

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIII YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1810.

[No. 3295.]

Penitentiary Law of Maryland.

An ACT concerning Crimes and Punishments.

(Concluded from our last.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Notice.

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HARRIS, Jun.
1810.

Notice.

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He solicits a particular at-
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JOSEPH EVANS.

NAPOLIS:

INTED BY
& SAMUEL GREEN.

Dollars per Annum.

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

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

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

An ACT authorizing appropriations for the Penitentiary of this State.

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

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

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

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

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.

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

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

SCHAFHAUSEN, (Switz.) DEC. 4.

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

FRANKFORT, DEC. 8.

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

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

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

PARIS, DEC. 15.

UNITED STATES.

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

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

DEC. 14.

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

IMPERIAL DIVORCE! CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 16th, 1809.

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

The balloting was commenced. It resulted in favour of the project, agreeably to the number of votes demanded by the 56th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th of August, 1802. Its adoption was consequently announced by the prince arch-chancellor, who declared it to have become a permanent constitution, of the following tenor:—

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

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

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

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

"His Majesty the Emperor and King, confided to address us in the following words:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAPOLEON.

JOSEPHINE.

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

Cambaceres, Prince arch-chancellor.

Count Regnault, of St. John of Angely.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The president and secretaries.

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

(Signed) Semonville, Bourville, Secretaries.

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

MADRID, NOV. 26.

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

NOV. 27.

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

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Within the last month, so great has been the number of vessels from Hamburg, and other parts of the Continent, which have entered the Thames, as to surpass any thing of the sort in the recollection of the oldest seamen. No custom house officers or pilots could be found sufficient; the Pool was quite full. A reduction in prices of many commodities has already taken place; a spar, which three months since cost 10s. was offered last week for 5s. Fir board of 6 in. will keep up its price and intercourse is had with Russia.

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

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

DEC. 19.

A letter from Flushing, dated Dec. 15, says "I have to acquaint you that the whole of the troops in the Isle of Walcheren embarked on board the transports on Sunday last, except the rear guard; and on the following day, the dock heads, together with the whole of the basin, were blown up and destroyed. There were 2500 lbs. of powder, which completely upset the works to the foundation. The same day the dockyard and houses were set fire to and totally destroyed, after which the arsenal was set on fire.

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

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

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

The Dutch papers contain a long account of the fête given to Buonaparte by the city of Paris, at the Hotel de Ville, on the 10th inst. Besides their imperial majesties of France, there were present at this entertainment no fewer than nine crowned heads of Napoleon's creation.

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

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, FEB. 24.

LETTERS from St. Peterburg of Nov. 14th as the general opinion there, that the appointment of John Quincy Adams, as secretary to the Russian court, attended with happy consequences to the American trade, and that he with every mark of respect by the Russian court, which is justly due to him, and the repulsive of the

NEW-YORK, FEB.

Surrender of Guadalupe to the United States. Just after our paper was published yesterday, our boat came up from the following particulars of the fall of Guadalupe.

British forces, furnished by Commodore Felford, passengers in the ship St. Barnol mews, who at Guadalupe when the place was taken. They informed that "on the 28th of Jan. the British troops, under the command of general Beckwith, completed their landing on the south side of the island, near the disembarkation of the troops, without in eruption from the shore, the weather was fine and no accident occurred.

On the third of Feb. at five o'clock, the British attacked the fort, about six miles from the city, and continued till 11 o'clock, when the fort was taken.

On the next morning at daylight the British commenced, and continued till 8, when the fort was taken.

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Letters taken at St. Petersburg to the 11th of Nov. (late as the general opinion of Gen. John Quincy Adams, as minister plenipotentiary to the Russian court, would be attended with happy consequences as it respects the American trade, and that he was received with every mark of respect by that government, which is justly due to a great statesman, and the representative of a free people.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, FEB. 24.

LETTERS from St. Petersburg to the 11th of Nov. (late as the general opinion of Gen. John Quincy Adams, as minister plenipotentiary to the Russian court, would be attended with happy consequences as it respects the American trade, and that he was received with every mark of respect by that government, which is justly due to a great statesman, and the representative of a free people.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

Surrender of Guadalupe to the British.

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

The English intended to go to St. Eustatia, St. Vincent, St. Martin, which places they intended to garrison.

MARCH 1.

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

NASSAU, (N. P.) JAN. 27.

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

CHALLESTON, FEB. 21.

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

BALTIMORE, MARCH 3.

ST. DOMINGO.

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

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1810.

FROM LISBON.

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

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

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

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

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

LAW SUITS.

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

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

[By the Rev. Mr. Germanhaufen.]

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

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

From the London Monthly Magazine, for Oct. 1809.

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

M. PARMENTIER, whose labours are always directed to some useful end, has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, which appears far superior to all those hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by which it is distinguished, and which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows—macerate in rain water, for five days; then boil for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverized charcoal; strain and clarify with white of egg, and by a suitable evaporation, you will obtain 12 ounces of extract.

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

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

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

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

David R. Geddes,

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

Monday, March 5, 1810. 1 r.f.

This is to give Notice,

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

Feb. 28, 1810. 107/16/16 JOHN HUNTT.

Notice.

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

Anne-Arundel county— 8w. March 1, 1810. 5

By the order of the Orphans

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

THOMAS ROGERSON. 3w. March 3, 1810.

In Chancery,

February 27, 1810.

ORDERED, That the report of Richard H. Harwood, trustee for the real estate of Alexander Frazier and James A. Frazier, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 30th day of April, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for three successive weeks, before the thirtieth day of March next.

The report states the whole amount of sales to be 12,356 dollars 27 cents.

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

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810.

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

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

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

To Seine-haulers and others

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

2

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction.

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

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

JAMES P. SOPER.

JOHN MACKUBIN and JAMES MACKUBIN.

3

Feb. 19, 1810.

Samuel Davis,

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

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1810. 3X

In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, are directed to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, before the first day of April next.

3X

N. BREWER, Reg.

Notice.

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

Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 3

Notice.

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

VACHEL ROBINSON.

Feb. 17, 1810. 3

For Sale,

AT HILL'S DELIGHT.

ONE new Screw Tobacco Press, James Gillingham's make, complete, One double handle geared Mill, Cologne stones, two feet nine inches, nearly new, Six Jacks and Jennets, young and of good size.

Also, a Nursery of Fruit Trees, of a good size, consisting of about two hundred prime Apple Trees, mostly grafted and pruned, and of choice fruit. There are also fifteen Walnuts, Apricot and Duke Cherry Trees.

For particulars inquire of Mr. RICHARD PLUMMER, on the premises, or J. LEONARD in Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810 2

Notice.

I HAVE in my possession a Dark Bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, his ears cropped and tail bobbed; he was found trespassing within my fields, and I am since informed, made his escape from a mulatto boy by the name of Randall, who was committed to the goal of this county.

The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM STEUART.

Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 22, 1810

Notice.

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

20 JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

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

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

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

An ACT authorizing appropriations for the Penitentiary of this State.

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

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

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

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

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.

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

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

SCHAFFHAUSEN, (Switz.) DEC. 4.

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

FRANKFORT, DEC. 8.

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

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

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

PARIS, DEC. 15.

UNITED STATES.

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

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

DEC. 14.

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

IMPERIAL DIVORCE! CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Sitting of the 16th, 1809.

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

The balloting was commenced. It resulted in favour of the project, agreeably to the number of votes demanded by the 56th article of the act of the constitutions of the 4th of August, 1802. Its adoption was consequently announced by the prince arch-chancellor, who declared it to have become a *senatus consultum*, of the following tenor:—

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

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

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

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

"His Majesty the Emperor and King condescended to address us in the following words:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAPOLEON.
JOSEPHINE.

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

Cambaceres, Prince arch-chancellor.

Count Regnault, of St. John of Angely.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The president and secretaries.

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

(Signed) Semonville, Bouronville, Sec'ries.

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

MADRID, NOV. 26.

The number of prisoners taken at Ocaña is more considerable than we at first imagined. They are bringing in every day entire columns of them. Yesterday 16,200, arrived here in four columns; this day 3000—we expect tomorrow between ten and 12,000—they came through the gate of Antoch, and five sections the walk of the Prado, where they are engaged carefully by the inhabitants of Madrid, whom curiosity attracts in great numbers.

NOV. 27.

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

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Within the last month, so great has been the number of vessels from Hamburg, and other parts of the Continent, which have entered the Thames, as to surpass any thing of the sort in the recollection of the oldest pilot. No custom house officers or pilots could be found sufficient; the Pool was quite full. A reduction in prices of many commodities has already taken place; a spar, which a few months since cost 10s. was offered last week for 5s. Fir boards of 12 ft. will fetch but a large fir timber will keep up its price and intercourse is had with Russia.

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

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

DEC. 19.

A letter from Flushing, dated Dec. 15, says, "I have to acquaint you that the whole of the troops in the Isle of Walcheren embarked on board the transports on Sunday last, except the rear guard; and on the following day the dock heads, together with the whole of the balin, were blown up and destroyed. There were 2500 lbs. of powder, which completely upset the works to the foundation. The same day the dockyard and flour-houses were set fire to and totally destroyed after which the arsenal was set on fire.

Dutch papers up to the 15th inst. have been received in town. They put us in possession of the result of the battle of Ocaña; but furnish few details of the engagement. The French state the loss of the Spaniards at 4000 left dead on the field of battle, and twenty thousand made prisoners. The action took place on the 10th inst. The French were commanded by Joseph Buonaparte in person, who had under him the marshal duke of Dalmatia.

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

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

The Dutch papers contain a long account of the fête given to Buonaparte by the city of Paris, at the Hotel de Ville, on the 10th inst. Besides their imperial majesties of France there were present at this entertainment no fewer than nine crowned heads of Napoleon's creation.

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

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, FEB. 24.

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

NEW-YORK, FEB. 2.

Surrender of Guadaloupe to the British. Just after our paper was published yesterday, our boat came up from the following particulars:—The British forces, furnished by Commodore Telford, passengers in the ship St. Bartholomews, who arrived at Guadaloupe when the place was surrendered. They informed that "on the 28th of Jan. the British troops, under the command of general Beckwith, completed their landing on the south side of the island, near the disembarkation of the troops without interruption from the weather was fine and no accident." On the third of Feb. at five o'clock, the British attacked the French, about six miles from the town, and continued till 11 o'clock, and ceased till 1. The battle commenced, and continued till next morning at daylight the French were defeated, and continued till 8, when the British were victorious. The flag was hoisted on all the French forts for capitulation. At one o'clock, admiral Cochrane landed with his French officers went into the town, and then proceeded to the residence of the French governor, immediately informed his officers of the capture of the island. The whole island had capitulated at 8 o'clock that morning, and the English lost 100 killed and wounded. The French lost 3000 strong, and it was found that the English had great companies of grenadiers furnished with taken by storm, at the point. The fighting was of a kind, the French had 1000 artillery. The English army of seven to 8000 men, besides the French.

The English intended to go to St. Martin, which was intended to garrison. On the 18th of Jan. it was stated, that a French army of 10,000 men, was marching to Va encia, and that they were on their way.

MARCH 1.

On the 18th of Jan. it was stated, that a French army of 10,000 men, was marching to Va encia, and that they were on their way.

NASSAU, (N. P.).

We learn by an arrival of a large French privateer ship and 180 men, has captured a vessel along the coast, among the rest a large brig bound to Cadiz, with between 200 and 300 dollars in specie, besides a board; a schooner belonging to the United States, with a cargo of goods valued at 1000 dollars. All the Spaniards were put on shore, and the captured vessel was detained as prisoners.

CHESALETON.

We learn by a gentleman on the 2d inst. that the British intelligence was Spanish consul at that place. Provinces in South America serious insurrection existed Mexico and Quirio. The divided into three parties the French party, and the government of Ferrol. The native party was composed of Spaniards in those provinces the aborigines of the country the most powerful; the French 7th parties, were about 1000 men. Much blood had already been shed, and the animosity of the parties was excessive it was more would flow. It was however, that the country in nothing short of the country.

BALTIMORE.

ST. DOM. A letter is in town from the author of the book, who arrived from Christophe has been killed by the forces, and that possession of Cape Fra credit to this account.

Nov. 26.

Nov. 26. The prisoners taken at Oporto on the 1st of August, and the very day entire, numbered 6,200, arrived here on the 30th—30,000—were expected to be taken, and five hundred, where they are employed in great numbers.

Nov. 27. The prisoners of the Spanish army could go from Seville to the baggage taken from them. There were also a full of ladies who were successful of the Spanish army.

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American Intelligence.

BOSTON, FEB. 24.

LETTERS from St. Petersburg to the 1st of Nov. state as the general opinion of gentlemen there, that the appointment of the Count John Quincy Adams, as minister plenipotentiary to the Russian court, would be attended with happy consequences as it respects the American trade, and that he was received with every mark of respect by that government, which is justly due to a great statesman, and the representative of a free people.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

Surrender of Guadalupe to the British.
Just after our paper was going to press yesterday, our boat came up from the Narrows with the following particulars of the surrender of the Island of Guadalupe to the British forces, furnished by captains Fowler and Telford, passengers in the brig *Alfred*, from St. Bartholomew's, who were prisoners at Guadalupe when the place surrendered.

They informed that "on the 26th, 27th and 28th of Jan. the British troops under the command of general Beckwith and admiral Cochrane, completed their landing on the fourth side of the island, near Basseterre. The disembarkation of the troops was effected without interruption from the French. The weather was fine and no accident happened."

On the third of Feb. at five in the morning, the British attacked the French at Matanzas, about six miles from Basseterre. The battle continued till 11 o'clock, when the firing ceased till 1. The battle was then recommenced, and continued till dark. The next morning at daylight the battle was renewed, and continued till 8, when the white flag was hoisted on all the French posts, a signal for capitulation. At one o'clock the next day, admiral Cochrane landed, and with several French officers went into the French camp. He remained there till the 6th in the morning, and then proceeded to Basseterre, and immediately informed his officers, in the presence of captains Telford and Fowler, that the whole island had capitulated to the English, at 8 o'clock that morning. The report was, that the English loss was about 300 killed and wounded. The French were about 3000 strong, and it was supposed that their loss must have been great, as only three of 5 companies of grenadiers survived. Every post was taken by storm, at the point of the bayonet. The fighting was of the most desperate kind. The French had 103 pieces of brass artillery. The English army consisted of from seven to 8000 men, besides seamen and marines.

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

MARCH 1.

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

NASSAU, (N. P.) JAN. 27.

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

CHESALETON, FEB. 21.

We learn by a gentleman who left New Orleans on the 2d inst. that two days before he sailed, intelligence was received by the Spanish consul at that place, from the Spanish provinces in South America, stating that a serious insurrection existed in the provinces of Mexico and Quito. That the people were divided into three parties, viz: the natives, the French party, and the party attached to the government of Ferdinand the VIIth. The native party was composed of all the creole Spaniards in those provinces, together with the aborigines of the country, and was by far the most powerful; the French and Ferdinand the 7th parties, were about equally balanced. Much blood had already been spilt, and as the animosity of the parties against each other was excessive it was expected that much more would flow. It was the general opinion however, that the commotion would eventually result in nothing short of the independence of the country.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 3.

ST. DOMINGO.

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

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1810.

FROM LISBON.

BY the Fame from Lisbon the editors of the Federal Republican have received Lisbon papers to the 8th Jan. and a London paper of 19th Dec.—30,000 French conscripts had passed into Spain. Joseph Buonaparte had marched for the northern frontier with 18,000 men. A patriot army of 72,000 men were on their march to relieve Gerona, in which quarter the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Spaniards. The French had not advanced to Ciudad Rodrigo. In addition to the taxes on the rich, the French had appropriated the church plate to pay the army. French cavalry and artillery had recently arrived from England, and were marching to join the British army in Portugal. Flour at Lisbon 9 dollars—dull. [Fed. Rep.]

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

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

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

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

LAW SUITS.

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

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

[By the Rev. Mr. Germanhaufen.]

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

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

From the London Monthly Magazine, for Oct. 1809.

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

M. PARMENTIER, whose labours are always directed to some useful end, has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, which appears far superior to all those hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by which it is distinguished, and which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows—macerate in rain water, for five days; then boil for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverized charcoal; strain and clarify with white of egg, and by a suitable evaporation, you will obtain 12 ounces of extract.

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

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

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

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

David R. Geddes,

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

Monday, March 5, 1810. 1 r f.

This is to give Notice,

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

Feb. 28, 1810. 10/16/10 3w.

Notice.

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

10/16/10 JOHN HUNTT. 8w.

Anne-Arundel county. } March 1, 1810. }

By the order of the Orphans

Court of Charles County.

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

10/16/10 THOMAS ROGERSON. 3w.

March 3, 1810.

In Chancery,

February 27, 1810.

ORDERED, That the report of Richard O. Harwood, trustee for the real estate of Alexander Frazier and James A. Frazier, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 30th day of April, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, for three successive weeks, before the thirtieth day of March next.

The report states the whole amount of sales to be 12,356 dolls. 27 cents.

True copy. Telf. / NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810.

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

The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 25 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 37 1/2 cts. per acre.

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

To Seine-haulers and others

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

2

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction,

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

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

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

Samuel Davis,

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

Annapolis, Feb. 20, 1810. 3 X

In Chancery, Feb. 17, 1810.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS MARRIOTT, deceased, are directed to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the auditor, before the first day of April next.

3 X order, N. BREWER, Reg.

Notice.

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

Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 3

Notice.

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

VACHEL ROBINSON. Feb. 17, 1810. 3 8w.

For Sale,

AT HILL'S DELIGHT,

ONE new Screw Tobacco Pipe, James Gillingham's make, complete, One double handle geared Mill, Cologne stones, two feet nine inches, nearly new, Six Jacks and Jennets, young and of good size

Also, a Nursery of Fruit Trees, of a good size, consisting of about two hundred prime Apple Trees, mostly grafted and pruned, and of choice fruit. There are also fifteen Walnut, Apricot and Duke Cherry Trees.

For particulars inquire of Mr. RICHARD PLUMMER, on the premises, or J. LEONARD in Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810 2

Notice.

I HAVE in my possession a Dark Bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, his ears cropped and tail bobbed; he was found trespassing within my fields, and I am since informed, made his escape from a mulatto boy by the name of Randall, who was committed to the goal of this county.

The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM STEUART. Anne-Arundel county, Feb. 22, 1810

Notice.

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

20 JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

SORROW.

WHILE yet a child, in playful mood,
I gather'd pebbles in a wood,
Before my eyes a phantom flood,
That struck me with its foaming tide;
It seem'd a woman; in her air
Were marks of sadness and despair,
Her face was pale, her bosom bare,
And tears had dimm'd her eyes;
Wild was her mien, her head was crown'd
With drooping willows, and around
Her gloomy brows was cypress bound;
Disorder'd was her hair.
The robe was sackcloth that she wore;
She, in her hands a goblet bore,
With bitter waters flowing o'er,
The waters of despair.
'Twas SORROW—on my infant head
Her leaden hand the Goddess laid;
"Be thou a child of mine," she said;
"Let Sorrow cloud thy days!"
She made me taste the bitter bowl,
I felt the waters chill my soul;
"Thee with my vot'ries I enroll,
"For sake thy childish plays."
She said; and I forgot my joys,
I dropped my pebbles and my toys,
Forlook the gambols of the boys,
Nor join'd their petty strife;
And still, with my increasing years,
Increased my sorrows and my fears,
And I've bedew'd my path with tears
In every stage of life.

ELEGY

ON A QUID OF TOBACCO.

IT lays before me on the shelf-grass'd graft,
Beside my path, an old Tobacco Quid;
And shall I by the mute adviser pass
Without one serious thought? No, Heaven
forbid!
Perhaps some idle drunkard threw thee there,
Some husband spendthrift of his weekly hire,
One who for wife and children takes no care,
But sits and tipples by the alehouse fire.
Ah! luckless was the day he learnt to chew!
Embryo of ill the quid that pleas'd him first!
Thirsty from that unhappy quid he grew,
Then to the alehouse went to quench his thirst.
So great events from causes small arise,
The forest oak was once an acorn seed!
And many a wretch from drunkenness who dies
Owes all his evils to the Indian weed.
Let not temptation, mortal, e'er come nigh;
Suspect some ambush in the pacified bid.
From the first kiss of love, ye maidens fly!
Ye youth avoid the first Tobacco Quid!
Perhaps I wrong thee, O, thou, veteran chew,
And better thoughts my musing would en-
gage;
That thou wert rounded in some toothless jaw,
The joy, perhaps, of solitary age.
One who has suffer'd fortune's hard-fell knock;
Poor, and with none to tend on his grey
hairs;
Yet has a friend in his tobacco box,
And while he rolls his quid forgets his cares.
Even so it is with human happiness,
Each feels his own according to his whim;
One toils for wealth, one fame alone can bless;
One asks a quid, a quid is all to him.
O veteran chew, thy fibres favouring strong,
Whilst ought remain'd to chew, thy matter
chew'd,
Then cast thee here when all thy juice was
gone,
Emblem of selfish man's ingratitude!
A happy man, O cast-off Quid, is he,
Who, like as thou, has comforted the poor;
Happy his age, who knows himself like thee,
Thou didst by duty, Man can do no more.

ANECDOTE

Of the late Dutches of Northumberland.
MR. GRAY, the elegant author of *The Elegy in a Country Church Yard*, being in London, before his promotion to modern history in the university of Cambridge, and when his circumstances were very cramped that he could indulge himself in very few gratifications, went with a friend to a private sale of books, in which the lots were very large. Amongst the rest, there was a very elegant book-case, filled with an excellently chosen collection of the best editions of the French classics handsomely bound, the price 100 guineas. Mr. Gray had a great longing for this lot, but could not afford to buy it. The conversation between him and his friend was overheard by the Dutches of Northumberland, who, knowing the other gentleman, took an opportunity to ask who his friend was. She was told it was the celebrated Gray. Upon their retiring, she bought the book-case and its contents, and sent it to Gray's lodgings, with a note importing that she was ashamed of sending so small an acknowledgment for the infinite pleasure she had received in reading the *Elegy* in a Country Church Yard, of all others her favourite poem.

Corporation Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE,

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

By order,

JOHN BREWER, clk.

February 2, 1810.

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

WHEREAS it appears from the statements of the treasurers of the respective shires, that very considerable sums of money are due to this state, under the several denominations of debts therein specified, and some of said debts appear to have been long since due, and in a very hazardous situation, and it being at all times not only the duty of the legislature to secure and protect the public revenues, but also to adopt such measures as may tend more effectually to collect the outstanding debts due to the state, and to bring the same as speedily, and as far as possible, into the treasury; therefore,
Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurers of the western and eastern shires respectively, be and they are hereby authorized and required, to order and direct suit or suits to be brought immediately against such debtor or debtors for debts due to this state, as they may deem necessary, right and proper, having a reference to the validity thereof, and also to prosecute, and to continue to final issue and determination, all such suit or suits already brought and still depending for debts due to the state, as they may think proper.

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to State Debtors.

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

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

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

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

Signed by order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD,
Clerk Anne-Arundel county.

December 25, 1809. 3m.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810.

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

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

True copy.
Tell.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

In Chancery,

February 20, 1810.

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

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

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3w.

This is to give Notice,

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

MARY ATWELL, Executrix.

Negroes for Sale.

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

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

Negroes for Sale.

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

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

Wanted Immediately,

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

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,
FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is situated in the Chesapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 25 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great 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, Bayley, 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. 6

Notice.

THE Subscriber having frequently heretofore requested all those indebted to Thomas Tillard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to come forward and make payment, to which notice little or no attention has been paid; he once more, for the last time, earnestly requests all those in any manner indebted to the said deceased to make immediate payment, otherwise steps will certainly be taken to compel payment, without respect to persons, as further indulgence cannot possibly be given.

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

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

Notice.

THAT the subscriber, of Charles county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Charles county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto.
JOHN MADDOX.
Charles county, Jan. 5, 1810. 8w.

Notice.

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

WALTER CLAGETT.

Feb. 26, 1810. 2

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

LXVIIIth YEAR.]

Negroes for Sale

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

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

Negroes for Sale

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

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
DENTON HAMMOND.
Feb. 12, 1810. 4

For Sale,

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

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

For Sale, by Public

THE GLEBE LANDS, in the rect's Westminster Parish, county. One of these Glebe lands, contains about 100 acres, divided into two tenements, which is a small comfortable house with some other improvements. The Glebe will take place on the first Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock, the other Glebe, containing about 100 acres, will be sold on the same day, will be also offered for sale. This Glebe contains a comfortable framed dwelling house and other improvements. The sale of each place will be at 11 o'clock on the respective days, when the terms will be made known. The sale is given by the subscriber, authorized and empowered by the church wardens of said parish and approbation of the incumbent Episcopal church of Maryland.

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

By the order of the

Court of Charles county, THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, being unable to pay his debts, hereby notifies his intention of applying to Charles county court, at the next term, for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, on the 10th day of August next, if it fair, by law, be excluded from the estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of February, 1810.

2 THOMAS

March 3, 1810.

Wanted Imm

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1810.

[No. 3296.]

Negroes for Sale.

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

Negroes for Sale.

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

For Sale,

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

For Sale, by Public Auction,

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

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

By the order of the Orphans Court of Charles County.

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

THOMAS ROGERSON. March 3, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

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

David R Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the 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.

Notice.

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

To Seine-haulers and others.

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

This is to give Notice,

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

Notice.

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

Notice.

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

Notice.

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

Notice.

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

In Chancery,

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

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice to State Debtors.

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

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

In Chancery,

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

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

In Chancery,

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

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

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM. 1809. ON application to the judges of the said county court, by petition, in writing, of Joseph Hopkins, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition, and the said county court being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Joseph Hopkins has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act within the State of Maryland, and the said Joseph Hopkins, at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of filing his said petition; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Joseph Hopkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, to be held at the city of Annapolis, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said third Monday of April next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Joseph Hopkins then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

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

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

LATE Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE BRITISH PACKET AT N. YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

Last evening arrived at this port, the British Packet *Eliza*, from Falmouth, with the December and January mails. The Packet sailed on the 15th January, and a passenger has politely favoured us with a file of London papers to the 12th of January, from which we have copied the most interesting articles.

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

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

We learn from the passengers in the Packet, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained that a war would ensue in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. The first official account of his dismissal appeared in the London papers of the 22d Dec. but rumours of the rupture had been in circulation some days previous.

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

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

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

LONDON, DEC. 21.

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

DECEMBER 26.

It is stated in letters from Gottenburgh of the 11th inst. that one of the articles of peace between Sweden and France stipulates the accession of the former to the Confederation of the Rhine; her contingent not to exceed ten thousand men. In return for this, France it is said, agrees to restore Swedish Pomerania, to which a small part of the adjacent Prussian territory is also to be annexed. The policy of Sweden maintaining any possessions south of the Baltic has been very questionable for many years, but in her present state it will only tend to increase her difficulties, and confirm her dependence on France.

The Secretary of the American Minister and M. Mayntz, the Austrian courier, embarked about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning at Dover, and sailed immediately for France. The latter is said to be the bearer of the answer of our government to the offer which is reported to have been made by the Court of Vienna, to become the mediator for the restoration of peace between this country and France. It is possible that Buonaparte may have concurred in a communication of this sort; not that he expects it will lead to any satisfactory result, but that either from his rejection or acceptance under conditions injurious to his pretensions, he may derive the advantage of throwing on us all the odium of the continuance of war.

DECEMBER 27.

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

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

DECEMBER 28.

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

DECEMBER 29.

The flag of truce that failed for Calais on Sunday, with Mayntz, the Austrian courier, and Mr. Powell, the secretary to the American minister, returned to Dover on Wednesday, with the latter gentleman, who was not allowed to land. The refusal, it is said, was qualified by an assurance, that he would be allowed to disembark and proceed to Paris whenever he should present himself at that port, (St. Maloes,) through which communications between the respective ministers of the United States at the courts of London & Paris were generally made. After what has been said of America in the *Exposé*, we are rather surprised to find so little disposition in the French government to accommodate the diplomacy of that country. What difference does it make to Buonaparte through which of his ports, provided he tolerates it, Messrs. Pinkney and Armstrong correspond? This marked insult can hardly have arisen from

mere displeasure at the breach of a capricious regulation. From the length of time that the flag of truce was on the other side, it is probable there was some communication by the telegraph, or otherwise between the commandant at Calais and his government, respecting the admittance of Mr. Powell into the empire. The flag of truce brought over a report, that Mr. Armstrong was about to return to America. This if the rumour be well founded would sufficiently account for the indignity with which Mr. Pinkney's secretary has been treated.

JANUARY 1.

It is said the troops embarking at Portsmouth, which were intending for Portugal, are to proceed to Halifax; another embarkation is immediately to take place at Cork, for the same destination. Sir G. P. Prevost, in consequence of the uncertain state of our relations with America, deemed it imprudent to withdraw from Nova-Scotia any part of the military.

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

Ministers have been busily occupied in deliberations upon the last dispatches from America, having held two cabinet councils between Thursday and Saturday. It is said if the American government refuse to renew their negotiations with Mr. Jackson, no other negotiator will be submitted.

JAN. 3.

Letters dated on Wednesday last, were yesterday received from Holland. The imperial decree for the annexation of that country to France had not been received, but there was no doubt respecting the fact. The senate's consent was supposed to have passed in the sitting on the 18th ult. None of the custom-house officers or troops from France had entered Holland at the date of these letters; but they were hourly expected. The publication of the decree of incorporation, it was supposed, would be deferred until their arrival; and the necessary precautions had been taken to prevent any explosion of popular resentment at this political annihilation of the country. The Dutch funds had fallen considerably in consequence of an opinion that on the annexation they would either be entirely abolished or the interest very much diminished. The alarm was general, and holders were eager to sell at any price they could obtain. Several ships failed from the Dutch coast on Wednesday, the last that may be expected to leave it for sometime.

JAN. 4.

No fewer than 83 ships arrived from Holland in the course of yesterday morning, by which numerous letters and papers have been conveyed to this country. The inhabitants were in great confusion and anxiety under the view of the political changes which were expected to take place in the government.

JAN. 8.

A long and very important letter we have given in our paper of this day, from Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney, relative to the unhappy dispute with Mr. Jackson. The whole materials are however yet incomplete. We want the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the secretary for the foreign department.

JAN. 9.

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

The Russians are said to have been defeated near Silistria, and compelled to repass the Danube. The Turks are under the command of the Grand Vizier.

JAN. 10.

Accounts from Holland received yesterday state, that it was hoped they would be able to avert the fate with which they are menaced. Alarmed by the threat of annexation to France, the senate and legislative body were understood to have represented through king Louis, their readiness to adopt and enforce any measures suggested by the French government for diffusing this country. They also agreed that Holland should give every aid of which it was capable, in any way to the French finances. In this representation, some of the principal commercial houses have joined. It is possible the proposition may be accepted, but we doubt whether it will prevent the eventual incorporation with the French empire.

Mr. Oakley is about to return to America. We believe he leaves town this day in order to embark.

The Princess Charlotte frigate, with the Lord Keith, Earl Spencer, and Monarch, homeward bound East-Indiamen, arrived on Sunday at Portsmouth. They bring the agreeable intelligence of the capture of the Isle of Bourbon. This information was obtained by the Lord Keith, from a prize brig, which sailed from that island on the 12th of Oct. The town and garrison of St. Paul's surrendered 21st Sept. La Caroline French frigate, and the Europe and Streatham, East-India ships, were found riding at anchor in the harbour, and taken possession of. The frigate and Streatham had been sent to the Cape of Good-Hope. The latter had a full

cargo, composed of her own and what was saved from the cargo of the Europe, which had been landed; but unfortunately the storehouse in which it was deposited took fire, and the greater part of it was destroyed. The Europe being a light ship, was dispatched to Bombay to take in a cargo.

The force to which the Isle of Bourbon surrendered, consisted of the Boadicea, Ne-reide, and Sirius frigates, and Otter sloop of war, under the command of commodore Rowley; part of the 56th regiment and some Bombay Seapoys, under lieutenant-col. Keating. No English officer was killed in the attack on St. Paul's, and our loss was otherwise inconsiderable.

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

JAN. 11.

We understand that a letter has been received from the Prince of Wales Island, from an officer of distinction, which states that it had been announced to upwards of 150 officers of the Madras army, "their services were no longer necessary," in consequence, as the writer says, of their having declared their determination not to draw their swords against their brother officers. It is stated in letters from Madras of August the 16th, and Ceylon the 22d, that the king's army, under the command of Colonel Hare, had taken the field against the company's troops.

Reports of a very unfortunate nature are in circulation respecting the last accounts from the East-Indies. It is stated that the whole army of Madras is in a state of mutiny, and that mutineers have taken possession of Seringapatam and Hyderabad. The king's troops, to the amount of 11,000 men, had been put in motion to suppress them, and reinforcements had been sent from Ceylon and the Cape for the same purpose. Other accounts, however, describe the disturbances as having been by no means so formidable.

A corps of 2,200 Hessians lately received orders to march for Spain; but before they reached the Rhine no less than 2000 of them deserted.

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

JAN. 12.

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

The American frigate *John Adams*, previous to her arrival off Dover, touched at St. Maloes, where she landed a Mr. Fenwick with dispatches for Mr. Armstrong. She has since proceeded to a Dutch port, (after landing a messenger with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney,) where she will wait for Mr. Armstrong's answer. It is also said, she carries to Holland the annual interest, in hard dollars, of the loan contracted with that government during the revolutionary war.

Col. Burr, formerly Vice-President of the United States, arrived at Hanover on the 16th Dec.

We have heard that an American vessel has been brought into Plymouth by one of his majesty's cruisers, having on board a secret dispatch from Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, to the secretary and president of the United States. This dispatch is stated to be of an interesting nature, and to disclose facts of the highest importance to government. On the news of the vessel being brought in, Mr. Pinkney applied to ministers to allow the dispatch in question to be delivered unopened into his possession. We have not been able to learn whether he succeeded in his application. The vessel in question was bound from Dieppe to America.

The important news from America, contained in our papers of yesterday and to-day, relate to three subjects; the finances of the country, which we have less concern; the conduct to be pursued in relation to Mr. Jackson; and the measures proposed upon the resumption of our orders in council. The last is by far the most momentous topic; for upon it, will ultimately depend the question of peace or war.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Troup, a member of the House of Representatives, if adopted as a law, would, we apprehend, be decisive of the determination of the Americans to appeal to the sword. Exclusive of the consideration of this melancholy result, which must spring from the enactment of them, it will, we apprehend, be evident to all dispassionate understandings, that the resolutions are in themselves partial and unjust, in every way in which they can become the subject of investigation. 1. They are unjust, in professing to deal indiscriminately between us and the French; 2. They are unjust, in affecting to be a mere imitation of our orders in council; 3. And they are unjust to the Portuguese and Spaniards.

Upon the hostile act of congress, resulting from the conduct of Mr. Jackson, we have the left to say, because America has certainly sustained no ordinary provocation in this instance. We have never yet given our opinion upon the subject, and shall now therefore state it.

First, then, assuming as a fact, that which considerable doubt is still entertained by the spirit of his instructions; yet we originate the necessity of imposing the knowledge of this, our minister's deviation from his directions, to America. It is sufficient according to the doctrine cited from Vattel by Mr. Smith, to frustrate the validity of an engagement that the minister forming should have violated the instructions given him; it was not necessary to prove or to aver that the other contracting party knew this. "To refuse with honour, (says a late authority on the public law) to ratify what has been concluded on by virtue of a power, it is necessary that the government should have strong and solid reasons, and that it shew in particular that its Minister has violated his instructions." Hence it appears (if this argument be well founded of which we have no doubt) that the offence given by America was perfectly unnecessary and gratuitous; the real merits of the question being thus: "Did Mr. Erskine violate his instructions?" Not "did the American government know that he violated them?" And Mr. Jackson would have found ample exercise for his talents, without undertaking the task of proving that men knew that which they declared that they did not know.

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

Paris, January 1.

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

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

"It already appears to be agreed, that the visit at sea, a measure of policy adopted by all nations, is not a violation of neutral rights, and that the Decree of Milan was intended only to prevent the visit directed by the orders of council, of Nov. 1807; by which neutrals were obliged to go to England, and there pay a tribute. It is also understood, that the embargo and provisional sequestration of American vessels in France were in consequence of the embargo laid on America followed by the non-intercourse act; that we therefore consider the Americans who came into our ports, as disguised Englishmen; and that since America had torn up her laws, ours should fall on themselves."

"The merchants flatter themselves that these communications, and from the recently received, that America was not disposed to yield to England, that the political retaliations between the two countries, by the establishment of perfect harmony, will become active; and as it seems that both nations have a well pronounced intent in their success, they will probably agree on some provisional basis, and permit trade to resume its relations, reserving the ulterior discussion on the great question of maritime rights."

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, March 14

from the National Intelligencer

The Secretary of State from Mr. Pinkney a private letter of the 4th January, detailing the results of a long conference at his office with Lord Wellesley, who explicitly states that Mr. Jackson did not attempt to return, and that he must return, and that he would be sent out to the U.

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

BERMUD.

Arrived yesterday from Halifax; the Milan frigate, and schooner "The Thistle."

The Thistle brought ship *Havic*, of 10 guns from Batavia bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo. This vessel arrived on the 10th inst. at four hours and a half. *Havic* had one man killed and several wounded. The Thistle had one lieutenant Proctor wounded.

NEW-YORK.

On Saturday evening the French pilot boat *L'Aventure*, from L'Anse-au-Loup and St. Eustatia, was put into Guadalupe, and surrendered to the British. Her escape was chased by a British man of war, during which she sprung her main boom.

PHILADELPHIA.

After a blow from Monday last, about 11 o'clock, the wind suddenly shifted and blew a tremendous gale with rain—the blowing violently the water was done much to the country. The chin (water) in Front-street, down the weight of water, whole of a one story cellar. A ship and brig were torn from their moorings, and crossed the river, and a great number about the city were roots, as was also the at Kensington, under Penn, the founder signed his first treaty. This noted tree, having hundred or more water event, is at last turned.

An old English Metaphor grows quick.

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

The

DIED, in this city last, after a long illness, which he bore with great fortitude, Mr. Thomas, in the 42d

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1810.

from the National Intelligencer of March 12.

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

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

BERMUDA, FEB. 21.

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

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

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5.

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

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 7.

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

An old English Method of making Hogs grow quickly fat.

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

The Knell.

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

To the Public.

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

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

THOMAS F. VIRALL.

Prince-George's county, March 13.

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

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

JOHN DARNALL, Jun.

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

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

JOHN DARNALL.

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

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

Notice.

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

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

MARY ATWELL, Ex'x.

March 13, 1810.

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE STUD HORSE.

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

HENRY JOHNSON.

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

March 13, 1810.

In Chancery,

March 7, 1810.

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

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

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

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

This is to give Notice,

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

MARY ATWELL, Executrix.

George & John Barber,

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

They continue to keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c. And have on hand a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED.

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

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

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

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

Public Sale.

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

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

GERARD R. HOPKINS, adm'r.

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, FOR SALE.

THIS valuable body of land is situated in the Chesapeake Bay, about fifty miles from Baltimore, and 23 miles from Annapolis, near the mouth of Great Choptank river, in Talbot county; about one third of the island is in wood, principally Oak and Pine, among which is a considerable quantity of Ship Timber. The soil is very productive for the cultivation of Hemp, Tobacco, Barley, Corn, Wheat, &c. and Stock of every kind may be raised on it to great advantage. Fish and Wild Fowl are in great abundance. The improvements are, a comfortable house, three large barns, and other necessary buildings. This valuable island is in a state of profitable cultivation. For terms, which will be made convenient, apply to

PHILIP THOMAS,

No. 27, Hanover-street, Baltimore.

January 29.

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810.

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

The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 25 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 57½ cts. per acre.

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

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

By order, JOHN BREWER, clk.

February 2, 1810.

Notice.

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

JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LVIIIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1810.

[No. 3297.]

Negroes for Sale.

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

Negroes for Sale.

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

For Sale, by Public Auction,

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

By the order of the Orphans

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

Wanted Immediately,

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

In Chancery,

February 27, 1810.

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

Notice.

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

To Seine-haulers and others.

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

This is to give Notice,

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

Notice.

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

Notice.

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

In Chancery,

March 6, 1810.

ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of Nathaniel Washington, and of Nathaniel and Margaret Washington made and reported by John Ralph, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 7th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted during three weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 7th day of April next, or that such other order be made as may appear proper. The report states, that a part of the land, to which a claim was set up under a sheriff's sale, was sold for 25 cents per acre, and that the remainder was sold for 2 dollars 37 1/2 cents per acre. True copy. NICHOLAS BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can. 3w

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

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

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

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

In Council, Jan. 10, 1810.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That the treasurers of the western or eastern shire respectively, upon the ordering any such suit or suits, may appoint any attorney to such suit or suits, to prosecute the same, and to continue the same, and to be recovered in said suits, shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shire, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

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

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

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

Notice to State Debtors.

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

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

In Chancery,

March 7, 1810.

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

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

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

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

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

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

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

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. JEMARIAH TOWNLEY CHASE.

Rags.

Cathgiven for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

From the Boston Patriot.

STANZAS.

MY early life was like the dream
That summer's morning breath inspires;
I thought my fun of bliss would beam,
And glow with undiminished fires.

But, ah! a raging storm, at last,
Came howling o'er life's tranquil sea,
And the foul's barque had well nigh cast
A wreck into eternity.

But He, who saw the impending ill,
God bade his Holy Spirit come;
And all the billowy wrath was still,
And every conscious wave was dumb.

So, when our Saviour str de the wave,
To shield his followers from despair;
To snatch them from a watery grave,
And bring the oil of gladness there:

While all his SUMMER flood confest,
The clamorous waters saw his nod!
And conscious of the high belief,
Bowed to the mandate of their God!

Public Sale.

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

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

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

The sale will commence at eleven o'clock, when further terms may be made known.

HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER.

March 20, 1810.

In Chancery,

March 10, 1810.

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

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

True copy.

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

George & John Barber,

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

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

And have on hand a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED.

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

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

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

They request all persons having claims against them to bring them in for settlement.

March 14, 1810.

This is to give Notice,

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

MARY ATWELL, Executrix.

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 Eaiton.

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. And 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.

Notice.

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

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

MARY ATWELL, Ex'rx.

March 13, 1810.

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.

March 20, 1810.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, DEC. 2.

A NEW levy is going on in all the provinces, to complete the regular troops which have suffered in the late military contest.

To-morrow his majesty sets off for Prague, where a kind of diet, or grand council, is to be held.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Alarming reports are again in circulation relative to the state of our affairs in India, they would induce us to believe, that the whole of the native army on the Madras establishment, was in a state of open rebellion, and that it had secured two strong positions, Hyderabad and Seringapatam. The reports, it is added, to the amount of 10,000 men had taken the field against the British troops. This regular force would be increased by a corps from Ceylon, and two regiments from the Cape. Lord Minto had Calcutta, as we stated yesterday, to proceed to Madras, in order to confer and concert measures with Sir George Barlow for the restoration of tranquillity. These reports, we are greatly exaggerated—certainly we were not prepared to expect such intelligence, and the news we had received.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 11.

THE ship Atlantic, arrived at this port left Cadiz on the 20th Jan. By her we were verbally, that a battle was fought the beginning of January, in which the Spanish navy was dispersed by the French—that a French army was approaching Andalusia, that the supreme junta had ordered a retreat at Cadiz, where they were expected about the first of Feb.—That the Spanish ships were at Cadiz were bending sails and in all respects preparing for sea.

It was reported at Cadiz that there was serious insurrection in the south of France, that the leaders of it had solicited Massena to become their commander in chief, and that this state of things was communicated to Lord Collingwood, probably for the purpose of soliciting his aid in furthering the views.

Capt. Field informs the editors of the New York Gazette, that gen. Callanos was atgeziras on the 21st Jan. again to take command of the Spanish army.

Capt. Potter informs, that on the 10th Jan. a French army from Madrid was expected at Carthage, and that the patriotic troops were preparing to give them battle.

By capt. Cooper, 13 days from St. Bar, we are informed, that the British had taken St. Eustatia and St. Martin.

It was reported at St. Bar, that a French fleet of 7 sail of the line had been seen the windward of Guadeloupe.

A fine full-blooded Merino-Ram was brought to this port on Saturday last, in the ship Atlantic, capt. Barnum, from Cadiz.

LOUISVILLE, (K.) FEB. 9.

The Bank of Red and Yellow Paint, on Silver Creek and about 4 miles from the place and Jeffersonville, and 2 from Clarksville, is about to be brought into use, and will prove a valuable acquisition to this country, and profitable to the proprietors. The Paint is proved by every necessary experiment to be of the finest quality; it may be procured in vast quantities, and prepared with little trouble or expense. The red is deep, but beautifully enlivened by a complexion of scarlet.

GREENSBURG, (Penn.) FEB. 20.

A most dreadful conflict between the crew on the bank of the Youghiogany, lately happened in which Seven Thousand were left on the field. A person who was eye-witness to the fatal engagement, affirms it to be a fact.—He knew nothing of the cause of the bloody conflict, but conjectured it was of a political nature. No official bulletin has been published; but 'tis daily expected.

It is generally believed to be ominous, some tremendous military dilemmas, thereby happen to our heretofore peaceful land—will interpret.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 17.

A most alarming fire broke out yesterday near 2 o'clock, in the house of Mr. John near 2 o'clock, in the house of Mr. John in Commerce-street, which raged very furiously till about three, when by the vigorous exertions of the fire companies and citizens, it was checked and extinguished—but not till the houses were destroyed, and the adjoining houses were greatly damaged. Mr. B. house was set on fire by a negro girl—The wench has since been committed to gaol.

Gen. Rigaud arrived in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 7th instant from France. He is to sail immediately for Paris.

ANNAPOLIS

WEDNESDAY, March 15

NEW BANKS.

ARTICLES of Association
Banks in the city of Baltimore
in the late papers, viz:

The Farmers and Mechanic
Baltimore, capital stock 500,000 d
of 50 dollars each—Books for
subscriptions to be opened in the
more on Thursday, the 22d

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

And the Franklin Bank of
capital stock 600,000 dollars,
dollars—Books to be opened
next.

There is also a new Bank i
in the State of Delaware, to
Bank of Wilmington and Br
capital to consist of 4000 d
lars each.

By the Richmond Packet,
of God Hope, we learn, th
of an earthquake was felt
Good Hope and its vicinity
last; it shook down a few
several; no lives were lost.
Roads felt it severely—it w
for three successive days in a l
inhabitants were so much al
quit their houses and lived i

The New-York Evening
have seen a letter to a gentle
dated Cadiz, Jan. 16th, 18
that a British frigate had a
off Toulon, with an account
tion having broken out in th
and that generals Massena an
at the head of it."

It is rumoured, (says the
nal,) that Lord Holland, a
tinguished character, who in
Lord Grenville, concluded
Messrs. Monroe and Pinkn
turned by Mr. Jefferson, is
the U. States as envoy extra
nister plenipotentiary, in t
Jackson.

The Canadian legislatur
ad for continuing the trade
States, and have before
punish the counterfeiting
bills.

Letters from Lisbon by
state that American produ
in consequence of the almu
reinforcements from Engla
of Jan. there was a large
Lisbon.

Defence of No

The fortifications w
mount at present 106 gu
pleted will contain 304 g
besides travelling pieces.

The works at the Nar
nearly so to receive 119
plan is completed will p
each side of the Narrows

of Boston—an a
already on the batteries,
calibre will soon be mount
rises, and 30 heavy a
travelling carriages.

It is not ascertained wh
of the emperor Napoleon
daughter of the emperor
the daughter of the king
a sister of the emperor o

SUICI

A Berlin article of
"Lord Bathurst, form
Great-Britain to the co
return through the Prus
through Parleburg, put
ence in the English ma

It is with much ple
verishment in the Balt
situation under the direct
the want of which has
desired in this coun
Bleach Fields establish
in Baltimore.—We ho
value of which must be
appreciate domestic m
with suitable encourag

The U. S. frigate
sails, got ashore on t
terday, and got off
ceiving any damage.
Hampton Roads this
sea in company. [N

P. S. If this fine horse should
he will be fixed at different stands
ing in April next.
March 13, 1810.

Wednesday the 7th is to sail immediately

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

ADDRESSED TO HIS WIFE'S BOSOM.

BY DR. DODDRIDGE.

OPEN, open, lovely breast,
Lull my weary head to rest,
Soft and warm, and sweet and fair,
Balmy antidote to care.

Fragrant source of pure delight,
Downy couch of welcome night,
Ornament of rising day,
Always constant, always gay.

In this gentle, calm retreat,
All the train of graces meet;
Truth and innocence and love,
From this temple never remove.

Sacred virtue's worthiest shrine,
Art thou here, and art thou mine?
Wonder, gratitude and joy,
Blest vicissitude! employ
Every moment, every thought,
Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beautiful breast,
Angels here might seek their rest.

Cæsar, fill thy shining throne,
A nobler seat I call my own,
Here I reign with boundless sway,
Here I triumph night and day:
Spacious empire! glorious power!
Mine of inexhaustible store!

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home!

Open, open, balmy breast,
Into raptures waken rest.

FORTITUDE.

WHEN things go cross, as oft they will,
And rubs on rubs are pressing,
A mind prepar'd for ev'ry ill,
Is sure a solid blessing.

Without this strength, within to bear
The evils which surround us,
We suffer trifles light as air,
Most cruelly to wound us:

But with this useful armour clad,
Afflicted by volition;
We learn to pick good out of bad
In this or that condition.

How many wretches ev'ry hour,
Groan for a slight affliction,
Depriv'd of a repelling pow'r
By shameful dereliction?

Far diff'rent from the intrepid few
By calmness ne'er forsaken.
Who though the frowning fates pursue
Are never overtaken.

How many of the blackest woes,
Which now oppress and gail us,
Might we successfully oppose,
If fear did not appall us?

By fear appall'd, chill'd reason shakes,
We lose our mental vigour,
And ev'ry harmless object makes
A formidable figure.

So children, taught by nurses, shrink
By night at fancied evils,
And feel their fluttering spirits sink,
Alarm'd by ghosts and devils.

Some tempers lapse into the spleen,
In clear or cloudy weather;
But happy he, who can serene,
Endure the approach of either.

To grumbling we should ne'er give way,
In sickness nor in sorrow,
For though the sky is dark to-day,
It may be bright to-morrow.

In life, through ev'ry varied stage,
In ev'ry rank and station,
In youth, in manhood and in age,
While all is in mutation,

He who (with steadiness of mind,
And passions ne'er uneven,)
Is ever to his lot resign'd,
On earth enjoys a Heaven.

ANECDOTES.

A GENTLEMAN in looking over his tailor's account, observed a charge of six or seven shillings on a coat more than he was accustomed to pay. On inquiry, the tailor informed him, that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth.—Good God, cried the gentleman, it was scarce a half a year ago that you told me you managed to make a waistcoat for your little boy from what remained of the cloth you made my coat from, and I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I have not increased in size since that period. No, sir, said Snip, you are much the same as usual, but my little boy has grown surprisingly—you'd scarcely know him.

AN illiterate shopkeeper having an empty cask, which he wished to dispose of, placed it before his door, and with a piece of chalk wrote upon it "For Sail," a waggish school-boy passing that way shortly after, and perceiving the mistake of the Vender of Wares, immediately wrote underneath, "For freight or passage apply at the bung-hole."

MISCELLANY.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON.

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

"I HAD resolved not to leave Paris without seeing the Emperor," says Mr. P. "and being informed that he was to hold an audience on the following day, I applied to Dr. Young to procure my formal introduction. With this purpose we waited upon general Armstrong, who sent my name to the grand Chamberlain with the necessary formalities. This formality is a certificate under the hand of the ambassador, that the person soliciting an introduction has been introduced at his own court, or that, according to the best knowledge of the ambassador, he is not a merchant—a *Negociant actuel*. It may be briefly observed, however, that the French negociant answers better to the English mechanic, than to the honourable appellation merchant. General Armstrong promised me a very interesting spectacle in the imperial audience. "It is the most splendid court in Europe," said he. "The court of London, and even of Vienna, will not bear a comparison with it." Every one agreed in the justice of this remark, and my curiosity was strongly excited.

"On the appointed day about 3 o'clock, Mr. Young accompanied me to the place, where we were immediately conducted to a splendid saloon, which is termed the ambassador's hall. Refreshments were here handed round to the company, which was very numerous, and among them many German princes in their grand court dress. The conversation became very general—those who had seen Buonaparte, described him to those who were about to be introduced. Every one agreed that he was the most extraordinary man that Europe had produced in many centuries, and that even his appearance was in no slight degree indicative of his character. "He possesses an eye," said one gentleman, "in which Lavater might have understood a hero." Mr. Young confirmed this observation, and prepared me to regard him with more than common attention.

"The doors of the saloon were at length thrown open, and some of the officers of the grand chamberlain, with white wands and embroidered robes and scarfs, bowing low to the company, invited us, by waving their staves, to follow them up the grand staircase. Every one now arranged themselves in pairs, behind their respective ambassadors, and followed the others in procession, according to the precedence of their respective countries, the Imperial, Spanish and Neapolitan ambassadors forming the Van. The staircase was lined on both sides with grenadiers of the legion of honour, most of whom, privates as well as officers, were arrayed in the order. The officers as we passed, exchanged salutes with the ambassadors; and as the Imperial ambassador who led the procession, reached the door of the antichamber, two trumpeters on each side played a congratulatory flourish. The others who had led us so far, now took their station on each side the door, and others in more splendid habits, succeeded them in the office of conducting us.

"We now entered the antichamber, in which was stationed the regular guard of the palace. We were here saluted both by privates and officers, the imperial guard being considered as part of the household. From the antichamber we passed onwards through nearly a dozen most splendid apartments, and at length reached the presence chamber.

"My eyes were instantly in search of the emperor, who was at the farthest extremity surrounded by a numerous circle of officers and counsellors. The circle opened on our arrival and withdrew behind the emperor. The whole of our company now ranged themselves, the ambassadors in front, and their several countrymen behind their respective minister.

"Buonaparte now advanced to the Imperial ambassador, with whom, when present, he always begins the audience. I had an opportunity to regard him attentively.—His person is below the middle size, but well composed; his features regular but in their *ensemble* stern and commanding; his complexion fullow, and his general mien military. He was dressed very splendidly in purple velvet, the coat and waistcoat embroidered with gold beads, and with the grand star of the legion of honour worked in the coat.

"He passed no one without notice, and to all the ambassadors he spoke once or twice. When he reached gen. Armstrong, he asked him, whether America could not live without foreign commerce as well as France? and then added, without waiting for his answer, "there is one nation in the world which must be taught, by experience, that her merchants are not necessary to the existence of all other nations, and that she cannot hold us all in commercial slavery;—England is only sensible in her commerce."

* *Compteur*—Counting houses.

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

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

Singular account of an Eagle's Nest.

[From Hall's Travels in Scotland.]

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

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

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

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

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

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

Yours, &c. J. COLLET.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

He requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come forward and settle the same, by paying calls to-bacco at a fair market price, or leave tobacco in his hands at a reasonable limited price, or by giving some other good and sufficient security or satisfaction on or before the first day of March next. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as all delinquents may depend suit will be commenced to April Term next. JOSEPH EVANS.

David R. Geddes,

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

Monday, March 5, 1810. 3

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

M

[LXVth YEAR.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, of years, at his Dwelling, the head of Severn, in Annapolis, near Gambrill's tavern, day of April next, at 11 o'clock, the first fair day thereafter. A NUMBER of valuable N. confiding of men, women. The terms of sale will be Ready Money. MAITHIAS H. Feb. 12, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale, of years, at his Dwelling, Anne-Arundel county, about from Ellicott's Lower Mills, of April next, if fair, if not day thereafter. A NUMBER of valuable N. confiding of men, women. The terms will be made known at Sale. DENTON H. Feb. 12, 1810.

For Sale, by Public Auction.

THE GLEBE LANDS, in the parishes of St. Peter's, Westminster, Parishes, &c. One of these Glebe Lands, contains about 100 acres, divided into two tenements, which is a small comfortable house with some other improvements. This Glebe will take place on the first Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock, the other Glebe, &c. will be also offered for Sale. This Glebe contains 100 acres of land, more or less, of comfortable framed dwellings, &c. The sale of each place will take place on the respective day, when the terms will be made known. The subscriber is authorized and empowered by the church wardens of said parishes, and approbation of the Reverend Episcopal church of Maryland. JAMES P. S. JOHN MAC. JAMES MA. Feb. 19, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Anne-Arundel, the subscribers will dispose of, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March, if not, the next day thereafter, the unfold part of the property of Resin Hammond, of Channing, consisting of five valuable and valuable feather beds, with bedsteads, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The said property will be sold for four months, the purchaser to pay the day of Sale, as soon as possible, for security.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and further terms may be ascertained by application to the subscribers. HENRY BARUCH. March 20, 1810.

David R. Geddes,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened an office in a room of the 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.

In Chance.

ORDERED, that the sale of the estate of Solomon Jones, deceased, be confirmed, and that the same be shown before the next court; provided a copy of the will be filed in the Court, and three successive weeks in the Gazette, before the next court.

The report states, that the estate of Mary's county, &c. is sold.

True copy.

NICHOLAS.

Reg. C.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1810.

[No. 3298.]

Negroes for Sale.

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

Negroes for Sale.

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

For Sale, by Public Auction,

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

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

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will dispose of, at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all THE unpaid part of the personal estate of **Rezin Hammond, of Charles,** deceased, consisting of five valuable negroes, and eight valuable feather beds, with bedsteads and furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. The said property will be sold on a credit of four months, the purchaser giving bond, on the day of sale, as soon as called on, with approved security. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock, when further terms may be made known. **HENRY EVANS,
BARUCH FOWLER.** March 20, 1810.

David R. Geddes,

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

Monday, March 5, 1810.

In Chancery,

March 10, 1810.

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

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

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

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

ORDERED, That the following acts, to wit:

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

By order, **NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.**

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

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no person residing in the city of Annapolis shall have a vote in the county of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the said county, and all 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 an. considered, and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

JOHN HUNTT. Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1810.



George & John Barber,

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

They continue to keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c. And have on hand a quantity of FRESH CLOVER SEED.

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

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

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

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

Anne-Arundel county court,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1809.

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

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

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Approach of Spring.

AT thy approach, enchanting Spring,
The Meadows laugh, the Valleys sing,
And nature all looks gay;
The Sun shines out with friendly beams,
And dancing in their chrysalis dreams,
Adds beauty to the day.
How sweet with a dear friend to rove,
Where Linnet warble through the grove,
And Blackbirds sweetly sing;
The yellow Bullfinch and the Thrush,
The concert join from every bush,
To welcome in the Spring.
Or on some verdant bank reclined,
Where falling objects soothe the mind,
Or lull to soft repose;
Our thoughts on rural subjects bent,
Enjoy a calm, a sweet content,
That grandeur seldom knows.
Woods, hills and plains, our Nature's King,
Who rules the Seasons, decks the Spring,
With power and skill divine;
The lowing herds their Maker praise,
And songsters in harmonious lays,
The grateful tribute join.

There are no more Children!

The following observations are made in a French paper, in a critique upon a new farce, called, *There are no more Children*. And we are sorry to say that they are quite as applicable in America as they are in France.
"There are no more Children!"—This assertion is, unfortunately, too true.—Children now treat their parents, their relatives, their masters, with contempt; great reasoners before they have attained the age of reason; learned doctors before they have acquired any knowledge; great libertines before the age of corruption; they have all the vices of that society of which they are not yet members. Childhood has lost its character and all its amiable qualities. Licentiousness, pride and boldness, have superseded mildness, timidity and innocence. Childhood, as it were, cut off from human life, just as the spring has been cut off from the year. The life of man is now composed of two seasons—he commences it by summer, and his autumn is a winter.—We have overturned every thing; we want the fruit before the blossom. It is the modern practice to put children into hot beds. Every thing is forward, premature, and forced, and nothing comes to perfection. Prodiges at twelve years old, are fools at thirty."

PRIZE MEDAL.

What is the use and the just Physiology of the Liver?

THE Philadelphia Medical Society, desirous of promoting Physiological Inquiry, offer a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, for such communication on the above question, as shall meet their approbation.

The conditions under which the proposal is made, are the following:—

1st. The essays or communications which may be submitted for the prize medal shall be written in the English language, and transmitted, post paid, to either of the corresponding secretaries, Dr. Joseph Kupper, or Dr. Samuel Senezet, on or before the first of Jan. 1811.

2d. Each communication shall be accompanied with a sealed paper, containing its author's name and residence, which shall not be opened unless the medal should be adjudged to the essays to which it belongs.

3d. The investigation must be made, founded on such pertinent and original experiments as are calculated to unfold the office of so extensive an organ as the Liver in the animal economy.

JOHN P. BETTON,
Recording Secretary,
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 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.

J. H.

Rags.

Call given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.



To be Sold,

A VALUABLE STUD HORSE,

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

HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. If this fine horse should not be sold, he will be fixed at different stands for covering in April next.
March 13, 1810. 3X H. J. 3w.

REMOVAL.

John Wells,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has REMOVED to the house in Church-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Caton, and lately by Mr. Waters, nearly opposite his old stand, where he has on hand a general assortment of fresh DRUGS and MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c. all of which he can afford to sell at very reduced prices.

Articles warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Country physicians can be supplied on the usual credits.

March 26, 1810. 3w

Notice.

ALL those who may have occasion to write to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, are respectfully requested to endorse on the back of the letter the words *public* or *private*, as the case may be.

Those printers who publish the laws, will please to give this three or four insertions.

March 24, 1810. 4w

Notice.

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

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

MARY ATWELL, Ex'rx.

March 13, 1810. 3X

In Chancery,

March 7, 1810.

Benjamin Wright, vs. Catherine Hall.

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

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

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

True copy. 3X

NICHOLAS BREWER,
Reg. Cur Can.

Foreign Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 10.

The ship Savannah, of Bath, arrived at Amelia Island on Tuesday last, in 42 days from Liverpool.—sailed Jan. 22d.

The letters and papers by this arrival are from London to the 20th and from Liverpool to the 22d of Jan. the papers however are not in a regular series—only a few scattering dates having reached us, and the public are indebted for the extracts which we this day furnish, to the politeness of a mercantile house in this city.

The most prominent article of intelligence which this arrival furnishes, is the report contained in all the letters and papers, that a treaty or convention has been arranged at Paris, between our minister at that court and the French government. And altho' we have nothing official on the subject, we think the report deserves a degree of strength from the article under the Paris head, in this day's Courier.

Another change in the ministry was confidently expected, and it was believed that Mr. Canning and Lord Melville would take a leading part in it.

A dissolution of the present Parliament was an event very generally looked for—in which case it was said that Mr. Canning would be supported as a member of the House of Commons, to represent the city of Liverpool.

VIENNA, DEC. 20.

OUR Court Gazette contains the following article:—

"Constantinople, Nov. 15.

"On the 1st of Nov. the thunder of cannon gained on the 22d of Oct. not far from Silistria, over the Russian army besieging that fortress. The battle, according to the advices from the Grand Vizier, lasted from early in the morning till night, and the Russians, who made their attack along the whole line of the Turkish army, more than 10,000 men—both armies fought principally with the sword, and the fortune of the day was decided by the coming up of Mucatar Pacha, in the critical moment, with his Albanian cavalry.

"The Russians, after the battle, retired to their entrenched camp before Silistria. Two days before the garrison had made a rally, and killed about 1000.

"On the 8th of Nov. the Porte received from the Grand Vizier a more circumstantial account of a general action which took place between the two armies, in which the Russians suffered a defeat, and were obliged entirely to evacuate the right bank of the Danube; that is to say, with their infantry, which passed that river at Wirlova, while the cavalry which covered the retreat had no other way, as the Turks had broken down the bridge, but the road to Barbada, and to pass the Danube near Warschin. This cavalry was, however, closely pursued by the Turks, who, at the time the dispatches of the Grand Vizier came away, had taken many prisoners."

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The intelligence of the relaxation of Buonaparte's commercial decrees, is, we understand, confirmed by the Paris papers of the 3d, which arrived in town, and which contain the following

DECREE.

"The ports of France, and all those under her control, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree."

ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

"Vinegar, paper, pasteboard, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigraese, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, corks cut and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosin, juniper berries, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, clothes and woollen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimmings, china, work of leather and skins.

"Those articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one-fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles; those are corn, wine, brandy and fruit.

IMPORTATION.

"Russia tallow, wax, mats, sailcloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, potash, slaves, raw for fishing, Spanish dollars, black lead, pewter, (litharge,) logwood, pitch and tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish, oil, hides and lignumvitæ."

The above decree, as our readers observe, opens the ports of Holland to all neutrals—that is, opens the door to trade with America.

It was reported at Amsterdam on the exchange that Buonaparte had offered to marry the princess Elizabeth, of England.

JAN. 15.

The kings and queens whom Buonaparte had assembled at Paris, have taken wing, and are on their return to their respective territories,

leaving Buonaparte to make preparations for his intended bride. Jerome and his wife left off on the 1st, and the kings of Wurtemberg and Naples were to follow in a few days. The wits of Paris, say, that Jerome has magnanimously determined to ape his brother, and that having no hope of issue by his wife, he thinks seriously of repudiating her, and of taking back his first wife.

Buonaparte is lavishing upon the divorced Josephine pensions and palaces. She has had a palace at Paris given her, and another near Brussels, besides Malmaison. Buonaparte has added a million of livres from his private purse.

In consequence of the French decrees, a great number of vessels have, within three days, arrived at different ports of the kingdom with grain, butter, cheese and other articles.

For the present Buonaparte has contented himself with seizing part of Holland, the province of Zealand. Accounts from Holland of the 6th, state that a proclamation incorporating the province of Zealand with France, had been received from Paris. The chief civil officer having refused to take the oath of allegiance without a more explicit and formal declaration of so important a change, was, as it is said, immediately put under arrest by the commander of the French troops, and sent to Paris to account for his contumacy. The possession of the province of Zealand makes Buonaparte master of the mouths of the Scheldt and the Maes, and in fact of the whole trade of Holland.

JAN. 18.

Several American cargoes in French ports, released from sequestration, were on the point of being disposed of at the invoice price; when in consequence of information from Gen. Armstrong, the sales were suspended, and the left that would otherwise arise to the American owners avoided. A few days after this communication from Mr. Armstrong, the order for extending the list of articles of export and import appeared.

The wind having come round to the westward, the American frigate John Adams sailed yesterday from the Downs for America.

America has made haste to arrange her differences with France, a convention between the two powers is said to have been signed on the 5th or 6th of this month. Not a syllable of its contents has transpired; but one point which the American government has always endeavoured to gain has been the abandonment of right of search by the naval powers of Europe.

[Courier.]

We have already stated that the Prince Stahremberg might be expected soon to take his departure from this country, having received from his court instructions to that effect. This circumstance has given rise to various rumours, which may at least furnish amusement for our readers. It is said that the French emperor having refused to accept a preliminary, that we should treat in concert with our allies, Ferdinand and the 7, the queen of Portugal and the king of Sicily. It is also reported, that Napoleon has written a letter to the king, requiring an answer from himself, proposing very gentle means of settling peace to mankind; and the Marquis Wellesley, in whose department it lies to advise his majesty on this subject, has thought it due in politeness, that the letter of the emperor should be answered in his majesty's name.

JAN. 20.

An American ship, it is said, with dispatches for Gen. Armstrong at Paris, in attempting to go into Havre or the 8th inf. was taken possession of by a French armed ship, and sent into another port. Her dispatches were forwarded immediately to Paris, but her crew were not permitted to have any communication with the shore. This circumstance is itself a sufficient proof that no definitive arrangement has yet taken place between America and France.

Private accounts have been received from Paris, to the 11th inf. A letter of the 10th states, that on the 6th Buonaparte had a fit attack of his epilepsy, which was so violent as to occasion considerable alarm for several days. A bulletin of the 8th, however, pronounced him to be rapidly recovering, and what was called only a slight cold. However, doubtless, originated the report of his death as we mentioned on Thursday. The attack which he had at Schönbrunn so severely affected him, that he was stated to be dangerously deranged for sometime.

The general opinion at the Thuilleries that the Grand Dutches Anne, of Russia, the destined new bride of Buonaparte, has added, that let "the victim" be whom it may, the jewellers of Paris are preparing diamonds which are to ornament her person. Talleyrand is again in great favour with Buonaparte, with whom he has of late had several secret conferences.

French Journals have been received to the 10th inf. As to the important subject of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, the French Journals are silent, but the fact of their relaxations admits of no doubt.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 2.

Arrived, schr. Edmund, from London, 52 26, long, 79 11, boarded by Hebe, capt. Fife, on a voyage to the Islands of Guadalupe. Martins had been taken from the three French frigates, which arrived just after they were captured by an English frigate, and after a desperate action had been taken possession of; the frigates were almost totally destroyed, and was supposed to have directed the U. S. He added that a valuable was an object they wanted, and take the forty thousand offered by the merchant for this pirate.

NORFOLK, MARCH 1.

Died, on Thursday night, at the residence of Major John Saunders, of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. and commandant at this port.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. J. son, a respectable merchant gentleman in Richmond, (Va.)

CADIZ, JAN.

"The united English and Spanish fleets, 65,000 French 45,000. Account of the hourly expected. Various circulation; one is, that France is in a state of insurrection, and that G. money and arms (both which are very much the want of) will appoint the queen of Spain. This government are active than they have been, so as they ought to be. period is fast approaching when the assembly, on the 1st of March, will give you extracts of a letter, who I fixed at Seville, the sale of goods and produce."

SEVILLE.

"As to political affairs, we are in the dark. All we know is immediate dread; and the French from such of their advances they cannot support when in March we shall have a further expected* it is in that particularly the last. But upon must head at least 150,000 men—Germans, and Poles a goodly host; and he has given Germany his solemn promise not break, for on their promise that they shall not quit Spain. Per interim, we have a protecting Providence."

"I really think the army that he sacrifices his armies to Spain, and wishing to recover his projects on the side of hope, will give us a breathing well known that up to 3000 men in Spain."

* Not at Cadiz.

MARCH 2.

Capt. Sears, of the Schooner, arrived at Elizabeth City, and forwarded us the following:

"Our Central Junta has in consequence of the French this province; and the one who first began the revolution the command, and the large bodies to this province have taken new life and change.—There is nothing at Cadiz."

NATCHES, V.

General Wilkinson, and several other officers, left Washington City, via New-Orleans.

MASTON, (PENN.)

Judge Hamilton, preliminary district in this county, before the legislative charges of improper conduct—The house of representatives acquitted him of all.

MAMMOT.

On the ramparts of the Dutchy of Bruns the circle of Lower Saxony, ten feet six inches two inches in circumference, a ball of seven pounds weight to the thousand pages, and thousand weight; but pounds of powder for [Carey's Quatre Imp]

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 20.

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

NORFOLK, MARCH 17.

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

LATE FROM SPAIN.

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

CADIZ, JAN. 14, 1810.

"The united English and Spanish armies are near the French, 65,000 strong, and the French 45,000. Account of an engagement hourly expected. Various reports are in circulation; one is, that France is in a state of insurrection, and that G. Britain tenders money and arms (both which the Spaniards very much the want of) if this government will appoint the queen of Portugal Regent of Spain. This government is certainly more active than they ought to be. However, the period is fast approaching when the Cortes are to be assembled, on the 1st of March.

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

SEVILLE, DEC. 30TH.

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

JAN. 8TH.

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

* Not at Cadiz.

MARCH 21.

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

"JAN. 24TH.

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

NATCHEZ, FEB. 19.

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

RASTON, (PENN.) MARCH 21.

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

MAMMOTH GUN!

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

[Carey's Quithie Improved, vol. 1. p. 466.]

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1810.

NEW BANK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The quantity of American produce known to be coming forward is so great that nothing but the expectation of war or embargo will enable markets to support present prices, which mostly support handsome profit on circuitous voyages. Seldom a day without fluctuations. To-day 20 a 21 1-2 for Upland Cotton; say 21 for good fair qual.—sea Island. 2 a 2-6 ordinary and stained; middling and fine 2s3 a 2s5—Rice, 30 a 33."

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

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

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

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

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

CONGRESS.

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

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

SENATE.

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

New-Hampshire Election.

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

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

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

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

Making a Republican Net Gain of thirty six Representatives.

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

From New-Orleans.

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

Spotted Fever.

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

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

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

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

HEMP.

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

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

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

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

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

The Knot.

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

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

26th March, 1810.

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

By order,
JONA: PINKNEY, Cashier.

The Subscriber

Quantity of Salt Beef,

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

JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

Public Sale.

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

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

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

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.
March 27, 1810 5w*

New Shoe Store.

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

JOHN WELLS,
Church Street, Annapolis.

March 26, 1810. 3w

Corporation Debtors,

TAKE NOTICE,

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

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

Notice.

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

Notice.

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

VACHEL ROBINSON.
Feb. 17, 1810. 8w.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

He requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come forward and settle the same, by paying cash, tobacco at a fair market price, or leave tobacco in his hands at a reasonable limited price, or by giving some other good and sufficient security or satisfaction on or before the first day of March next. He solicits a particular attention to this request, as all delinquents may depend suit will be commenced to April term next. 16

JOSEPH EVANS.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

HOPE.

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

'MIDST the 'wilderings of care and the torments
of strife,
That darken and fadden our path to the tomb;
Ah! what could induce us to struggle then? Life,
If Hope, smiling Hope, did not brighten the gloom.
The chapter that Sorrow had reaped in her tears,
Its roles all drooping, all withered and pale,
Revived by her breath, far more dazzling appears,
Than when it was scattering its balms on the gale.

O come then, Enhancers! and shed o'er my soul
A beam of the radiance to lighten its woe;
And while the gay visions flit by in roll,
I'll worship the spell, tho' its fallow'd I know.
For long in my bosom, corrosive and stern,
Has wild Disappointment exerted its sway;
Yet still to the finger of Hope with I turn,
That points in the distance an unclouded day.
And will it return, that clear white-bowing morn,
O'er which no more tempests of anguish shall rave,
Hope whispers it will—far, extricated from morn,
Thy bosom shall tranquilly rest in the grave.

And clear shall Eternity's morning arise,
And bright and undimmed the happy glow;
Tho' lost upon earth, 'twill be found in the skies,
Untarnished by falsehood, unfaded by woe.

Transformation of the Caterpillar.

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

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

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

EPIGRAM.

ON A LADY WHO BEAT HER HUSBAND.

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

ON LOVE TO CHILDREN.

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

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

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

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

[Con. Courant.]

MISCELLANY.

HUMAN MISERY.

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

[Mass. Spy.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORT

Of Cotton Wool into G. Britain, in 1809.
United States 138,602
Neutral ports, as per }
non intercourse law } 17,184
Other ports 284,596

Total bales 440,382

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

From the National Intelligencer.

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

S. BLODGET.

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

Total, Dolls. 4,200,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

7,750,000

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

On Female Education.

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

MACAULAY.

Life of Man.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

ORCHARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Seine-haulers and others.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

XLVith YEAR.]



George & John B.

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

continue to keep a large
GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS,
And have on hand a quantity
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
which they will sell low for
the usual credit to punctual
Customers from this City.

Articles on board are request-
ed in directing them, in or-
der to make Passage money must
be left on board the Packets.
They have also a Schooner with
about fifty hogheads of the tra-
ders, grain, &c. to any
place on the Bay.

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

Negroes for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for Sale
several years, at his Dwelling
Anne-Arundel county, ab-
solutely from Ellicott's Lower Mills,
of April next, if fair, if not
day thereafter.

NUMBER of valuable Men
consisting of men, women
and terms will be made known
at the time.

DENTON H. B.

Feb. 12, 1810.

David R. Geo.

AKES this method of
friends, and the public
has opened an office in a re-
sident occupied by Mr.
Wells-street, where he
Practise of Law. He at-
tends whatever business they may
have in his hands shall be dis-
patched with the utmost speed.

Monday, March 5, 1810.

New Shoe

THE subscriber has just re-
ceived from Philadelphia
a quantity of LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN'S SLIPPER
shoes, the best quality, and
which he can afford to sell at
a very low price.

2 JOHN

Church-Street

March 26, 1810.

In Chance

ORDERED, that the sale
of J. Millard, trustee for
the estate of Solomon Jones
be ratified and confirmed, un-
less by the Court be shown before
the next; provided a copy
of the three successive weeks
Gazette, before the 1st
of next.

The report states, that
Saint-Mary's county, is
ill.

True copy.

Tell. NICHOLAS

Reg. C.

To Seine-haulers

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

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.