastly, I have been whipped as
a vagabond in England—and I am grown
gray in misery, and old age has overtaken me

in wretchedness!"—The tears streamed plea-
santly down the cheeks of the unfortunate
old man, as this painful retrospect presented

itself to his mind. The sun was just casting
his last rays over the waters, and the sea
was tinged with the bright streaks of vermeil

and gold. Not a breath of air ruffled
the surface of the deep—not a sound invaded
the ear—all was stillness and serenity, except

when the last notes of the ascending anthem
sank on the air, while the feathered choir
himself was lost in distance. He inexpressibly

felt his spirits tranquillized by the universal
harmony which seemed to reign around.—The
balm of peace descended upon his soul.—He

looked upon the wanderings of his past days
with a calm, but melancholy regret.—It was
too late to begin life anew; and, after having

spent his youth in toil and vexation, he now
felt that a little rest was necessary. When
the sun had sunk beneath the horizon, he laid

himself on the turf, and soon dropped into a
sweet, and uninterrupted slumber. In the
morning he rose refreshed. Beneath the wide

spreading branches of a venerable tree, he
constructed a simple hut.—His meat was sup-
plied by the roots and the herbs of the valley;

and the crystal spring, which bubbled by his
dwelling, afforded him a wholesome beverage.
Every evening beheld him sinking peacefully

to repose on his bed of leaves; and every dawn-
ing day saw him rise refreshed and cheerful.
In a short time he discovered that he was

happy.—The discovery astonished him. He was
isolated—an outcast—depending on the spi-
rituous products of the earth for sustenance,

and only sheltered from the inclemency of the
weather by a cabin, over which the dew of
the wild beast possessed many advantages.—

Under such circumstances, that he could be
happy, was to him incomprehensible.—After
musing sometime on the strangeness of the

fact, he found out that all the miseries of his
past life were to be imputed to himself; that
they arose from his own selfishness and ambi-

tion; and that the true philosopher's stone,
which converts every thing it touches into
gold, the real source of all human happiness,

is CONTENTMENT.

From the New-England Palladium.

LIGHT AND SOUND.

Those who are habituated to the use of arti-
lery, are able to judge accurately of the dis-
tance in which a cannon is fired, by compar-

ing with each other the first and second flash
of powder. The one from the muzzle, the
other from the touch-hole. The ball always

going on the contrary side from that on which
the flash from the touch-hole is seen. They
stand on a wall or fortification, and observing

the fire of the distant cannon, say, this ball
goes to the right—that to the left. But that

well pointed one (where the flashes are in a
line with each other) strikes the spot, from
which they take care to leap, as soon as they

see the flash. The ball passes through the
air at the rate of three miles in a second; but
the light of the burning powder is conveyed

to the eye at the rate of 198,000 miles in a
second. Therefore they have time to see the
flash, and to get out of the direction, before

the arrival of the ball, which would kill them
before they could hear the report of the gun;
which report moves only at the rate of a quar-

ter of a mile in one second. In thunder storms
the burning vapour, which constitutes the ball,
explodes before the clap commences.

The flash is conveyed to us at the rate of
198,000 miles in a second, but the thunder clap
creeps on at the rate of 15 miles in a minute.

Hence when we hear the thunder we know we
are safe from that explosion of vapour, which
must have passed off from us before the report

of the thunder, and, by this comparative
calculation of light and sound, the distance
of the clap is computed to be distant about one
mile when we see the lightning five seconds before

we hear the thunder.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M
LXVth YEAR
MARYLAND GA
APOLIS, WEDNESDAY,
From the National
of a letter from Will
Smith, Esq. Secretary of
March 21, 1810.
On the 27th of November
and to me your letters of
of the preceding month.
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in concluding that it would not be satisfactory. It was moulded by him into the circular address to which I have before alluded; and immediate steps appear to have been taken to give to it, in that shape the utmost publicity. I have no wish, my lord, to make any strong remarks upon that proceeding. It will be admitted that it was a great irregularity; and that, if Mr. Jackson had been particularly anxious to close every avenue to reconciliation between the American government and himself, he could not have fallen upon a better expedient.

I have now only to add, my lord, the expressions of my own most ardent wish, that out of the incident which has produced this letter, an occasion may be made to arise, which, improved as it ought to be, and I trust will be, by our respective governments, may conduct them to cordial and lasting friendship. Thus to endeavour to bring good out of evil, would be worthy of the rulers of two nations that are only in their natural position when they are engaged in offices of mutual kindness, and largely contributing to the prosperity and happiness of each other.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.  
The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

From the Marquis of Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

SIR,

The letter which I had the honour to receive from you, under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th Jan. has been laid before the king.

The several conferences which I have held with you respecting the transactions to which your letter refers, have, I trust, satisfied you, that it is the sincere desire of his majesty's government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith, has been submitted to his majesty's consideration.

His majesty has commanded me to express his concern, that the official communication, between his majesty's minister in America and the government of U. States, should have been interrupted before it was possible for his majesty, by any interposition of his authority, to manifest his invariable disposition to maintain the relations of amity with the United States.

I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that I have received from Mr. Jackson the most positive assurances, that it was not his purpose to give offence to the government of the United States, by any expression contained in his letters, or by any part of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of his majesty's minister in America having, however, appeared to the government of the U. States to be exceptional, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the first instance, to his majesty, a formal complaint against his minister, and to desire such redress as might be deemed suitable to the nature of the alleged offence.

This course of proceeding would have enabled his majesty to have made such arrangements, or to have offered such reasonable explanations, as might have precluded the inconvenience which must always arise from the suspension of official communication between friendly powers.

His majesty, however, is always disposed to pay the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiments of states in amity with him; and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr. Jackson to England.

But his majesty has not marked, with any expression of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson; whose integrity, zeal and ability, have long been distinguished in his majesty's service; and who does not appear on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the government of the U. States.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of his majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two governments, which his majesty is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition, I am authorized to assure you, that his majesty is ready to receive, with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the government of the U. States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries, through any channel of negotiation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,  
(Signed) WELLESLEY.  
William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

## ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1810.

*ALTHOUGH it is common to pay little or no attention to calls of this kind, yet the Subscriber deems it necessary, once more, and for the last time, to request all persons indebted to pay off their respective balances, which, though small to each individual, are, in the whole, of great importance to him. Each person's account will be enclosed, and forwarded by the first opportunity; and he is under the necessity of informing all who refuse or neglect to settle, that measures must and will be taken to compel them—this will be extremely disagreeable, but his circumstances demand it of him, and he hopes to be excused by those who, by their neglect, will force him to issue legal process.*

FREDERICK GREEN.

DIED, yesterday, in this city, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARGARET FOWLER.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) APRIL 19.

IT was the Swaggener brig that the John from Halifax fell in with off Nevis, on the 9th instant, and not the Swinger, as mentioned in yesterday's paper; her commander stated, that he had been chased a short time previous by seven sail of the line, supposed to be French, and we have no doubt they are part of the Toulon fleet, which has escaped, as will appear from the following extract from the Barbadoes Mercury, of the 17th March, which was given in the Jamaica Courant, of the 3d instant:

### FRENCH FLEET.

"A report has for some days been in town, of a certain information having been lately received by Sir A. Cochrane, of a squadron of ten sail of the line and some frigates (all with troops) being in readiness at Toulon, and according to the last account, at single anchor, waiting the first opportunity to slip out for this country, with the view of retaking Martinique, and relieving Gaudaloupe; but whether any such information has actually been received by the admiral, we have not the means of judging, no immediate communication being derived to us from any source of authority. There is, however, some ground for the rumour at least. Letters from Dominica of the 19th inst. mentioning that an express boat had arrived there from the admiral with the intelligence; and some letters have also reached this, dated the 7th from Basseterre, stating the circumstance of the following effect—the admiral has information that a French squadron of ten sail of the line and 15 frigates were ready to sail for the West-Indies from Toulon, with troops on board, to attack Martinique, and to throw succours into Gaudaloupe; I think the report a very probable one; and if they have the good fortune to escape our blockading squadron off Toulon, we may soon expect to see them."

BOSTON, MAY 9.

We were last evening presented by a respected friend with a Dublin paper of the 10th, and a Cork paper of the 11th of April. They contain no farther information from London.

Dublin, April 10.

Sunday a very fine American vessel, laden with timber, arrived in our harbour, and within a few days past several others of the same description also arrived, which must afford a reasonable supply of that article, and reduce the present price considerably.

There is a rumour again afloat of a negotiation being on foot between G. Britain & France. Certain it is, that a Mr. McKenzie was to leave London on Thursday last, for Morlaix, for the avowed purpose of negotiating an exchange of prisoners; but though this may be the ostensible object, it is believed that peace is connected with his mission.

It is further rumoured, that Buonaparte had positively promised an act of grace to such British subjects as were detained in France at the commencement of the war; & such is the sensibility of the British funds to all pacific rumours, that the 3 per cent. consols had risen one half per cent.

Cádiz Article.

A fall was made on the 17th of March from the Castle of San Pedro to Chiclana, about 7 miles, and the Spaniards destroyed 2 batteries that had been raised by the enemy. Several hundred of the latter were killed.

NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Camilla, capt. Staler, from St. Sebastians, which port she left on the 11th April.

Mr. John Griswold came out in the Camilla, bearer of dispatches from gen. Armstrong to our government, and has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of French papers, and the following summary of news.

Mr. Griswold, bearer of dispatches in the Camilla, left Paris on the 26th of March. The emperor and sundry members of his court were at Compeigne where the new empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by the prince of Neufchâtel, had just arrived. The triumphal entry into Paris, with the coronation and the marriage ceremonies, was to take place on Sunday, the 11th of April. The preparations for this great event were splendid beyond description, and it was supposed the illuminations and fetes would excel in brilliancy those of any former period.

Gen. Demotier, had been appointed by the emperor minister to the U. States. It was not known whether he was to succeed gen. Turreau, or that he is appointed to some special mission. He had taken passage in the Francis with the Russian minister, and was to sail from Rochelle for Philadelphia about the 10th of April. It was reported and believed in Paris, that Mr. Pinkney had concluded a convention with the Marquis Wellesley.

Gen. Armstrong had taken up the ship Sally, capt. Scott, laying at St. Sebastians, to take himself and family to America. He would embark from Bourdeaux about the 1st of June. The Sally was to proceed to Bourdeaux protected by two passports. American property was still under seizure in all the ports on the Continent.—The amount of property confiscated under the late orders, in the ports of Biscay, Naples, &c. exclusive of Toulon, was computed to have cost in America more than seven millions of dollars. That seized at Naples had been sold and the proceeds placed in the royal treasury: that in Spain was transporting to Bayonne, where it was to meet a similar fate. The reason assigned for this hasty proceeding was to prevent costs to individual claimants, who would otherwise be prosecuting their claims separately and at great expense.

Little or no news from the armies in Spain that could be relied upon. Gen. Mena, who commanded a party of 3000, had been taken by a party of Gen. D'Armes and sent into France escorted by a heavy guard of soldiers. On the 7th of April, gen. Mena was dining apart from his troops and was surprised at table; a party of Gen. D'Armes entered his apartments before he was apprised of their approach—he made a short, but vigorous resistance, in which he was severely wounded, and it was supposed he would not survive his wounds.

A rumour prevailed at St. Sebastians at the time the Camilla sailed, that a battle had been fought between the combined armies & the French, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss—of the truth little was known or believed. It was also reported the day previous to sailing, that the frigate John Adams had arrived at Cherbourg (in France) no news transpired from her.

The Camilla has brought the crew of the ship Anne Pendergrafs, of N. York, lately condemned in the prize court of Paris, vessel and cargo. Seventy-six seamen belonging to American vessels captured and confiscated in the ports of Biscay, also came in the Camilla. The crews of sequestered vessels were denied a support by the French government and were daily entering on board of French privateers.

### LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Treveliger sailed from Cadiz on the 13th of April, at which time every thing remained as stated by former arrivals. It was reported that 100,000 French were on their march from Seville towards Cadiz. Ten thousand more British troops were hourly expected. Twelve sail of British ships of the line, and eight or ten Spanish, with several frigates and gun-brigs, were in the bay; together with about 40 transports, some of which were receiving French prisoners for England. We have received Cadiz Gazettes of the 10th of April, but they contain nothing.

### For Sale,

THE house in the city of Annapolis in which Mrs. Brookes at present resides. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to the subscriber.

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 23, 1810. 1 6t.

### NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term of the said court, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and of the several supplements thereto.

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810. *D. H. H.* 8w.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto. BENNET BACOE, at Jar. May 23, 1810. *J. B. B.* 22/6 St.

## Treasury Department

May 25d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provisions made by law for the redemption of the Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th day of February, 1807, it has been determined by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that the residue of the principal of said stock, next; PUBLIC NOTICE is therefore given to the proprietors of the certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the act, that the principal of the whole amount of said stock, not heretofore redeemed, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January, 1811, to the respective stockholders, or their legal representatives or attorneys duly constituted, either at the treasury or at the loan office where the stock is to be reimbursed, may then stand credited to the proprietors thereof.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfer of certificates of Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock from the books of the treasury, to any commissioner of loans, will be allowed after the first day of December next: and the interest of the whole amount of said stock will cease and determine on the day specified the day hereby fixed for the redemption thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN

Secretary of the Treasury.

May 23.

### I hereby give notice

TO all my creditors, that I intend to apply to the county court of Anne-Arundel county, or to some judge thereof, in the said county (after this notice shall have been published two months) for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at Nov. session, 1806, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

THOMAS WILLIAMS

May 28, 1810. *T. W.* 16/6

### One Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, the following slaves, viz. a mulatto man called DENNIS GRAHAM, aged about twenty three years, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock-kneed, has long wool, flat nose, thick lips; he took with him several fine cloaths, and went off on the 26th of March having a pass, giving him leave of absence for fourteen days.

POLLY SHORTER, and her two sons, JOHN and THOMAS, with THOMAS MARTIN. Polly is about forty-five years old, John fifteen, Thomas twelve, and Thomas Martin about nineteen. They took with them, I suppose them to be, or about the City of Washington, as they are well acquainted there. Polly is very much given to drunkenness.

I will give the above reward for the whole or twenty dollars for each, if secured in any goal so that I get them again, and if brought to Annapolis, all reasonable expenses will be paid by me, or Richard Wallace, Esq. attorney in the City of Washington.

WILLIAM CATON.

Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harboring or carrying them off at their peril. May 28, 1810. 1 12c.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the 26th inst. from the farm of Doctor Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, a DARK SORREL HORSE, full 15 hands high, a switch mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, two or more saddle spots, and upon examination may be discovered a projection of the skin in the flank of the right side, with a considerable scar, more perceptible on the inner part, occasioned from a wound received about 12 months ago, has also a tumour on the side of his neck, occasioned by the collar. He is a very fine saddle and gig horse, racks, trots and gallops finely, and in fine health and condition; a very good looking horse either under the saddle or in the hands; has lately been shod before, was formerly known by many as the saddle horse of the late Allen B. Duckett.

The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to Dr. RICHARD DUCKETT, and twenty dollars for apprehending the thief.

### To be had,

At the store of Gideon White, Esq.

AN ANSWER

To a Pamphlet, Entitled

AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLECTOR.

### Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

virtue of a decree of chancery court of the the subscriber having been for the sale of part ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM Arundel county, deceased of paying the just debts of said decedent, the following TRACT of land in the county of Anne-Arundel called SHAWNEE 74 acres. It lies about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Cumberland, and has been located by the said decedent, and the persons taking the same had their choice of 26, 3127, 4034, 4094, 4100, 4101, 4102, 4103, 4104, 4105, 4106, 4107, 4108, 4109, 4110, 4111, 4112, 4113, 4114, 4115, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4121, 4122, 4123, 4124, 4125, 4126, 4127, 4128, 4129, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4134, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4138, 4139, 4140, 4141, 4142, 4143, 4144, 4145, 4146, 4147, 4148, 4149, 4150, 4151, 4152, 4153, 4154, 4155, 4156, 4157, 4158, 4159, 4160, 4161, 4162, 4163, 4164, 4165, 4166, 4167, 4168, 4169, 4170, 4171, 4172, 4173, 4174, 4175, 4176, 4177, 4178, 4179, 4180, 4181, 4182, 4183, 4184, 4185, 4186, 4187, 4188, 4189, 4190, 4191, 4192, 4193, 4194, 4195, 4196, 4197, 4198, 4199, 4200, 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214, 4215, 4216, 4217, 4218, 4219, 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4224, 4225, 4226, 4227, 4228, 4229, 4230, 4231, 4232, 4233, 4234, 4235, 4236, 4237, 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POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AN EPISTLE

From Oenys, the Minstrel, on board the U S Brig Argus, at Annapolis to Agnes, his friend, in New-York

SWEET friend of my soul, ever present & near To warm & illumine my heart's little sphere,

The star that benignly diffuses its ray, O'er the path of a pilgrim who's sad on his way;

Enjoying with smiles ever cheerfully kind, The devious course he is destin'd to wind—

The magical magnet that mildly will guide, Tho' oceans should fever and regions divide,

His dreary sojournings, and keep him secure In honour's bright circle, whence vice shall not lure—

I hail you, dear nymph, in this hallowed hour, When reflection is ripen'd by calm into flower;

And I trace back the time to those tranquil days, That witness'd me blest where the North River frays;

And that harvesting season of happiness view, When I sigh'd for no pleasure I found not in you;

When in rambles delightfully dear to the heart, Whose only regret was, that soon we must part,

The cares of a mind never known to rejoice But when touch'd with the tones of a tender maid's voice,

As the waves that are lull'd on the diffident deep, Were hush'd, by the sweetest of soothing, to sleep;

By the breathings of friendship, impassion'd and true;

By the dearest of converse my ear ever knew; By a look that rewarded my effort to please;

By something more kind and endearing than these— A something which language can never express,

By a manner and smile that supremely could bless— Good Heaven! how meltingly blissful the tone

Of each pulse, when I've thought it was wholly my own;

That this exquisite smile of the heart I receiv'd, This effusion of soul, for 'twas such I believ'd,

Had on none but the sad weary wanderer thron'd, On the Minstrel of sorrow was lavish'd alone;

That altho' in the season when jocund & gay, And the frolicsome feelings of mirth were in play;

When the poisonous praise of the artful was dear, 'Ere the truth of pure friendship had chasten'd your ear,

The tongue of the tattler, which pleases awhile, May have dazzled your fancy, have purchas'd your smile

Which, perhaps, had oft flatter'd the slipper and free, Whose praises were hollow as falsehood could be—

Yet it was not the smile which affection bestows On the bosom where tenderest timidly glows;

Which fondness, which feeling and fervency fills, Which your beauty inspires and your image intrills,

Oh, I would not, sweet innocent Agnes, forego The thrillings of transport, the ravishing flow

Of raptures that rise from reflection to sweet, For all in the world I hereafter may meet—

All, all I resign for a hope such as this, Which, if false, if fallacious, is fertile in bliss.

Then never, O innocent Agnes, destroy, The magical charm of such mentaliz'd joy—

Ah, if 'tis delusion, still let it beguile, Still let me believe mine alone is that smile,

Mine alone is the look & the manner you wear, When we meet at the door, and you welcome me there.

In those roving at noon, and those rambles at night, How pure were my wishes, how dear my delight!

It was joy too overwhelming, too wild to conceal, Yet 'twas bliss too extatic for words to reveal.

Oh! ne'er could the cold & uneloquent tongue, Describe the sensations that round me then clung,

In those moment's devoted to friendship's dear rite, When your eye was the planet that blest me with light,

And guided my fancy where beauty did win, And told me the dear little secrets within—

No, the language of look was scarce equal to tell, All then that enraptur'd my heart's little cell;

In that time so delicious to mind and to soul, When alone on the banks of the river we stole,

Indulging in converse, which while it refin'd, Enabled the thought, & enlighten'd the mind.

Oh! I would not, by Heaven, a moment exchange, Those mingled emotions, so novel & strange,

For all which the ignoble wordling enjoys, Engag'd in the riotous revel that cloy's;

The indolent pleasure, the mutable mirth, Which ne'er to a thrill of refinement gave birth.

'Tis communion of mind that alone can impart The rational rapture that rages a heart.

Where sentiment glows, and where purity's beam Enriches felicity's crystalline stream,

Which steals with a witchery, thrilling along, Like the silvery flow of some soul-breathing song;

Or the soft fighting murmur that melts on the ear, In the slumber of night, from some resonant sphere.

In boyhood's young morning, when thoughtless and gay, And fancy look'd forward to manhood's ripe day,

Creating for pastimes a thousand wild schemes, Which rose like the sweet vibrations of dreams!

When the world's wily maze was attractively fair, And I had not a wish that was not centred there;

When I rovd thro' each path way presented to view, Charm'd alone with the scene that was shifting & new;

In love with the flowret most dazzlingly bright, Not thinking the fairest was foonest to blight;

A blossom that blush'd in a rural retreat, In a shade unprophand by the flatterer's feet,

A nursing of nature, in beauty's array, As spotless and pure as the moon's silver ray,

Enchanting my heart and enamour'd my eye— Oh, 'twas the first rose that e'er waken'd my sigh!

It fix'd all my wishes, so wayward and wild, It won me from errors that fondly begu'd;

From follies that often entic'd me to tread, Alone, where the lustres of pleasure new shed,

Forgetful that virtue must ever illumine The heaven where hope, & where happiness bloom;

Bewitchingly such, as my song shall disclose, Embellish'd with nothing but truth as it flows,

Was the flowret, enrich'd with the loveliest dye That ever delighted a fond poet's eye;

'Twas a precious exotic, too matchless for earth, And I often thought Heaven the place of its birth,

That perhaps it had been some angel or saint, Whole devotions and prayers were feeble & faint.

And had, for probation, been sent from above, Transform'd to the eloquent emblem of love;

I woo'd it, and won it, and nurs'd it with care, And fancied from fondness it flourish'd more fair;

The homage I lavish'd, but render'd it dear, Like a mirror it show'd me its sweetness more near,

Added chains of new strength to the fetters of love, And to ties ready wove fresh ligaments wove.

But fate that is hostile to every dear tie, That can twine with our natures and closely ally;

Who witness'd, with envy, how fondly entwined Were the links of affection with heart, & with mind,

From the wantonest whim that ever could be, Rent the rivets that wedded the blossom and me,

And gave the sweet rose to the cold icy breath Of frolic age, amid snows to be prest.

Oh! think what a loss to one dotingly fond, Who priz'd the fair flower, and esteem'd it beyond

The world's worshipp'd wealth, its splendour, and power! But words cannot tell how I lov'd the sweet flower,

Nor express what I felt when 'twas torn by a foe From the bosom that valued & cherish'd it so,

To wither, to fade, and untimely decay, And waste all its luminous lustres away;

When I saw it with inward repinings consume, Divested of beauty, bereav'd of its bloom,

Iicken'd at heart, and I wish'd myself dead, And I stol from the world, as my happiness fled;

To smart with its wrongs when its joys were forgot, To pass all my days in lamenting my lot—

But like spring, that recovers its freshness & bloom, The soul which in sorrow repines will relume;

And content will return to its home in the breast, And the heart with a second affection be blest,

And man again be what he sweetly has been, All fondness, all peace, and all rapture within;

Yes, such is our nature, so ductile and mild, That our griefs may be chas'd, & our troubles be-guill'd;

And the lipings of friendship, when tender & true, May the heart that is flagging enliven anew;

May the spirit weigh'd down, & the bosom depress'd, Release from the cares and the woes that molest.

All this I've experienced, have blissfully known, When we wander'd those moonshiny evenings alone,

Undisturb'd by the eye of the petulant pride, By the folly of foplings, disgusting and rude;

By the whim, & the caprice of fashion & form, Which fetter the tongue when the feelings are warm;

Which chill the warm glowings of passion & soul, When virtue's monitor alone should control.

Oh! blest be those evenings by innocence crown'd! As dear was the converse that brighten'd their round!

Where sleep the smooth waters, with aspect as fair

As though the rude tempest was never known there;

Where nature's first blooms by the poet are seen

To blush more bewitching, & look more serene;

And the herbage imbued with the crystalline tears

Of mellowing morning, far fairer appears,

Its fragrance much richer, much sweeter its dews,

And its sigh more ambrosial the air-spirit wove;

Where the magic most dear is the charm which a friend,

Who is faithful and fond, to a desert might lend;

Where, unclouded, the sun of contentment shall shine,

And the heart of the Minstrel no longer re-pine,

But blossom with joys of as brilliant a hue, As any he ever in extacy knew,

In the radiant round of those heav'nly hours,

When his pathway was strew'd with the loveliest flow'rs,

And gaiety, pleasure, and happiness shed Their blended enchantments o'er time as they led,

And gild'd its lapse as it glided away, Like the halcyon dove we would have with us stay,

Which hastily journeys the circle of spring, Breathing love as its song—shedding peace from its wing.

Then engag'd in some ramble, romantic at night,

While the brow of creation is tranquil and bright,

Blest again with the tones of her voice, he will seem

Indulging the exquisite trance of a dream, And be made by her smile of affection, as then,

By far the most holy and happy of men.

In Council,

April 7, 1810.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, be published once in each week, for the space of six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

An additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several county courts of this state may exercise concurrent jurisdiction in all cases in the same manner that they now exercise jurisdiction by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several districts of this state, during vacation, shall have full power and authority to exercise, in their judicial districts, all the powers which the chancellor of this state can or may exercise.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the associate judges of the several judicial districts of this state to attend at the court-house of the several counties in their judicial district, at some day between the several sessions of their court, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any subject matter in the said respective courts, upon the equity side, brought or depending therein, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the several counties in this state to attend the said judge on the said days, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and the several county courts in this state are hereby instructed, at their first court next after the passage of this act, to appoint the several days on which the said judge shall attend as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the county courts shall have full power and authority to appoint an auditor to the said court.

And be it enacted, That all and every person or persons who shall or may think themselves to be aggrieved by the decree of any county court, in any case of which such county court may have an equity jurisdiction by virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in all cases to appeal to the court of appeals of the respective shire, and in the same manner, and under the same circumstances, and such appeals shall have the same legal effect and consequences as appeals prosecuted from the court of chancery to the court of appeals.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts in this state shall act as registers for their said counties, in the same manner as the registers in chancery now does.

To Seine-haulers and others.

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

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

The STATE of MARYLAND,

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. C. S. CONIG having produced to the Board an Exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice-Consul from his Majesty the King of Sweden for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore—ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

GIVEN in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

C. S. CONIG, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Vice-Consul of the Swedish Majesty for the state of Maryland, to reside in or near the city of Baltimore, do hereby recognize him as such, and entitle him free to exercise such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Vice-Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the United States there is no agreement for the regulation of the Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the said the United States to be hereunto affixed, GIVEN under my hand at the city of Washington, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-fourth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President, R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, The Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and the Star at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY.

The Subscriber,

HAVING received from David Hanlon, an assignment of his books, previous to his partnership with Thomas Karney, and at the same time, having also received of Hanlon & Karney, an assignment of their books, hereby notifies all persons indebted as above, to make payment to him immediately, as indulgence cannot be given.

BARNEY CURRAN.

N. B. Should those indebted neglect this call, the books will be put in the hands of a proper person to enforce payment. B. C. Annapolis, May 9, 1810.

Pottery.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have now on hands at their manufactory about 200 yards over Gay-street, or Griffiths-bridge, a large and general assortment of EARTHEN WARE, of the first quality, highly glazed, and nicely polished, amongst which are, 400 dozen milk pans, also Mugs, ware, & square dishes, nice for baking in, all of which will be sold at the established price. Any orders left with either of the Messrs. BARBERS, Annapolis, or N. S. JONES, No. 12, Bowley's wharf, will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.

Baltimore, April 19, 1810.

Notice.

DOCTOR SHAAFF is constrained to make a serious call on all those who are 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.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE AN APPENDIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith YE

Cheap C

THE subscriber, desirous of

membership existing under

B. Curran, will sell to

articles, viz.

and Irish linens,

superfine long cloth

linings,

cotton cambric do.

shirts and calicoes,

cambric muslins and

dimities,

rain and figured leno

muslin,

rain & figured jaco-

net do.

India book muslin &

handkerchiefs,

British do. do. do.

Printed muslin and

chintz shawls,

cambric border'd dock

et handkerchiefs,

awn and linen do.

cambric muslin do.

coloured borders,

long lawn for hand-

kerchiefs,

men & cotton brown

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Black shawls and hand-

kerchiefs,

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wing silks assorted,

Whitechapel need-

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alt & common pins,

black Madras hand-

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And many articles in

no numerous to insert.

B. CURRAN,

Partner of MIC

N. B. All those indeb

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Annapolis, April 3,

Jonathan

SADDLER & HA

RESPECTFULLY

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April 24, 1810.

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