

men from Connecticut with 15 Merino from Dr. Bain, if they were taking home the flock of those Hugh col. Humphrey's Merinos than are in, yet these men in to purchase one from his valuable flock, and of four thousand say they could readily a piece for them in value do the people of [Tree of Liberty.]

of Sheep.

vaccination on sheep. On the estate of five 3,000 sheep were w-pox, and thus pro-ious distemper, which the neighbouring place where the cap- of sheep which were

Lawrence Seckel, EL the Cattle Show last Saturday last, at the fall follows, to wit:

neat beef.

20361

acted, proved to be the and fed in Pennsylvania, tern States, being of the larger than those of Pen- sley, but are not equal the yoke, or as beef. Phil. pap. April 10.]

Charles Stewart, of Sedg employed a few days since of which in defending which caused it to sit completely wedged in tree and another. In this loud cries rent the air, at several miles distant, sized as signals of distress, ment, nearly 4 hours, he mind to fix something in ful dog, on which he put dog went home but he eived, until Mr. Stewart, long absence, set out for the dog evinced evident do- by, by alternately running and fawning. When he is father he was speccially liberated and after p-moved home. His thigh tured. Hopes are contrary.

article is from a Nashville once the growing prosperity ntry. We believe our enemies can of prosperity equal to the hville, which 31 years ago and not a white person with- ules. The value of the real y the commissioners, is given at 359,208 38 cents, and cannot be short of 3000. 5 shoemakers, 11 journeymen; 5 tailors, 10 cabinetmakers, 8 journeymen; 6 journeymen; 5 black-ymen; 18 merchants; 5 lawyers; 5 doctors; 8 engravers; 3 bricklayers, 1 hatter; 3 silversmiths, 1 en; 3 bakers; 2 turners; 3 tinners; 2 coopers; 1 upholsterer and 552 negroes.

NG OF WOOD. orbes, of New-Bedford, ha ne for sawing wood. "A can saw as fast as two men profit saw."

NAPOLIS: PRINTED BY & SAMUEL GREEN.

10 Dollars per Annum.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1810.

[No. 3303.]

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

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

By order,
NINIAN 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 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, that in such case this alteration and amendment of the constitution and form of government, shall constitute and be valid as 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 full participation of the rights of citizenship, owing to their solemn affirmation not being admitted as a qualification to serve as jurors; therefore,
BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, who called Nicotites or New Quakers, those called Menonists, Tunkers and others, holding 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 persons 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.
2. And be it enacted, That before any of 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 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 be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Subscriber

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

Public Sale.

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

Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber, desirous to close the partnership existing under the firm of Michl & B. Curran, will sell low for Cash, the following articles, viz.
1/2 and 3/4 Irish linens,
Superfine long cloth
Shirtings,
Cotton cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes.
Cambric muslins and dimities,
Plain and figured leno muslin,
Plain & figured jackonet do.
India book muslin & handkerchiefs,
British do. do. do.
Printed muslin and chintz shawls,
Cambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs,
Lawn and linen do.
Cambric muslin do. coloured borders,
Long lawn for handkerchiefs,
Linen & cotton brown holland,
Silk shawls and handkerchiefs,
Plain and cross barbed silk,
Black satin and per-fian
Pink farfenes and silk,
Sewing silks assorted,
Best Whitechapel needles,
Gilt & common pins,
Mock Madras handkerchiefs,
And many articles in the Dry Goods way, too numerous to insert.
B CURRAN, Surviving
Partner of MICHL & B. CURRAN.
N. B. All those indebted to the above firm by note, bond or open account, are requested to come forward and pay the same to
B. CURRAN.
Annapolis, April 3, 1810. if.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, late of said county, deceased, requests that all persons having claims against said estate would bring them forward, as soon as possible, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to
WILSON WATERS, Adm'r.
April 18, 1810. 3X 3w

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.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

New and Cheap Goods.

GIDEON WHITE,

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

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine 2/4 Clintzes afforded, 1/2 India Clintzes, Calicoes, — some of which are very low priced, 1/2 and 3/4 Cambric Mus- lins, Shirting Cambrics & long Cloths, Corded and Cambric Dimities, Plaid, purple and pink Ginghams, Marcellies fashionable Waitecoating, India Dimities, Cotton Calimers, York Stripes, Seersuckers, Didsoys, Silk Shawls, Cambric ditto, Coarse and superfine Checks,	India Muslins assorted Brown and white Pla- tillas, Grease, Dowls and Tickenburgs, Osnabrigs and Hefli- aus, Madras and Banden- na Handkerchiefs, Long and short Nan- keens, English patent ditto, Cotton Stockings, India Diaper Table- clothes, Irish 1/2 Paper, Scotch Tickings, American ditto, Knives and Forks, Coarse and fine Hats, Wrought and Cut Nails Cotton & Wool Cards Powder and Shot,
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WITH AN

ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Tea, Souchong ditto, Coffee, Choc late, Pepper,	Loaf & Brown Sugar, Old Spirit, W. India and N. E. Rum, Whiskey, Soap and Candles, &c. &c.
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The above articles being laid in on the best terms, he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices, as he is determined to sell BAR-GAINS FOR CASH, or in barter for TOBACCO.
Annapolis, April 17, 1810. 3

Seth Sweetser,

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

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

April 18, 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. 3X t f.

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES,
FOR SALE.

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

Foreign Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 27.

LATE FROM TONNINGEN.

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

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

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

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

AUGSBURG, FEB. 17.

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

NAPLES, FEB. 20.

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

BOURDEAUX, FEB. 25.

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

DIEPPE, FEB. 26.

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

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

LUBECK, FEB. 28.

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

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 3.

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

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

HANOVER, MARCH 4.

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

MARCH 14.

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

VIENNA, MARCH 10.

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

PARIS, MARCH 11.

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

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

FRANKFORT, MARCH 12.

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

STRASBURG, MARCH 12.

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

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

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 13.

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

FROM THE MAINE, MARCH 14.

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

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

ALTONA, MARCH 19.

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

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

MARCH 20.

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

From Grodno, 15th February.

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

American Intelligence.

SALEM, APRIL 20.

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

BOSTON, APRIL 23.

From the East-Indies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW-YORK, APRIL 25.

Very late from France.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APRIL 26.

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

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

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

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

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

They robbed and burnt or sunk 4 Spanish brigs and 5 schooners. One of their prizes was an armed vessel with 16 guns, and 100 men. They killed 23, wounded 14, and plundered and burnt the vessel. In this engagement however, which lasted 5 hours, the privateer lost 26 of their Frenchmen, and a great number wounded, two of whom were Americans. About this time, while they were committing outrages upon Spanish vessels, they met a small schooner from Port-au-Prince to L'Isle du Turc, with a white captain,

10 negroes on board, loaded with provisions. They took and hanged the negroes and then robbed the schooner. Heavens! what a scene of blood and carnage! Lay not the blood upon our favoured country. off for New-Orleans, and to come into the harbour for to dispose of filks, and the articles which they had obtained. All this he declared to us, that a number of the crew were on board with him when he arrived at New-Orleans, at which time proved (if required) to the public.

"The other smaller privateer, the Balize in co. with formed was fitted out by a Orleans, and the probability of the ship has been entered two."

SAMU

ANNAPOL

WEDNESDAY, MA

CONGRES

HOUSE OF REPRESE

FRIDAY, APRIL

THE speaker laid before

following letter, which was re

Washington, A

Sir,

After a tedious passage

I arrived at Baltimore on

reached this city the next

has been necessarily protract

of papers from a mass of

accumulation, for the establ

to refute the multifarious

lunacies by which I have be

I now present myself to

body of the nation, the guar

tie weal and the protect

rights, to express my earne

may constitute some impar

may be governed with strict

ples of the constitution an

science, to investigate the co

life, civil and military, wh

be done and my unexampl

terminated.

I aver my innocence o

which are imputed to me, a

city to support it before

court. Through you, fir

country, and I claim that

refused to the in fl profi

sanctifying my accusers."

of the people will not, I ar

a fellow-citizen who has b

public service more than tw

has nothing left him but co

attachment to his native

rain for justice.

The enclosed letter to th

was written anterior to the

publication of recall from th

Mississippi, and will evinc

my desire for a full invest

ment.

With perfect respect, I

am, sir,

Your obedient s

JA:

To the Honourable

J. B. VARNUM

Speaker of the House of

Colun

G

Sir,

Having received inform

imputations have been al

the late captain George

subalterns in office, wh

affected my character as a

my earnest desire that a co

be ordered to examine in

the commencement of m

with injunctions to rep

should my enemies have

to prefer formal charges

are deemed worthy of in

well may enue and a g

be appointed for my trial

In making this questio

consciousness of my integ

and to my character, an

but I have served my co

licity, and that I have

disclaiming at the same

be derived from any

ation.

But as this has been

command, generally, for

my companions in service

conduct, (many of w

the walks of private li

country, it will be impo

and at any distant poi

to rebut the fictious

emies or to illustrate a

public officer.

I therefore hope the

seemed an unreasonable

court-martial should

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

TO HER WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.

WHEN the lark, to salute the first flushes of light
Wings her way to the crimson edge of clouds;
And Aurora dispels the dark shadows of night,
And the north that the morning enshrouds—
When the choristers charmingly carol the spring,
As they sit on the succulent spray;
While the meadows & mountains with melody ring,
And echo their eloquent lay:—
When the forest and fields in fresh verdure are clad,
And buds are expanding to bloom;
While each zephyr that sports thro' the garden and glade,
Is freighted with floral perfume:—
How bright all the beauties of nature appear!
How rich are the pleasures we taste!
Yet perfection can scarcely these pleasures endure,
Are they fly with precipitate haste!
To spring other seasons must self I concede,
Other scenes from these seasons arise;
Creation's fair face to deluminate fade,
And vapours envelope the skies:—
No music transpire from the desolate grove,
No flow'rets enamel the field;
But hoarse howling win is round the hemisphere rove,
And earth lie immured and congeal'd
Then hark! *Pierced Nymph*, of the heart heaving eye
Sweet Maid of majestic mien:
While the spring time of life leads a rapture to joy,
And health and hilarity reign:—
Ere Time's ruthless hand has impair'd that fair face,
Those symmetrical features deform'd;
Has ferociously grasp'd every juvenile grace,
And those eyes of their lightning disarmed:—
Ere age has extinguish'd the fervour that glows
In the passions and feelings of youth,
And apathy, cautious and cold, shall have froze
All affection for beauty and truth:—
O haste to surrender your exquisite charms;
To your lover's filial care;
From the evils of life find repose in his arms,
And with him his felicity share.
Your merits have long been impress'd on his mind,
Your beauties have beam'd on his breast;
But fortune tho' urgently woo'd, was unkind,
And forbade his fond soul to be blest:—
With munificence now she requites his past toils,
With pleasing perspectives invites;
Then haste to enjoy her beneficent smiles,
And participate proffer'd delights.
O'er the ocean of life we'll contentedly sail,
Destin'd for the haven above;
Nor heed thy high billows, nor hear the hoarse gale,
While secure in the cabin of love.

ON SCANDAL.

..... *Herat later letalis Arundo.*
AGAINST Scandal there is no defence.
Hell cannot boast to foul a friend, nor man
deplore to sell a foe; it stabs with a word—
with a nod—with a frown—with a look—
with a smile:—It is the pestilence walking
in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide,
which the most wary traveller cannot avoid;
it is the heart searching dagger of the affa-
in; it is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is
incurable; it is the mortal sting of the dead-
ly adder; MURDER is its employment—IN-
NOCENCE its prey—and RUIN its sport.

From the Kennebec Gazette.

A GOOD GERMAN STORY.

THE son of an old farmer, by some chance
or other, had travelled through several remote
countries, and as is not uncommon in such
cases, returned home much richer in lies than
in knowledge. A few days after his arrival,
he accompanied his father (a sensible shrewd
old fellow) to a market at some distance from
the village. It happened that a mastiff dog
passed that way, which as soon as the young
man beheld, "Bless me father!" cried he,
"this dog puts me in mind of one I saw in
my travels, at least as large as the largest of
our cart horses." "What you tell me," re-
plies the father, gravely, "astonishes me;
but don't imagine that in this country we are
wholly without prodigies; by-and-by we shall
come to a bridge, which we shall be obliged
to pass, and which is much more extraordi-
nary than the dog of which you have been
talking. They say it is the work of some
witch. All I know of it is this, that there
lies a stone in the middle of it, against which
one is sure to stumble as one passes on, and
break at least a leg, if it so happen that one
has lied in the course of the day." The
youth was a little startled at this strange ac-
count. "At what a rate you are walking
father! but to return to this dog, how large
did I say? As your largest horse? Nay, for
that matter, I believe it might be saying a
little too much; for I recollect it was but six
months old; but I would be upon oath that
it was as big as a heifer." Here the story rested
till they were a mile or two advanced on their
way. The young man was very far from being
comfortable. The fatal bridge appears at a
distance—"Hear me, my dear father; indeed
the dog of which I have been speaking, was
very large, but perhaps not quite so large as a
heifer; I am sure, however, it was larger than
a calf." At length they arrived at the foot of
the bridge. The father passes on without a
word. The son stops short—"Ah father," says
he, "you cannot be such a simpleton as to be-
lieve I have seen a dog of such a size, since I
needs must speak the truth, the dog I met in my
travels was about as big as the dog we saw."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN.

[From Barrow's Travels.]

THE first appearance of this celebrated
capital is not much calculated to raise high
expectations, nor does it in the least improve
upon a more intimate acquaintance. In ap-
proaching an European city, it generally hap-
pens that a great variety of objects catch the
eye, as the towers and spires of churches,
domes, obelisks and other buildings for pub-
lic purposes towering above the rest; and the
mind is amused in conjecturing the form and
magnitude of their several constructions, and
the uses to which they may be applied. In
Pekin not even a chimney is seen rising above
the roofs of the houses, which being all, nearly
of the same height, and the streets laid out
in straight lines, have the appearance and reg-
ularity of a large encampment. The roofs
would only require to be painted white, instead
of being red, green or blue, to make the re-
semblance complete. Few houses exceed the
height of one story, and none but the great
shops have either windows or openings in the
wall in front, but most of them have a fort
of terrace with a raised balcony or parapet
wall in front, on which are placed pots of
flowers, or shrubs or stunted trees.

Between the fourth wall, and the corres-
ponding and opposite on the north side of the
city, run two streets perfectly straight, each
being four English miles in length, and about
one hundred and twenty feet in width. One
street also of the same width runs from one
of the eastern to the opposite western gate,
but the other is interrupted by the north wall
of the imperial city, round which it is carried.
The cross streets can be considered only as
lanes branching from these main streets at
right angles; are very narrow; but the houses
in them are generally of the same construction
as those in the great streets. The
large houses of the state officers are in these
lanes.

Although the approach to Pekin afforded
little that was interesting, we had no sooner
passed the gate and opened out the broad street,
than a very singular and novel appearance was
exhibited. We saw before us a line of build-
ings on each side of a wide street, consisting
entirely of shops and warehouses, the particu-
lar goods of which were brought out and
displayed in groups in front of the houses.
Before these were generally erected large wood-
den pillars, whose tops were much higher
than the eaves of the houses, bearing inscrip-
tions in gilt characters, setting forth the nature
of the wares to be sold, and the honest reputa-
tion of the seller; and to attract the more no-
tice they were generally hung with various col-
oured flags and streamers and ribbans from
top to bottom, exhibiting the appearance of
a line of shipping dressed, as we have some-
times seen them, in the colours of all the dif-
ferent nations of Europe. The sides of the
houses were not less brilliant in the several
colours with which they were painted, consist-
ing generally of sky blue or green mixed with
gold; and what appeared to us singular enough,
the articles for sale that made the greatest
show were coffins for the dead. The most
splendid of our coffin furniture would make
but a poor figure if placed beside that intend-
ed for a wealthy Chinese. These machines
are seldom less than three inches thick, and
twice the bulk of ours. Next to those our
notice was attracted by the brilliant appear-
ance of the funeral biers and the marriage
cars, both covered with ornamented canopies.

At the four points where the great streets
intersect one another, were erected those sin-
gular buildings, sometimes of stone, but gen-
erally of wood, which have been called Tri-
umphant Arches, but which, in fact, are monu-
ments to the memory of those who had at-
tained an unusual longevity. They consist invari-
ably of a large central gateway, with a smaller
one on each side, all covered with narrow
roofs; and like the houses, they are painted,
varnished and gilt, in the most splendid man-
ner.

The multitude of moveable workshops of
tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths;
the tents and booths where tea and fruit, and
other eatables were exposed for sale, with the
wares and merchandise arrayed before the doors,
had contracted this spacious street to a narrow
road in the middle, just wide enough for two
of our little vehicles to pass each other. The
cavalcade of officers and soldiers that pre-
ceded the embassy, the processions of men
in office attended by their numerous retinues,
bearing umbrellas and flags, painted lanterns
and a variety of strange insignia of their rank
and station; different trains that were accom-
panying, with lamentable cries, corpses to their
graves, and with qualling music, brides to
their husbands; the troops of dromedaries,
laden with coats from Tartary; the wheel-
barrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables,
occupied nearly the whole of this middle space
in one continued line, leaving very little room
for the cavalcade of the embassy to pass.
All was in motion; The sides of the street

were filled with an immense concourse of peo-
ple, buying and selling and bartering their
different commodities. The buzz and confused
noise of this mixed multitude, proceeding
from the loud bawling of those who were cry-
ing their wares, the wrangling of others,
with every now and then a strange twanging
noise like the jarring of a cracked jews-harp,
the barber's signal made by his tweezers, the
mirth and the laughter that prevailed in eve-
ry groupe, could scarcely be exceeded by the
brokers in the bank rotunda, or by the Jews
and old women in Rosemary-lane. Pedlars
with their packs, and jugglers, and conjurers
and fortunetellers, mountebanks and quack-
doctors, comedians and musicians, left no
space unoccupied. The Tartar soldiers, with
their whips, kept with difficulty a clear pas-
sage for the embassy to move slowly forwards;
so slow indeed, that although we entered the
eastern gate at half past nine, it was near 12
before arrived at the western.

Although an extraordinary crowd might
be expected to assemble on such a particular
occasion, on the same principle of curiosity
as could not fail to attract a crowd of specta-
tors in London, yet there was a most remark-
able and striking difference observable between
a London and a Pekin populace. In the for-
mer the whole attention and soul of the mul-
titude would have been wrapt up in the no-
vel spectacle; all would have been idlers. In
Pekin, the show was but an accessory; every
one pursued his business, at the same time
that he gratified his curiosity. In fact, it ap-
peared that on every day throughout the
whole year, there was the same noise and bu-
dle and crowd in the capital of China. I
scarcely ever passed the western gate, which
happened twice, or oftener in the week, that
I had not to wait a considerable time before
the passage was free, particularly in the morn-
ing, notwithstanding the exertions of two or
three soldiers with their whips to clear the
way. The crowd, however, was entirely
confined to the great streets, which are the
only outlets of the city. In the cross lanes
all was still and quiet.

Women in Pekin are commonly seen among
the crowd, or walking in narrow streets, or
riding on horseback, which they crossed in the
same manner as men, but they were all Tar-
tars. They wore long filken robes, reaching
down to their feet; their shoes appeared to
be as much above the common size, as those
of the Chinese are under it; the upper part
was generally of embroidered satin, the sole
consisted of folds of cloth or paper, about an
inch thick; they were square in front and a
little turned up. The hair smoothed up on all
sides, not very different from that of the Chi-
nese; and though their faces were painted with
whitelead and vermilion, it was evident their
skins were much fairer than those of the for-
mer. The Chinese women are more scrupulous-
ly confined to the house in the capital than else-
where. Young girls were sometimes seen
smoking their pipes in the doors of their
houses, but they always retired on the ap-
proach of men.

All the streets were covered with sand and
dust; none had the least pavement. The
cross lanes were generally watered, which did
not appear to be the case in the main streets.
A large sheet of water, several acres in ex-
tent within the northern wall, affords to that
part of the city, and to the palace, an abun-
dant supply of that element, as does also a
small stream which runs along the western
wall to that neighbourhood. There are be-
sides abundance of wells; but the water of
some of these is so dreadfully nauseous, that
we, who were unaccustomed to it, were un-
der the necessity of sending to a distance
to obtain such as was free from mineral or
earthly impregnations. When mixed with
tea, the well water was particularly disgust-
ing.

It took us full two hours, as I before ob-
served, in passing from the eastern to the west-
ern gate of Pekin. The clouds of dust raised
by the populace were here more dense than
on the road, and the smothering heat of the
day, the thermometer in our little carts stand-
ing at 96°, was almost insupportable. Except
the great crowd on every side, we saw little
to engage the attention after the first five mi-
nutes. Indeed, a single walk through one of
the broad streets is quite sufficient to give a
stranger a competent idea of the whole city.
He will immediately perceive that every street
is laid out in the same manner, and every
house built upon the same plan; and their
architecture is void of taste, grandeur, beau-
ty, solidity or convenience; that the houses
are merely tents, and that there is nothing
magnificent even in the palace of the emperor.
Ask a Chinese, however, what is to be seen
that is curious or great in the capital, and
he will immediately enter upon a long history
of the beauties of the palace belonging to Ta
Whang Tee, the mighty emperor.—According
to his notions every thing within the palace
walls is gold and silver. He will tell you
of gold and silver pillars, gold and silver
roofs, gold and silver vases, in which are
swimming gold and silver fishes. Al how-
ever, is not gold that glitters in China, more
than elsewhere.



FARMER

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

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

The season will commence on the 16th of
April.

HENRY JOHNSON.

P. S. All possible attention will be paid to
the mares sent, but no responsibility for acci-
dents.
April 13, 1810. 3 H. J.
6w.

Pottery.

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

JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.

Baltimore, April 19, 1810. 3 8w.

In Council,

April 7, 1810.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An act
respecting the equity jurisdiction of the
county courts, be published once in each
week, for the space of six weeks, in the
Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republi-
can at Annapolis, and the Star at Eades.
By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the
several county courts in this state shall add in
manner to the register in chancery now done

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY
FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVth Year]

Cheap Goods

THE subscriber, desirous
of establishing under the
B. Curran, will sell low
the following articles, viz.
and Irish linens,
Superfine long cloth
shirtings,
Cotton cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes,
Cambric muslins and
dimities,
Plain and figured leno
mullin,
Plain & figured jack-
net do.
India book muslin &
handkerchiefs,
British do. do. do.
Printed muslin and
chintz shawls,
Cambric border'd pock-
et handkerchiefs,
Lawn and linen do.
Cambric muslin do.
coloured borders,
Long lawn for hand-
kerchiefs,
Linen & cotton brown
holland,
Silk shawls and hand-
kerchiefs,
Linen and cross bar-
red silk,
Black satin and per-
sian
Pink farinet and silk,
Lining silks assorted,
Soft white chapel nee-
dles,
Silk & common pins,
Black Madras hand-
kerchiefs,
And many articles in the
too numerous to insert.
B. CURRA
Partner of MICH'L
N. B. All those indebted
note, bond or open ac-
count forward and pay th-

Annapolis, April 3, 1810

Jonathan W.

SADDLER & HARN-
ESPECTFULLY infor-
and the public, that he
above business next d-
ells's apothecary and shoe
ret, Annapolis, where h-
attention, to merit
flatters himself that the
performance in that line,
en, twelve years since, a
commendation therein.
y and country will be t-
executed with prompt-
ials being well selected
trans moderate terms.
April 24, 1810.

BARK

BE subscriber wants,
hundred cords of good
oak or white oak BAR-
seven to nine dollars p-
he will give one dolla-
more price, if brought
saying that article to
can be brought to Ann-
it inconvenient to per-
get it himself, and give
portion.

Annapolis, March 26, 1810
Those persons who have
disposal of will send letter
soon as possible.

Pastura

BE subscriber will tak-
the lands of the sub-
vicinity of Annapolis
have constrained hi-
hunting thereon, w-
manner trespassing.
JEREMIAH TOW-

Notice

BE repeated trespasser
the lands of the sub-
vicinity of Annapolis
have constrained hi-
hunting thereon, w-
manner trespassing.
JEREMIAH TOW-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1810.

[No. 3304.]

Cheap Goods.

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

Superfine long cloth shirts,
Cotton cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes,
Cambric muslins and dimities,
Plain and figured leno muslin,
Plain & figured jackonet do.
India book muslin & handkerchiefs,
British do. do.
Printed muslin and chintz shawls,
Cambric border'd pocket handkerchiefs,
Cotton and linen do.
Cambric muslin do. coloured borders,
Long lawn for handkerchiefs,
Linen & cotton brown holland,
Silk shawls and handkerchiefs,
Linen and cross bar'd silk,
Black satin and pergamine,
Pink farinet and silk,
Sewing silks assorted,
Black Madras handkerchiefs,
And many articles in the DRY GOODS way, too numerous to insert.

White Marfeilles and Jeans,
Printed Marfeilles & royal rib for waist-coating,
Black figured satins for do.
Cotton and silk suspenders,
Men's beaver gloves, en's cotton stockings,
Women's do. do.
Do. silk do.
Black tabby velvet for pelisses,
Corduroys, velvets & president's cord,
Second quality clothes,
Superfine white flannels,
Furniture calico and chintzes,
Cotton counterpanes and bed tickings,
Ticklenburg and bur-lap linens,
White German rolls,
Blue striped India cottons,
White cotton & cotton thread,
White and coloured thread,
Cotton laces & thread edgings,
11t, 2d and 3d quality Morocco shoes.

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

B. CURRAN, Surviving Partner of *MICHL & B. CURRAN*.

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

B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 3, 1810.

Jonathan Waters,

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

April 24, 1810.

2 3 w.

BARK.

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

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

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

J. H.

Pasturage.

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

April 24, 1810.

2 3 w.

Notice.

RE 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.

New and Cheap Goods.

GIDEON WHITE,

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

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Superfine 2 Chintzes
assorted,
2 India Chintzes,
Calicoes, — some of which are very low priced,
2 and 2 Cambric Muslins,
Shirting Cambrics & long Cloths,
Corded and Cambric Dimities,
Plaid, purple and pink Gingham,
Marfeilles fashionable Wailecoating,
India Dimities,
Cotton Calimers,
York Stripes,
Seersuckers, Didsoys,
Silk Shawls,
Cambric ditto,
Coarse and superfine Checks,
WITH AN
ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.
Imperial, Young and Old Hyson Tea,
Souchong ditto,
Coffee,
Choc-late,
Pepper,
Loaf & Brown Sugar,
Old Spirit,
W. India and N. E. Rum,
Whiskey, Soap and Candles, &c. &c.

The above articles being laid in on the best terms, he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices, as he is determined to sell BAR-GAINS for CASH, or in barter for TOBACCO.

Annapolis, April 17, 1810.

4 X

Seth Sweetser,

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

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

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

April 18, 1810.

4 S. S.

SHARPE'S ISLAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT 700 ACRES, FOR SALE.

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

PHILIP THOMAS,

No. 27, Hanover-street, Baltimore.

January 29.

Notice.

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

Annapolis, February 20, 1810.

11

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton RAGS.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Subscriber

HAS A

Quantity of Salt Beef,

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

JOSEPH SANDS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1810.

MER

son, to cover more, pe Walk on Monday ings's tavern on Wed, and at Linthicum's Williams's, on Friday moderate price of one corn for each mare, and to the groom; the first day of December dollars must be paid, with the mare, will dam of Post-Boy, full by a country horse, pure foal getter, nence on the 16th of NRY JOHNSON, attention will be paid to responsibility for acci H. J. 6w.

tery.

respectfully inform the public in general, that ds at their manufactory, Gay-street, or Griffith's general assortment of E, of the first quality, nicely polished, amongst milk pans, also Moody nice for baking in, all of the established price, either of the Messrs, or N. S. JONES, No. 19, 1810. 3 8w.

Council,

April 7, 1810.

the bill, entitled, An ad equity jurisdiction of the published once in each ace of six weeks, in the e and Maryland Repub- and the Star at Easton.

IAN PINKNEY, clk.

ement to the act, entitled, the equity jurisdiction of

the General Assembly of

at the several county courts exercise concurrent jurisdic- the same manner that they diction by virtue of the ad- plement.

d, That each of the judges of this state, during full power and authority in judicial districts, all the chancellor of this state can

d, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the several counties in this state to attend at the several courts, who shall have necessary orders touching in the said respective courts, side, brought or depending all be the duty of the several counties in this state to judge on the said days, who try of all such matters and may be ordered as aforesaid; and the several county are hereby instructed, at next after the passage of this the several days on which the attend as aforesaid.

ted, That the county courts power and authority to appoint said court.

ted, That all and every person who shall or may think themselves aggrieved by the decree of any any case of which such courts have an equity jurisdiction by A, shall be at liberty, in all to the court of appeals of the and in the same manner, and circumstances, and such ap- the same legal effect and appeals prosecuted from the y to the court of appeals. ed, That the clerks of the courts in this state shall act in said counties, in the first register in chancery now does

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

K & SAMUEL GREEN

Two Dollars per Annum.

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Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

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

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

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

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

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

MARCH 18.

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

MARCH 19.

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

MARCH 20.

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

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

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

MARCH 21.

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

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

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

MARCH 22.

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

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

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

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

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

INSBRUCK, FEB. 21.

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

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

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

PETERSBURG, FEB. 27.

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

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

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, APRIL 28.

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

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

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

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

RALEIGH, APRIL 26.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1.

From London, (per the Packet.)

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

MAY 3.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

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

RICHMOND, APRIL 24.

[COMMUNICATION.]

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

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

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

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

From the London Statesman, of Feb. 5.

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

DREADFUL NAVAL CONFLICT.

From the Madras Courier of Oct. 18.

The Minerva sailed from Muscat on the 12th of May, and on the 29th early in the morning, she discovered at a distance about 10 miles* of Jaalemies, all full of armed men, apparently steering towards her. Capt. Hopewood immediately changed his course under a press of sail, and thereby endeavoured to avoid them—but unfortunately the day being a perfect calm, all his exertions were vain, on which captain Hopewood then ordered all hands on deck, and prepared for defence.

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

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

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

Several of the crew, amongst whom were a first officer, saved themselves by promising to become Musselmans. The women were spared by the Jaalemies, who promised to release them safely. The ship was carried into Bolkharma.

List of the men killed on board the Minerva, by the pirates, on 29th May, 1810. Capt. John Hopewood, killed—second officer slightly wounded, afterwards shot himself. Mr. B. David the purser, Mr. John Martyn the supercargo, and Mr. Chatoor Archibald passenger, were massacred, besides about 100 Lascars.

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

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

MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

LIST OF LAWS

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

An act to authorize the certain documents free of postage.
An act supplemental to an act extending the right of Indians territory, and for other purposes.
An act extending the time for locating military land warrants.
An act for the relief of W. Redor.

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

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

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

An act authorizing the discharge of Hawkins from his imprisonment.
An act to prescribe the mode of application shall be made for relief at the federal land office.
An act to revive an act, for the relief of refugees from the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia for other purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An act authorizing the release from his imprisonment of an act for the relief of an act to amend an act for the establishment of a county of Alexandria, in the county of Columbia.

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

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

An act concerning invasion.
An act to extend certain provisions mentioned to Joseph John.

An act in addition to the laying out and making a road, in the state of Maryland.

An act to incorporate certain turnpike roads in Columbia.

An act making an appropriation of the public lands or submarine explosion.

An act for altering the district court in Ohio.

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

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

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

An act in addition to the laying out and making a road, in the state of Maryland.

An act to extend the provisions of the public land act for certain cases.

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

An act making appropriation of certain Indian lands.

An act fixing the compensation of consuls of Barbary, and for other purposes.
An act for the relief of Joseph P. V.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the Eleventh Congress of the U. States.

An act to authorize the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled, An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.

An act extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act for the relief of William and Elias Redor.

Resolution relating to the official correspondence between the secretary of state and Francis J. Jackson, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

An act to revive and continue in force for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled, An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers.

An act for the relief of Harry Caldwell & Amos Jackson, Jeremiah Reynolds and Lewis Jones.

An act authorizing the discharge of William Hawkins from his imprisonment.

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

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

An act making appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act for the appointment of an additional judge, and extending the right of suffrage to the citizens of Madison county, in the Mississippi territory.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States for the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

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

An act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the secretary of the department of war.

An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act to prevent the issuing of sea-letters except to certain vessels.

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

An act for the relief of Tristram Hufley.

An act to alter and amend an act, entitled, An act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, passed the 26th day of March, 1810.

An act authorizing the discharge of John Kerr from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of William Baynam.

An act to amend an act, entitled, An act for the establishment of a turnpike company, in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

An act to allow the benefit of drawback on merchandise transported by land conveyance from Newport to Boston, and from Boston to Newport, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.

An act for the relief of Moses Young.

An act to establish post-roads.

An act regulating the post-office establishment.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act to extend certain privileges therein mentioned to Joseph Joshua Dyer.

An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

An act to incorporate a company for making certain turnpike roads in the district of Columbia.

An act making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the torpedo or submarine explosion.

An act for altering the time for holding the district court in Ohio.

An act providing for the printing and distributing of such laws of the United States as respect the public lands.

An act for the relief of John N. Stout.

An act providing for the better accommodation of the general post office, patent-office, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana territory, and for other purposes.

An act in addition to an act, entitled, An act concerning the library for the use of both houses of congress.

An act to extend the time for making payment for the public lands of the U. States in certain cases.

An act authorizing a loan of money for a sum not exceeding the amount of the principal of public debt, reimbursable during the year one thousand eight hundred and ten.

An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

An act fixing the compensation of public ministers and of consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of William W. Weymouth and Joseph P. Weeks.

An act to erect a light-house at the entrance of Scituate harbour, a stone column on a spit of land at the entrance into Boston harbour, &c.

An act allowing compensation to Robert Robinson.

An act further to alter and amend an act providing for the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. S.

A resolution for an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. respecting titles of nobility.

An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of P. C. L'Enfant.

An act for the relief of Arthur St. Clair.

An act making further appropriations to complete the public buildings in the city of Washington, &c.

An act confirming the decisions in favour of the claimants to land in the district of Kalaskias.

Public Sale.

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

ALL the real estate of John Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, containing about one hundred and eight acres, more or less, being the place whereon the said Sappington resided at the time of his decease.

This land is considered of good quality, and produces well Indian corn, rye, oats and wheat, the buildings are tolerably good. A fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees. There is a sufficiency of woodland to support the plantation.

This land lies on Towler's Branch, adjoining the lands of Philip Hammond, Esq. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved securities, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the purchase money being paid, and not before, a good and sufficient deed will be executed. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM WARFIELD, Trus.

Annapolis, May 5, 1810.

Land for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

William Duvall,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Peaco, in Corn-Hill street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, and other articles, which he will sell low for cash.

He has also commenced the PORTER BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished by the single bottle or dozen.

Cash given for empty Bottles.

Annapolis, May 8, 1810.

The Subscriber,

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

BARNEY CURRAN.

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

B. C.

Annapolis, May 9, 1810.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I CERTIFY, that on this day Seth Sweetser brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as a trespassing stray on his farm, near Annapolis, a BAY MARE about four years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead; a long tail, mixed with gray hairs; the mane on the left side, appears to have been worked in geers. No other particular marks; no gates except a natural trot. Given under my hand, this 8th day of May, 1810.

GIDEON WHITE

N. B. The above mare came to the subscriber's farm about the 25th April last. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SETH SWEETSER.

Charles Ridgely,

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

May 1, 1810.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will dispose of, at Public Sale, on Thursday, the tenth day of May next,

THE unfold part of the personal estate of WILLIAM GLOVER, deceased, consisting of some valuable negroes, also household and kitchen furniture. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchasers to give bonds, with approved securities. For all sums under ten dollars cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

JAMES HUNTER, Adm'r.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on the premises of the late James Baldwin, deceased, near the Black Horse tavern, about nine miles from the city of Annapolis,

PART of the personal estate of said James Baldwin, consisting of horses, logs, cattle, and sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, bacon, and sundry other articles too numerous to mention. The above property to be sold on a credit of six months for all sums above ten dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid on the day of sale. Bonds, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required, and to be executed before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

EDWARD BALDWIN, of Jas. Executor.

April 24th, 1810.

In Chancery,

APRIL 30, 1810.

William Scott, and Jane his wife,

vs

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

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

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

True copy.

Tell. NICHOLAS BREWER,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

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

WATERS & WILLIAMSON,

April 24, 1810.

CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810.

This is to give Notice,

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

The said Property will be sold for ready Cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOSHUA C. HIGGINS, Executor.

May 1, 1810.

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

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

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

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

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

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Notice.

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

MARGARET DARNALL, } Execut.

J. TONGUE, } tors.

April 20, 1810.

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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVIth YEAR.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1810.

[No. 3305.]

In Chancery,

APRIL 30, 1810.

William Scott, and Jane his wife,

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

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

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

3X

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

Seth Sweetser,

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

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

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

April 18, 1810.

To the Public.

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

2 FRANCIS KERBY,

April 21, 1810. Chester river

This is to give Notice,

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

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

Notice.

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

WATERS & WILLIAMSON,
April 24, 1810. 3X

Rags.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags.

In Council,

Annapolis, March 15, 1810.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Ck.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annapolis, February 20, 1810. 12

Cheap Goods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jonathan Waters,

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

April 24, 1810. 3X

BARK.

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

JOHN HYDE.
Annapolis, March 26, 1810.

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

J. H.

Pasturage.

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

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.

fary of the Arlington celebrated on Monday the badness of the day company from attending. Apparently, about 120

ced at half past 12, and aged to Daniel M. Scott, Esquire, for the of Ewe Lamb of the show a fair was held. The Fobner, and many pers. A ball of women, and weighing a pound, rous price of fourd.

e company adjourned of Washington. The immemorative of the mortal hero, was extended parts (many of which by dance denoted their long to contain a table of in length. The person of graced the upper col, ung with the well earned

ed, and was supported by bell, member of congress Maryland, as vice-president, Scott, Esquire, from Stock and Fleece, and from the board of Nat vice-presidents—the president, was also from the Spanish nation, the representative of a for freedom, and worthy tent faced to that glass-dinner, the cups were of candidates by the and unpeevish address following toasts were drank

—Agriculture, the life of merce, the patron of our lares, the resource for our important interests ever be sympathy in support of y, and independence of the

second toast, Mr. Collis upon every man who dter of the illustrious dog, on his heart while he drank, memory of the first in

neyed! by a general impu, ny rope up, and each on his breast, pronounced memory of Washington, of our land, whole vision the chair of state, and gae of rural life. May the departed benefactor, in epts and example, aid us to guide the destinies of himself he lived to accomplish, he hath rendered immortal.

Campbell—The state of Vift link in the federal chain.

Scott—The President of the

Swift—Mr. Collis and the

tion.

nk with three cheers—

he arose, and after thanking

ceeded, in a speech of an

enlarged view of the foreign

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AN ACT

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BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, no British or French armed vessel shall be permitted to enter the harbours or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States; but every British and French armed vessel is hereby interdicted, except when they shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or when charged with dispatches or business from their governments, or coming as a public packet for the conveyance of letters; in which cases, as well as in all others, when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering the harbours or waters of the United States; and shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the president of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all pacific intercourse with any interdicted foreign armed vessels, the officers or crew thereof, is hereby forbidden, and if any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, either in repairing her, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, contrary to this prohibition, unless for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to be bound to their good behaviour, and shall moreover forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be recovered upon indictment or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction; one moiety thereof to the treasury of the United States, and the other moiety to the person who shall give information and prosecute the same to effect; provided, that if the prosecution shall be by a public officer, the whole forfeiture shall accrue to the treasury of the U. S.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred under the act entitled, An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted, in the manner provided by the said acts respectively, and in the manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and effect.

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J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
May 1, 1810.

APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

Spotted Fever.

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[La Belle Assemblée. Lond. Jan. 1810]

A horse not fond of a basement story.

A few days since Mr. Tate, of Newcastle cabinetmaker, was surprised in his warehouse, which is up two flights of narrow, high winding stairs, by a visit from a dragon horse! The poor animal, when he found himself among the looking glasses &c. trembled excessively; he was got down without injury to himself or hoist!

[Ibid.]

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

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

JOHN GIBSON.

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

J. C.

NOTICE.

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

W. M. E. HUNGERFORD, Admr.

May 6, 1810.

The Subscriber

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

WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

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

May 16, 1810.

Public Sale.

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

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

WILLIAM WARFIELD, Trus.

Annapolis, May 5, 1810.

Land for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

William Duvall,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Peaco, in Corn-Hill street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, and other articles, which he will sell low for cash.

He has also commenced the PORTER BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished by the single bottle or dozen.

Cash given for empty Bottles.

Annapolis, May 8, 1810.

The Subscriber,

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

BARNEY CURRAN.

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

Annapolis, May 9, 1810.

Notice.

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

MARGARET DARNALL, Executrix.

J. TONGUE, April 20, 1810.

Charles Ridgely,

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

May 1, 1810.

CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 1st May, 1810.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I CERTIFY, that on this day Seth Sweetser brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as a trespassing stray on his farm, near Annapolis, a BAY MARE about four years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, a long tail, mixed with gray hairs; the mare on the left side, appears to have been worked in geers. No other particular marks; no gates except a natural trot. Given under my hand, this 8th day of May, 1810.

GIDEON WHITE

N. B. The above mare came to the subscriber's farm about the 25th April last. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SETH SWEETSER.

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

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

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

AN APPENDIX

TO A

RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

NEWBORN, APRIL 23.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) MAY 3.
MURDER WILL OUT!

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

NEWBURYPORT, MAY 1.
FROM LISBON.

CHARLESTON, MAY 1.

MAY 4.

BOSTON, MAY 5.

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

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 7, 1810.

"The harvest was very good in all parts of Sweden last year. The seed corn sent from England to the defoliated province of West Bothnia, being one half barley and the other oats, has produced great crops. The committee has again given two hundred pounds sterling for its relief."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1810.

FREDERICK GREEN.

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

WASHINGTON CANAL.

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

[Universal Gas.]

James H. Flooe, Esq. [Alex. Daily Gazette]

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

Spott
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1st—Agriculture, the basis of Commerce, the patron of our manufactures, the resource for these important interests ever be generous sympathy in support of industry, and independence of its

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Mr. Campbell—The state of Virginia, the link in the federal chain. Mr. Scott—The President of the

Mr. Swift—Mr. Collins and the resolution.

drank with three cheers—here arose, and after thinking, proceeded, in a speech of an enlarged view of the foreign domestic resources of our country, his perfect friendship towards us as a useful, necessary, and source of wealth and prosperity, ships suffered in the various our legitimate right to the suffering in the full measure's concern and indignation; a fervent strain on the history and its attributes, and not least eulogium to the departed benefactor of our country. Mr. Collins, with advertising to the glorious Spanish virtue against tyranny, and called for the sympathy of Americans. This sympathy we believe and upon retiring, Mr. Collins, of Doctor Stuart, gave the address, addressed to the Spanish remained standing during its del

the Patriots of Spain—Brave but may their glorious efforts be successful, or if doomed to suffer the of European freedom, like the old, may they grasp the temple of liberty and crush with its ruins of mankind—3 cheers.

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[Ibid.]

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

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

JOHN GIBSON.

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

J. C.

NOTICE.

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

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

The Subscriber

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

WILLIAM TUCK.
Annapolis, April 10, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

BENJ. HODGES, Executor of T. W. W.
May 16, 1810. 6c.

Public Sale.

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

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

WILLIAM WARFIELD, Trus.
Annapolis, May 5, 1810. 2

Land for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

William Duval,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the GROCERY BUSINESS in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Peaco, in Corn-Hill street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of GROCERIES, and other articles, which he will sell low for cash.

He has also commenced the PORTER BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished by the single bottle or dozen.

Cash given for empty Bottles.
Annapolis, May 8, 1810. 2 now 3c.

The Subscriber,

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

BARNEY CURRAN.

N. B. Should those indebted neglect this call, the books will be put in the hands of a proper person to enforce payment. B. C.
Annapolis, May 9, 1810. 2

Notice.

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

MARGARET DARNALL, Executrix.
J. TONGUE, 4
April 20, 1810. 4

Charles Ridgely,

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

May 1, 1810. 3X

CHEAP COOLS.

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

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

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 11th May, 1810. 4c.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

I CERTIFY, that on this day Seth Sweetser brought before the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, as a trespassing stray on his farm, near Annapolis, a BAY MARE about four years old, fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, a long tail, mixed with gray hairs; the mare on the left side, appears to have been worked in geers. No other particular marks; no gates except a natural trot. Given under my hand, this 8th day of May, 1810.

GIDEON WHITE.

N. B. The above mare came to the subscriber's farm about the 25th April last. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SETH SWEETSER.

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

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

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON.

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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

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

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

AN APPENDIX

TO A

RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

MY DARLING CHILD.

WHEN twilight's dewy wing reposes
Serene and mild,
I seek the lowly grave that closes
My darling child.
Soft, to the hushing ear of Heaven
Breathe my lone prayer;
And, 'mid the chilling winds of even,
Still linger there.
Oh! no other hand will cherish
The sweets that bloom;
Not let the scented wild flower perish
That decks her tomb.
And when the star of morning streaming
His golden ray
Shall tremble at the dusky gleaming
Of opening day.
The dewy sod shall be my pillow,
While songsters gay
Breathe softly o'er the sighing willow
Their plaintive lay.
Unheeded, there I'll pour my sorrows,
Which seek below
The hope, delusive fancy borrows
To soften woe:
Till brightly gleams the ling'ring even,
Serene and mild,
That gives me to my arms in Heaven
My darling child.

THE TORMENTOR.

A PETRIFYING plague there is,
Which fours the sweetest cup of bliss,
And clouds life's brightest sun;
Of happiness the world alloy;
The moral foe of every joy;
Videlicet—a Dux!
Not old Medusa's fabled head,
Whose dreadful eyes could turn 'tis said,
The boldest form to stone,
E'er quenched the blaze of mirth, or try'd,
With magic spell the form of pride,
Like this aforelaid Dux.
Hard fates, alas! the luckless wight,
Whose steps can neither day nor night,
This rude Tormentor shun;
Who at each corner, crook or turn,
Where'er his weary feet forjourn,
Is haunted by a Dux.

Ambition drops her busy schemes,
Avarice awakes from golden dreams,
Blythe wit abjures his fun;
Pride links her bold aspiring crest,
Even potent genius stoops opprest,
Before the mighty Dux.

Mule, tell how oft thy angel song,
Has led my captive soul along,
With more than mortal tone;
How I, entranc'd, while thou hast smil'd,
Have wak'd—the sweet enchantment spoil'd,
By an intruding Dux.

Let toil my haggard limbs embrown,
Let want and sickness weigh me down,
Gout, fever, cholic, stone;
Give me a scold in marriage noose,
And e'en Old Nick himself let loose,
But save me from a Dux!

ANECDOTE.

A homespun astronomer not long since,
Fancied, and reported to his neighbours, that
the moon was inhabited, for he had discovered
a *he goat* in it. A by-stander observed, he
thought it was more probable the moon had
been transformed into a *mirror*.

From the German of Solomon Gessner.

Corydon—I bore my offering to the god of
love, in the little marble temple. I suspend-
ed, to the myrtles that furr unded it, a small
wicker basket, neatly wrought, gaily of
fresh blown flowers, and my best pipe. I in-
voked the god of love, and said, O tender
love! deign to smile upon the offering of my
heart. Well, Menalcas, passing yesterday by
the temple, I entered the grove of myrtles.
I looked at my little basket, and what do you
think I saw? A bird, of the most beautiful
plumage, was perching on the edge of the
basket, and chanting his lover. At my ap-
proach he flew away. I looked into my bas-
ket, and found a nest carefully constructed,
with little eggs but newly hatched. The mo-
ther disturbed and trembling endeavoured to
cover them with her wings; and, looking at
me, seemed to say, gentle shepherd do not
molest my tender young. I retired—when
the father, who flew in circles round my head,
settled again upon the edge of the basket; &
I heard them sweetly warble songs of joy and
tenderness. Now, tell me, dear Menalcas,
you who know how to explain every omen—
tell me, what does this portend?

Menalcas—That in the bosom of the pu-
rest happiness united, the maid of your heart,
and you, shall pass your peaceful days; and
that Juno Lucina shall bless your loves!

Corydon—By the gods, it is what I thought!
But, to be well assured, I would consult thy
wisdom. Take this white kid and this pitch-
er of honey, sweet as the lips of my shep-
herdness, and pure as the breath of Heaven—
I present them to thee. He said, and went
away, leaping with joy, like a young goat
that bounds amid the dew of May.

MISCELLANY.

THE late earl of Rofs was, in character
and disposition, like the humorous earl of Ro-
chester. He had an infinite fund of wit, great
spirits, was fond of all the vices, which the
beau monde call pleasures, and by that means
first impaired his fortune as much as he possi-
bly could; and finally, his health beyond re-
pair.

The poor earl having led this life until it
brought him to death's door, the rev. Dean
Madden, a man of exemplary piety and virtue,
having heard his lordship was given over,
thought it his duty to write him a very pa-
thetic letter, to remind him of his past life;
the particulars of which he mentioned, such
as gaming, drinking, rioting, blaspheming
his maker, and, in short, all manner of wick-
edness, exhorting him in the tenderest manner,
to employ the few moments that yet remained
to him, in penitently confessing his manifold
transgressions, and soliciting his pardon from
an offended Deity, before whom he was short-
ly to appear.

It is proper to acquaint the reader, that the
late earl of Kildair was one of the most pious
noblemen of the age, and, in every respect,
a contrast in character to lord Rofs. When
the latter, who retained his senses to the last
moment, and did rather for want of breath,
than want of spirits, read over the dean's let-
ter, (which came to him under cover) he or-
dered it to be put in another paper, sealed up,
and directed to the earl of Kildair; he like-
wise prevailed on the dean's servant to carry
it, and to say that it came from his master,
which he was encouraged to do by a couple of
guineas, and his knowing nothing of the con-
tents. Lord Kildair was an effeminate, puny,
little man, extremely formal and delicate,
inasmuch, that when he was married to lady
Mary O'Brien one of the most shining beau-
ties then in the world, he would not take his
wedding gloves off when he went to bed.
From this single instance it may be judged
with what surprise and indignation he read o-
ver the dean's letter, containing so many ac-
cusations for crimes he knew himself entirely
innocent of. He flung it to his lady, and in-
formed her that dean Madden was actually
mad; to prove which, he delivered her the
epistle he had just received. Her ladyship was
as much confounded and amazed at it, as he
could possibly be, but withal observed, that
the letter was not written in the style of a
madman, and advised him to go to the arch-
bishop of Dublin about it; accordingly his
lordship ordered his coach, and went to the e-
piscopal palace, where he found his grace at
home, and immediately accosted him in this
manner:—"Pray, my lord, did you ever hear
that I was a blasphemer, a gambler, a rioter
and every thing that is base and infamous?"

"You, my lord," said the bishop. "every one
knows you are the pattern of humility, godli-
ness and virtue." Well, my lord, what fa-
tisfaction can I have of a reverend divine, who,
under his own hand lays all this to my charge?"
"Surely," answered his grace, "no man in
his senses, that knows your lordship, would
presume to do it. And if any clergyman has
been guilty of such an offence, your lordship
will have satisfaction from the spiritual court."
Upon this lord Kildair delivered to his grace
the letter, which he told him was delivered
by the dean's servant, and which both the
archbishop and the earl knew to be the dean's
own hand writing. The archbishop immediately
sent for the dean, who, happening to be at
home, instantly obeyed the summons; before
he entered the room, he advised lord Kildair
to walk into another apartment, which his
lordship accordingly did. When the dean en-
tered, his grace looked very sternly, and de-
manded if he had written that letter; the
dean answered, "I did my lord." "Mr.
Dean, (returned the prelate) I always thought
you a man of sense and prudence, but this
unguarded action must lessen you in the esteem
of all good men. To throw out so many
cauteless invectives against the most unblem-
ished nobleman in Europe, and accuse him
of crimes to which he and his family have
ever been strangers, must certainly be the ef-
fect of a disordered brain; besides, sir, you
have by this means laid yourself open to a
prosecution, which will oblige you either pub-
licly to retract what you have said, or to suf-
fer the consequence." "My lord," answered
the dean, "I never think, act, or write any
thing for which I am afraid to be called to an
account before any tribunal upon earth; and,
if I am to be persecuted for discharging the
duties of my function, I will suffer patiently
the severest penalties in justification of it."

And so saying, the dean retired with some
emotion, and left the two noblemen as much
in the dark as ever. Lord Kildair went home,
and sent for a proctor, to whom he communi-
cated the dean's letter, and ordered a citation
to be sent him as soon as possible; in the
mean-time, the archbishop, who knew the dean
had a family to provide for, and foresaw that
ruin must attend his entering into a suit with
so powerful a person, went to his house, and
recommended to him to ask my lord's pardon
before the matter became public; "ask his
pardon!" said the dean, "why the man is
dead." "Lord Kildair dead!" No, lord

Rofs. "Good God!" said the archbishop,
"did you not send a letter yesterday to lord
Kildair?" "No truly, my lord, but I sent
one to the unhappy earl of Rofs, who was then
given over, and I thought it my duty to
write to him in the manner I did." Upon
examining the servant, the whole was recti-
fied, and the dean saw with great regret, that
lord Rofs died as he had lived; nor did he
continue in this life above four hours, after
he sent off the letter. The footman lost his
place by the jest, and was, indeed, the only
sufferer for my lord's last piece of humour.

LONDON.

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

Mr. Sergeant Cockle stated, that his client
was a young lady who sought redress for one
of the most cruel injuries that could be offer-
ed to her sex. She resided at Hambro' with
her brother, a respectable tradesman in that
town. The defendant was put apprentice to
Mr. Hand, and in the course of some years a
mutual affection sprang up between him and
Miss Hand. An *eclaircissement* at last took
place, and the lovers vowed eternal constan-
cy. The term of the defendant's apprentice-
ship was now nearly expired, and he resolved
to try his fortune in London. After a tender
parting he accordingly set out. Miss Hand
was much depressed, and her fears of the dis-
solution of the metropolis proved to have been
prophecy. For sometime, however, he re-
mained true to his promises. He wrote her
affectionate letters, and having seen her once
in town, he testified all the fondness of her
which had formerly marked his passion when
at its height. But when he ought to have
led her to the altar, he forgot his plighted
troth and drew back from his sacred engage-
ments. She was thus disappointed in her
views of future happiness, and held up to the
ridicule of all her acquaintance. The learned
Sergeant added many other particulars, & de-
scribed in the most glowing terms that ill usage
which Miss Hand had received.

The evidence consisted chiefly of the letters
which the defendant had wrote from London
to his mistress at Hambro'. These occasioned
infinite merriment. In the first place they
discovered the fact that Mr. Kisten was a
journeyman tallow chandler. In painting the
ardour of his attachment he likewise borrowed
many terms from his art. Although it ap-
peared that he was not always in a melting
mood, he talks of his soul being *dissoled*, of
being *dipped* in wretchedness; of his heart
being *cast* in a delicate mould, of the store
of happiness which he conceived was awaiting
him; of his love burning *clear*; of his liver
being consumed like the *wick* of a candle; &c.
There was one passage which afforded pecu-
liar amusement, as it reminded every one of the
style of a noble marquis who, after painting
the ardour of his passion, stops suddenly short
to defecant upon the price of wheat in Reading
market. "My love, (says Mr. Kisten,) my
angel, my HAND, when shall we be joined
together, and mix like wax and spermaceti?"
—By the bye I have had news for your bro-
ther. Tallow is as high as ever, and at pre-
sent there is a prospect of its rising higher still.
Therefore he cannot do better than buy any
thing that comes in his way."

From an able cross examination it came
out that this disconsolate Virgin is thirty-
seven years of age, and the fickle swain might
almost be her son.
Mr. Sergeant Best addressed the jury in be-
half of the defendant with his usual acumen
and pathos. He allowed that the young man
had acted very indifferently, but strenuously
contended that the plaintiff had no reason to
complain. He thought it unnecessary to call
any witnesses, as it already appeared that the
match was quite disproportionate, and that if
it had taken place, it could have produced no-
thing but misery.

Lord Alvanley observed to the jury, that
though cases of this kind were often very fe-
rious, yet that the present could scarcely be
considered of such a complexion. From the rup-
ture that took place Miss Hand could scarce-
ly be supposed to be deprived of much happi-
ness. Where the ages of the parties were so
unequal, and where there had been no consent
of the parents, little could be expected but
discord and misery. However, the lady had
met with a disappointment, and was certain-
ly entitled to some compensation. He would
not venture to point out how large it should
be.

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

EXTRACT.

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

PRUDERY.



FARMER

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

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

The season will commence on the 16th of
April.

P. S. All possible attention will be paid to
the mares sent, but no responsibility for ac-
cidents.

April 13, 1810.

Pottery.

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

JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.
Baltimore, April 19, 1810.

In Council.

April 7, 1810.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

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

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That all and every per-
son or persons who shall or may think them-
selves to be aggrieved by the decree of any
county court, in any case of which such coun-
ty court may have an equity jurisdiction, by
virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in any
cases to appeal to the court of appeals of this
respective shore, and in the same manner, and
under the same circumstances, and such ap-
peals shall have the same legal effect and con-
sequences as appeals prosecuted from any
court of chancery to the court of appeals.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the
several county courts in this state shall and
legally are to register in the chancery

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith YE

FARM

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Annapolis, May 9,

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Maryland Gazette
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By order,
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in all cases in the
exercise jurisdic
which this is a sup
And be it enacted, Th
the several district
vacation, shall have
exercise, in their
which the cha
may exercise.

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That all and every per-
son or persons who shall or may think them-
selves to be aggrieved by the decree of any
county court, in any case of which such coun-
ty court may have an equity jurisdiction, by
virtue of this act, shall be at liberty, in any
cases to appeal to the court of appeals of this
respective shore, and in the same manner, and
under the same circumstances, and such ap-
peals shall have the same legal effect and con-
sequences as appeals prosecuted from any
court of chancery to the court of appeals.

And be it enacted, That the clerks of the
several county courts in this state shall and
legally are to register in the chancery

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11

ANNAPOLIS :

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1810.

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

The Knot.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. JUDD, Mr. JAMES HUNTER, to Miss ELIZABETH GLOVER, all of this city.

The Knell.

DIED, on Wednesday last, at Tulip Hill, in West river, Mr. JOHN GALLOWAY, after lingering illness.

At Upper-Marlborough, on Thursday last, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. CLAGETT.

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

On Monday night last, at his farm on Rhode river, Gen. JONATHAN SELLMAN.

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

LONGEVITY.

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

PRIVATEERS.

New-Orleans, April 12.

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

The Intrepide was built here, sailed from this port about 2 months since on her first voyage to St. Bartholomews with French passengers, commanded by a capt. Rogers, where she laid the keel by him to Souvint, one of the passengers, and sailed with the rest of the passengers under command of Broughman St. Martin, where she obtained a French commission, proceeded on a cruise, and after sailing from on board a Spanish vessel 6000 dollars, put in here under pretence of distress. On board the Duc de Montebello is found a commission for a vessel to be called 'The French Soldier,' to be commanded by Broughman, who now commands the Intrepide. The sch. which bears the papers of privateer in the Petit Chance is commanded by a person by the name, of St. Galle, who says he sailed from Gaudaloupe in the Petit Chance, between five and six tons burthen, on a cruise; but meeting this vessel, and finding her a very fast sailer, he took his crew on board her, gave the Petit Chance to the crew of the schooner and went on a cruise. After making several captures and destroying several vessels, he put into this port in distress. On examining his leak it was found to be a fresh and auger hole.

We are told this is a mistake.

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

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

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

The system of warfare conducted by those men is a disgrace to human nature—Having now no place to send their prizes to, they destroy them on the high seas; and perhaps the prisoners share the same fate of their vessels. Nor do they confine their outrage to English and Spanish vessels; we find the Montebello has robbed three American vessels, has burnt one, ransomed another; the protest of captain Schofield is in part evidence of this fact.

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

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

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

Philadelphia, May 14.

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

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

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

Public Sale.

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

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

WILLIAM WARFIELD, Trus.

Annapolis, May 5, 1810. 3X

Land for Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN S. SKINNER, Trustee.

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

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

JOHN GIBSON.

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

To the Public.

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

April 21, 1810. Chester river.

To Seine-haulers and others

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

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

CHEAP GOODS.

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

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

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, 18th May, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

BENJ. HODGES, Executor

of T. W. W.

May 16, 1810. 2 6c.

NOTICE.

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

WM. E. HUNGERFORD, Admr.

May 6, 1810. 2

The Subscriber

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

WILLIAM TUCK.

Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 1c.

The STATE of MARYLAND.

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

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

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

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

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

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

3 AN APPENDIX

TO A

RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

10 H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

NOTICE.

partnership of the undersigned under the firm of JAMES P. MAYNARD & Co. ceased by limitation of time of OASher last. J. P. MAYNARD assumed the payment of all the debts of the concern, he is, by agreement, authorized to collect and receive all the debts.

JAMES P. MAYNARD,

W. ALEXANDER.

1810.

subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform persons concerned, that in pursuance of the peremptory duty imposed by the cited arrangement, he shall, as a matter of necessity, be compelled to advertise after the first day of July next, in every case, to enforce payment of all accounts.

JAMES P. MAYNARD.

2. 1810.

James F. Brice,

opened an OFFICE in his own house, means to continue the Practice of Law.

May 22, 1810.

POET'S CORNER.

SELECTED.

ELEGANT SCRAP.

FROM POEMS BY ANNE BANNERMAN.

Supposed to be uttered by an ariel or spirit of the poet's own imagination.

High on yon cloud's cerulean feat,
I ride sublime thro' ether blue,
I fling, while reigns the power of heat,
On fainting earth the summer dew:
Mid the rose in crimson glow,
Mid spread the lily's robe of snow;
Waft from heav'n the balmy breeze,
That sighs along the sleeping seas.

Where the wild ocean's heaving waves
Boil round Magellan's stormy coast;
When long and loud the tempest raves,
I mark the straining vessel tolt.
By night along unfathom'd seas,
I see the living current freeze;
As horror grasps each fainting form,
I hush the fury of the storm,
Till the tall mast in scatter'd fragments lie,
And plung'd amid the surge, the full'v'ers sink
and die.

Soft be your bed, and sweet your rest,
Ye luckless tenants of the deep!
And o'er each cold and shroudless breast,
May spirits of the waters weep!
And still when awful midnight reigns,
My harp shall join the solemn strains;
My voice shall echo to the waves:
That dash above your coral graves:
Blest be the gloom that wraps each sacred head,
And blest th' unbroken sleep and silence of
the dead!

THE SMILE.

BRIGHT sunbeam of th' lumin'd face,
Best ornament of every grace,
Without whose fascinating play
Lucret is beauty's fairest ray;
I love, across the mantling cheek,
To see thy sportive dimples speak;
To mark thy magic radiance fly,
Quick glancing, to th' expressive eye!
Attractive lightning! Angel smile!
Form'd every sorrow to beguile:
Each pleasing feeling to improve;
Oh! ever grace the lips I love!

THE EYE.

MAGIC, wonder beaming eye!
In thy narrow circle lie
All our varied hopes and fears,
Sportive smiles and graceful tears!
Eager wishes, wild alarms,
Rapid feelings potent charms!
Wit and genius, taste and sense,
Shed, thro' thee, their influence!
Honest index of the soul,
Nobly scornful all control,
Silent language, ever flowing,
Every sweet thought avowing,
Pleasure's seat, Love's favourite throne,
Every triumph is thy own!

HEROISM OF A PEASANT.

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

A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Verona, except the part on which was the house of the tollgatherer, or porter, I forgot which, and who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of destruction. They were discovered from the banks, stretching forth their hands, screaming and imploring succour, while fragments of this remaining arch were continually dropping into the water.

In this extreme danger, a nobleman who was present, a count of Pulvermi, I think held out a purse of one hundred sequins, as a reward to any adventurer who would take a boat and deliver this unhappy family. But the risk was too great of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge, or of being crushed by the falling stone, that it was one, in the vast number of spectators, had courage enough to attempt such an exploit.

A peasant passing along was informed of the proposed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by strength of oars, gained the middle of the river, bro't his boat under the pile; & the whole of the family descended by means of a rope. "Courage! cried he, now you are safe." By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to the shore. "Brave fellow, exclaimed the count, hand the purse to him, here is the promised recompence." "I shall never expose life for money," replied the heroic and generous peasant, "my labour is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children. Give the purse to this poor family who have lost their all."

MISCELLANY.

From the Monthly Magazine.

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

IT has been questioned, whether the natives of North America have any poetical taste. For a long time I was inclined to the opinion, that they had no compositions of this kind, or at least, none beyond a single sentence or ejaculation. This was my belief, when, after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the Osage Indians, from the regions far west of the Mississippi, made their first appearance on the shores of the Atlantic. A party of them had been sent from Washington in 1804, to see the maritime country, & had travelled as far as New-York. Having repeatedly seen these strange visitors, and the gentleman who attended them during their stay in that city, I was much gratified by the answers made to many questions I asked concerning them. Among other information I received, was the fact that the party had a poet among them. I endeavoured to procure a retired interview with this son of song; but such was the press of company, and such was their incessant occupation, that I found it utterly impossible.

The next year another party of these red men of the west, came to Washington, the seat of the American government. I visited them, cultivated their acquaintance, and had repeated visits in return. I was both instructed & entertained with the geographical delineations they made of the regions they were acquainted with. They drew for me, with chalk, on the floor, a sketch of the rivers Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, and of the Osage and Gaskowade. They depicted the villages of the Great and Little Osages, and their route thence toward the city of Washington, and they marked the spot, where the vast Saline exults, to the westward and southward of their settlements.

Among other displays of their knowledge, they favoured me with concerts of vocal and instrumental music. Four or five performers stood up together in a row, and uttered with measured tone and accent, several of their popular songs. A small basket, with stones in it, like a child's plaything; a rattlesnake's tail tied to the extremity of a wild turkey's long feather, a lot of board to be beaten by the hand, and a flute, or rather whistle, made of native reed, were the instruments employed by this harmonious band.

Their concert was animated, and seemed to give the actors a great deal of pleasure. The spirit and satisfaction which they manifested, made me curious to know what were the words and sentiments of the songs. After various efforts, I succeeded in procuring several of these aboriginal pieces, by aid of their interpreter. He gave me the literal translation, and this I have thrown into English verse with but small amplification or paraphrase. When I took the pen, ink and paper, the chief musician or poet, felt so much timidity or embarrassment, that he could with difficulty be prevailed on to repeat the words. At length, however, on being told, "that the red man kept his song in his mouth, but that I would show him the white man's method of putting it into his pocket," his scruples were overcome; for he laughed, and then slowly and distinctly uttered the words of several songs.

I give you, as specimens of their talent in this way, three different rhythmical compositions. These are on *Friendship, War and Peace*, and afford striking illustrations of the manner of thinking among those simple and unlettered people.

You will judge of the sagacity and quickness of wit which they possess, by the following anecdote; I observed to one of the chiefs, who visited me, "that, as the white men would soon begin to encroach upon them, the woods would be destroyed by fire, or cut down. Then game would grow scarce; deer and bison would disappear, and the Osages would be obliged to retire, and dispossess their neighbours by force, or remain at home, and adopt the manners of the white men. I asked him, when food grew so scarce, what he and his countrymen would do? "Father," said he, in reply, "we hear that the president of the United States is a very rich man, and has got a great quantity of money; we have been told, that the secretary at war is exceedingly wealthy too, and keeps many bags of dollars; the senator, from New-York, like wife, Father, possesses a great estate, and has as much silver as he wants; what will Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Dearbone, and Mr. Mitchell do, when all their money is gone?"

I. OSAGE SONG OF FRIENDSHIP.
Composed on the arrival of a party of their warriors at Washington, in December, 1805, and sung at Dr. Mitchell's, with their accompaniment of aboriginal musical instruments. The joy of this band was the greater, on having reached in safety the place of their destination, in as much as another band had

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

My comrades brave, and friends of note!
Ye hither come from lands remote,
To see your grand exalted fire,
And his sagacious words admire.

"The Master" of your Life and Breath!
Averted accidents and death;
That you might such a sight behold,
In spite of hunger, foes and cold.

Ye Red men! since ye here have been,
Your Great White Father ye have seen;
Who cheered his children with his voice,
And made their beating hearts rejoice.

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

When here to march thou feel'st inclined,
We'll arm a length'ning file behind;
And dauntless from our forests walk,
To hear our Great White Father's talk.

II. OSAGE WAR SONG.

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

Say, warriors, why, when arms are sung,
And dwell on every native tongue,
Do thoughts of death intrude?
Why weep the common lot of all?
Why fancy you yourselves may fall,
Pursuing or pursued?

Doubt not your Wanapasha's care,
To lead you forth, and show you where
The enemy's concealed;
His single arm shall make th' attack
And drive the fly invaders back,
Or stretch them on the field.

Proceeding with embodied force,
No nation can withstand our course,
Or check our bold career;
Though did they know my warlike fame,
The terrors of my form and name,
They'd quake, or die with fear.

III. OSAGE SONG OF PEACE.

On terminating the War with their Neighbours, the Kansas.

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Here smoke the calumet at ease;
The Kansas come to talk of peace;
The same, whose warriors, babes & wives,
Beneath your fury lost their lives;
As suppliants now your grace implore,
And sue for peace from door to door.

May red men form, for happiest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
There, take the hands the Kansas show;
Forget that they were once your foe;
Repentment check; be calm and mild,
Like men sincerely reconciled,
And recollect the temper good,
That joins them to your brotherhood.

May red men form, for noblest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

Ye brave Osages! one and all
My friends and relatives I call!
Your life's Great Master now adore,
That War's destructive rage is o'er;
He always views with equal eye
The children of his family.
May peace unnumber'd blessings bring,
And may we never cease to sing,
How red men form, for wisest ends,
A band of relatives and friends!

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

"The Great Spirit, or Supreme Being, is called by the Osages, 'The Master of Breath, or Master of Life.'"
† Wanapasha died afterwards at Washington.

RUSTIC FELICITY.

MANY are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his labour.—Look into his dwelling—where the scene of every man's happiness chiefly lies—he has the same domestic endearments—as much joy and comfort in his children, and as flattering hopes of their doing well—to enliven his hour and gladden his heart, as you could conceive in the most affluent station.—And I make no doubt, in general, but if the true account of his joys and sufferings were to be balanced with those of his betters—that the upshot would prove to be little more than this;—that the rich man had the more meat, but the poor man the better stomach;—the one had more luxury—more able physicians to attend and set him to rights; the other more health and soundness in his bones, and less occasion for their help; that, after these two articles betwixt them were balanced—in all other things they stood upon a level;—that the sun shines as warm, the air blows as fresh, and the earth breathes as fragrant, upon the one as the other; and that they have an equal share in all the beauties and real benefits of nature.

From the Boston Mirror.

HAPPINESS.—A FRAGMENT.

**** "THE scenes of my life have been sad," said a poor Frenchman, who had scrambled up one of the most precipitous mountains of North Wales, and was now pensively leaning on his stick, and casting a mournful look towards the wide expanse of waters which bounded his prospect.—"The scenes of my life have been sad," repeated he, and a tear silently stole down his cheek, as the painful recollection of the past again struck his soul.—"I have pursued the bubble happiness all over the world, and have lived but to find it a phantom of the brain—I have suffered the torture of the inquisition in Spain—I have been chained to the galleys in Italy—I have starved on the mountains of Switzerland—I have groined as a slave in Turkey—I have languished beneath the republican tyranny in France—and, lastly, I have been whipped as a vagabond in England—and I am grown gray in misery, and old age has overtaken me in wretchedness!"—The tears streamed plentifully down the cheeks of the unfortunate old man, as this painful retrospect presented itself to his mind. The sun was just calling his last rays over the waters, and the west was tinged with the bright streaks of vermilion and gold. Not a breath of air ruffled the surface of the deep—not a sound invaded the ear—all was stillness and serenity, except when the last notes of the ascending swallow sunk on the air, while the feathered fugitive himself was lost in distance. He instinctively felt his spirits tranquillized by the universal harmony which seemed to reign around.—The balm of peace descended upon his soul.—He looked upon the wanderings of his past days with a calm, but melancholy regret.—It was too late to begin life anew; and, after having spent his youth in toil and vexation, he now felt that a little rest was necessary. When the sun had sunk beneath the horizon, he laid himself on the turf, and soon dropped into a sweet, and uninterrupted slumber. In the morning he rose refreshed. Beneath the wide spreading branches of a venerable tree, he constructed a simple hut.—His meat was supplied by the roots and the herbs of the valley; and the crystal spring, which bubbled by his dwelling, afforded him a wholesome beverage. Every evening he beheld him sinking peacefully to repose on his bed of leaves; and every dawning day saw him rise refreshed and cheerful. In a short time he discovered that he was happy.—The discovery astonished him. He was isolated—an outcast—depending on the spontaneous products of the earth for sustenance, and only sheltered from the inclemency of the weather by a cabin, over which the dew of the wild beast possessed many advantages.—Under such circumstances, that he could be happy, was to him incomprehensible.—After musing sometime on the strangeness of the fact, he found out that all the miseries of his past life were to be imputed to himself; that they arose from his own selfishness and ambition; and that the true philosopher's stone, which converts every thing it touches into gold, the real source of all human happiness, is CONTENTMENT.

From the New-England Palladium.

LIGHT AND SOUND.

Those who are habituated to the use of artillery, are able to judge accurately of the position in which a cannon is fired, by comparing with each other the first and second flashes of powder. The one from the muzzle, the other from the touch-hole. The ball always going on the contrary side from that on which the flash from the touch-hole is seen. They stand on a wall or fortification, and observing the fire of the distant cannon, say, this ball goes to the right—that to the left. But that well pointed one (where the flashes are in a line with each other) strikes the spot, from which they take care to leap, as soon as they see the flash. The ball passes through the air at the rate of *three miles in a second*; but the light of the burning powder is conveyed to the eye at the rate of *198,000 miles in a second*. Therefore they have time to see the flash, and to get out of the direction, before the arrival of the ball, which would kill them, before they could hear the report of the gun, which report moves only at the rate of a quarter of a mile in one second. In thunder storms, the burning vapour, which constitutes the ball, explodes before the clap commences.

The flash is conveyed to us at the rate of *198,000 miles in a second*, but the thunder clap creeps on at the rate of *13 miles in a minute*. Hence when we hear the thunder we know we are safe from that explosion of vapour, which must have passed off from us before the arrival of the thunder, and, by this comparative calculation of light and sound, the thunder clap is computed to be distant about one mile when we see the lightning fire leaping before we hear the thunder.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN.

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

LXVth YEAR

MARYLAND GA

APOLIS, WEDNESDAY,

From the National

of a letter from Will

Smith, Esq. Secretary of

On the 27th of November

of the preceding month,

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Great Cumberland Place,
2d January, 1810.

of all this could with propriety be said exceeding, in itself entirely regular and usual, by the gate of the discussions to which only to be applied, and proposed in a manner decorous and unexceptionable. The government of the United States had expelled from A

of a pro- together without any
required by terms of it. These instructions I now
by your letter, as well as from the ob-
jections which I took to the liberty of mak-
ing of the 11th instant, were at the time
made known to you. No stronger illu-

to unite in all the means for establishing the relations of the two countries on solid foundations of justice, of friendship and mutual interest. I am further partic-

On the very day of its date, we meant it as an explanation,

when Mr Jackson, if
could not be justified

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-Two Dollars per Annum.

in concluding that it would not be satisfactory, it was moulded by him into the circular address to which I have before alluded; and immediate steps appear to have been taken to give to it, in that shape the utmost publicity. I have no wish, my lord, to make any strong remarks upon that proceeding. It will be admitted that it was a great irregularity; and that, if Mr. Jackson had been particularly anxious to close every avenue to reconciliation between the American government and himself, he could not have fallen upon a better expedient.

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

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

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

From the Marquis of Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNAPOLIS:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1810.

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

FREDERICK GREEN.

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

KINGSTON, (Jam.) APRIL 19.

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

FRENCH FLEET.

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

BOSTON, MAY 9.

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

Dublin, April 10.

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

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

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

Cadix Article.

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

NEW-YORK, MAY 19.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

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

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

Mr. Griswold, bearer of dispatches in the Camilla, left Paris on the 26th of March. The emperor and sundry members of his court were at Compeigne where the new empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by the prince of Neuchatel, had just arrived. The triumphal entry into Paris, with the coronation and the marriage ceremonies, was to take place on Sunday, the 1st of April. The preparations for this great event were splendid beyond description, and it was supposed the illuminations and fetes would excel in brilliancy those of any former period.

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

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

Little or no news from the armies in Spain that could be relied upon.

Gen. Mena, who commanded a party of a trios, had been taken by a party of Gen. D'Armes and sent into France escorted by a heavy guard of soldiers. On the 7th of April, gen. Mena was dining apart from his troops and was surprised at table; a party of Gen. D'Armes entered his apartments before he was apprised of their approach—he made a short, but vigorous resistance, in which he was severely wounded, and it was supposed he would not survive his wounds.

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

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

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

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

For Sale,

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

HORATIO RIDOUT.

Whitehall, May 23, 1810. 1 6t.

NOTICE.

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

GASSAWAY HAMS.

May 26, 1810. 8w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition to the judges of St. Mary's county court, at their next session, for the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto.

BENNET BRUCE, at Jar.

May 23, 1810. 1 22/6 St.

Treasury Department

May 23d, 1810.

WHEREAS in conformity with the provisions made by law for the redemption of the Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th of February, 1807, it has been determined by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that the residue of the principal of said Exchanged Six Per Cent. Stock, created by the act, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," passed on the 11th of February, 1807, it has been determined by the commissioners of the sinking fund, that the residue of the principal of said Exchanged Six Per Cent. 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ury Department
May 23d, 1810.
S in conformity with the
ide by law for the
Exchanged Six Per Cent.
second section of the act
A, supplementary to the
A making provision for
the whole of the public
ates," passed on the 11th
1807, it has been de
fioners of the sinking fund,
the principal of said fund
on the 1st day of Janu
c NOTICE is therefore
of the certificates of Ex
Stock, created by the ad
principal of the whole
not heretofore reimbur
of the certificates, be
January, 1811, to the
ers, or their legal repre
duly constituted, either
the loan office where the
nursed, may then stand
tors thereof.
r made known for the in
tics concerned, that no
of Exchanged Six Per
ne hooks of the treasury,
one of loans, will be al
ay of December next; and
the whole amount of said
y determine on the day
y fixed for the reimbur
reby give notice
creditors, that I intend to
county court of Anne-Ar
some judge thereof, in the
(after this notice shall have
month.) for the benefit of
oly, passed at Nov. 1808,
act for the relief of fund
ors, and the several suppl
THOMAS WILSON
1810. 1/2 16/10
Hundred Dollars
REWARD.
y from the subscriber, the fol
es, viz. a mulatto man
GRAHAM, aged about tw
five feet eight or ten inches
red, nas long wool, flat nose
he took with him several f
went off on the 26th of Ma
afs, giving him leave of ab
days.
SHORTER, and her two
THOMAS, with THOM
Polly is about forty-five
teen, Thomas twelve, and
about nineteen. They took
h them. I suppose them to be
the City of Washington, as
quainted there. Polly is very
unkenned.
ve the above reward for the wh
dollars for each, if secured in
I get them again, and if brought
is, all reasonable expenses will
e, or Richard Wallack, Esq.
the City of Washington.
WILLIAM CATON.
of vessels and others are forewa
or carrying them off at their
1810. 1/2 10/10
Dollars Reward.
y, on the 26th inst. from the f
or Richard Duckett, in Prin
county, near the Governor's Brid
SORREL HORSE, full 15 han
tch mane and tail, a full blue
d, two or more saddle spots, a
ination may be discovered a p
the skin in the flank of the ri
a considerable fear, more p
inner part, occasioned from a
received about 12 months ago, has
r on the side of his neck, occas
ollar. He is a very fine saddle
acks, trots and gallops finely,
alth and condition; a very g
orse either under the saddle or i
ately been shod before, was
own by many as the saddle horse
llen B. Duckett.
ove reward will be given to any
will deliver him to Dr. Richard
and twenty dollars for appreh
ef.
To be had,
store of Gideon White, Esquire,
AN ANSWER
To a Pamphlet, Entitled
DIX TO A RELIGIOUS COLLECT
Rags.
ash given for clean Linen & Cotton

virtue of a decree of the honourable the
chancery court of the state of Maryland;
the subscriber having been appointed trus
tee for the sale of part of the real estate of
ANGELBOLD CRISHOLM, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, for the purpose
of paying the just debts of said deceased,
offers at Private Sale the following proper
ty, belonging to said estate, viz.
TRACT of land in Allegany county,
called SHAWNEE WAR, containing
74 acres. It lies about 25 miles to the west-
ward of Cumberland, and is of the best qua
lity, having been located at an early period,
by persons taking up lands in that neigh
borhood had their choice. Also lots No. 80,
26, 3127, 4034, 4094, in the same neigh
borhood, of 50 acres each, called Soldiers Lots.
The subscriber is also authorized to sell
500 acres of good patented land in Green
county, state of Virginia. Persons in
tend to purchase any of the above mention
ed property, may know the terms, (which will
be low and accommodating,) by applying to
George Mackubin, Esq. attorney at law, in
the city of Annapolis. Mr. A. Coyle, at the
general post-office, City of Washington, or
the subscriber on Rhode river, about eight
miles from Annapolis.
On the confirmation of the sale by the
chancellor, and on the payment of the pur
chase money, the land will be duly conveyed
to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, by
WILSON WATERS, Trustee.

James F. Brice,
HAS opened an OFFICE in his own house,
where he means to continue the Practice
of the Law.
Annapolis, May 22, 1810. 2 6w.

Maus and Black's
IMPROVEMENT IN THE
Construction of Mills, &c.
Y means of this new invention, of all o
thers yet discovered the most simple and
all expensive, families, consisting of twenty
thirty persons, may be suited with a mill a
quate to a supply of flour, at an expense
less than the value of the toll paid for two
years at watermills, exclusive of the trouble
of sending to the water or windmill. This
vention may be used by hand, by horse
power, by wind or water, according to the
purposes for which the mill is to be used. A
model may be seen at Pinkney and Munroe's
store, in Annapolis, where patent rights may
be had, to make and use the same under the
authority of the subscriber, sole proprietor
for Anne-Arundel county.
JOHN GIBSON.
N. B. The subscriber will give information
in the mode of applying the power to this
machine according to the experience already
obtained. 3 J. G.

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

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:
CERTIFY, that on this day Seth Sweetser,
brought before the subscriber, one of the
officers of the p are for the county aforesaid,
a trespassing stray on his farm, near Anna
polis, a BAY MARE about four years old
fourteen hands high, a star in the forehead, a
long tail, mixed with gray hairs; the mane on
the left side, appears to have been worked in
gers. No other particular marks; no gates
except a natural trot. Given under my hand,
this 8th day of May, 1810.
GIDEON WHITE.
N. B. The above mare came to the subscri
ber's farm about the 25th April last. The
owner is requested to come, prove property,
pay charges, and take her away.
3X SETH SWEETSER.

Cheap Goods.
THE subscriber, desirous to close the part
nership existing under the firm of Mich'l
& B. Curran, will sell low for Cash, the fol
lowing articles, viz.
2 and 3 Irish linens,
Superfine long cloth
shirtings,
Cotton cambric do.
Chintzes and calicoes,
Cambrio muslins and
dimities,
Plain and figured leno
muslin,
Plain & figured jacko
net do.
India book muslin &
handkerchiefs,
British do. do.
Printed muslin and
chintz shawls,
Cambric border'd pock
et handkerchiefs,
Lawn and linen do.
Cambric muslin do.
coloured borders,
Long lawn for hand
kerchiefs,
Linen & cotton brown
holland,
Silk shawls and hand
kerchiefs,
Plain and cross bar
red silk,
Black satin and per
sian
Pink farinet and silk,
Sewing silks assorted,
Best Whitechapel nee
dles,
Gilt & common pins,
Mock Madras hand
kerchiefs,
And many articles in the Dry Goods way,
too numerous to insert.
B. CURRAN, Surviving
Partner of MICH'L & B. CURRAN.
N. B. All those indebted to the above firm
by note, bond or open account, are requested
to come forward and pay the same to
B. CURRAN.
Annapolis, April 3, 1810. 9 tf.

Jonathan Waters,
SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends,
and the public, that he has commenced
the above business next door to Mr. John
Wells's apothecary and shoe store, in Church
street, Annapolis, where he hopes, by dili
gent attention, to merit public patronage.
He flatters himself that those who have tried
his performance in that line, (while in George
town, twelve years since,) will need no other
recommendation therein. Orders from the
city and country will be thankfully received
and executed with promptitude. His ma
terials being well selected, ensures to his
patrons moderate terms.
April 24, 1810. 5 3w.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the es
tate of the late Thomas W. Walker, de
ceased, are hereby requested to bring them
forward, properly authenticated, to the sub
scriber, for settlement.
BENJ. HODGES, Executor
of T. W. W.
May 16, 1810. 3 6t.

NOTICE.
THE creditors of the late Dr. THOMAS
BOURKE will take notice, that on the
25th June next a meeting will be held at
Huntingtown, in Calvert county, for the
purpose of paying their dividends of the per
sonal estate of said Bourke.
W. M. E. HUNGERFORD, Admr.
May 6, 1810. 3X

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the es
tate of Francis Darnall, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, are hereby no
tified to bring in their claims, legally authen
ticated, on or before the twenty-fifth day of
October next, or they will not be entitled to
any benefit from the said estate.
MARGARET DARNALL, } Execu
J. TONGUE, } tors.
April 20, 1810. 5 w 6.

William Duvall,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he continues the GRO
CERY BUSINESS in the house formerly
occupied by Mrs. Samuel Peaco, in Corn-Hill
street, where he offers for sale a general assort
ment of GROCERIES, and other articles,
which he will sell low for cash.
He has also commenced the PORTER
BUSINESS, where persons may be furnished
by the single bottle or dozen.
Cash given for empty Bottles.
Annapolis, May 8, 1810. 3 cow3t.

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 re
late to voters and qualification of voters,
An act to alter all such parts of the decla
ration 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 prop
erty 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 Eison.
By order, NINIAN PINNEY, Clk.

An Act to abolish all that part of the consti
tution 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 coun
ty of Anne-Arundel for delegates for the said
county, and all and every part of the consti
tution which enables persons holding fifty a
cres of land to vote in said county, be and is
hereby abolished; provided nevertheless, tha
t if this act shall be confirmed by the general
assembly, after the next election of delegates,
in the first session after such new election, ac
cording to the constitution and form of gov
ernment, 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 con
tained repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this
alteration and amendment, shall be repealed
and abolished.

An Act to admit persons conscientiously scr
upulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.
WHEREAS persons conscientiously scr
upulous of taking an oath are deprived of
a full participation of the rights of citizen
ship, 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, tho
called Menonists, Tunkers and others, holding
it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion,
shall be allowed to make their solemn affirma
tion as a qualification as jurors, except in
criminal cases that are capital, and upon pe
titions 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 scr
upulous of taking an oath.

An Act to repeal and abolish the forty-fifth
article of the constitution and form of gov
ernment.
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 a
bolished.
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 ses
sion after such new election, as the consti
tution 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 va
lid, as a part of the said constitution and
form of government, any thing in the said
constitution and form of government contain
ed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Seth Sweetser,
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to a gen
eros public, and his Customers in particu
lar, for past favours in the line of his business.
He has a good assortment of work on hand,
and the usual credit will be given to punctual
customers.
Those that have accounts standing more
than twelve months are requested to call and
settle them by paying the money or giving
their note.
N. B. He has received an assortment of
Ladies Morocco Slippers of the latest fashions
and best quality, and Mens, Boys and Chil
dren's Shoes, from Baltimore and Boston,
which he flatters himself he can sell on better
terms for Cash than any yet sold. Rips
mended gratis. 6 S. S.
April 18, 1810.

The Subscriber
TAKES this method of informing his
friends, and the public, that he has taken
the house formerly occupied by captain James
Thomas, and lately by Mr. William Brewer,
where he intends keeping a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE. All those who may
favour him with their company, may depend
on his best endeavours to give general satis
faction. 3 WILLIAM TUCK.
Annapolis, April 10, 1810. 15

for electors of the president and vice-president
of the United States, for representatives of this
state in the congress of the United States, for
delegates to the general assembly of this state,
electors of the senate, and sheriff.
2. And be it enacted, That all and every
part of the constitution and form of govern
ment of this state repugnant to, or inconsis
tent 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 consti
tution and form of government directs, that
in such case this act, and the alteration of said
constitution contained therein, shall be consid
ered as a part, and shall constitute and be va
lid as a part, of the said constitution and
form of government, to all intents and pur
poses, any thing therein contained to the con
trary notwithstanding.

An Act to alter all such parts of the decla
ration 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 consti
tution 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 va
lid, 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 contain
ed 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,
in far as they are contrary to the provisions
of this act, shall be, and are hereby declared
to be, repealed and annulled on the confir
mation 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 elect
ed members of the legislature, or electors
of the senate.
BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of
Maryland, That all such parts of the consti
tution and form of government as require a
property qualification in persons to be ap
pointed 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 abo
lished.
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 consti
tution 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 va
lid, as a part of the said constitution and
form of government, any thing in the said
constitution and form of government contain
ed to the contrary notwithstanding.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

AN EPISTLE

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

SWEET friend of my soul, ever present & near
To warm & illumine my heart's little sphere,
To govern my steps while I wearily roam,
The world that is odious—far, far from my home;

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

Enlivening with smiles ever cheerfully kind,
The devious course he is destined to wind—
The magical magnet that mildly will guide,
Tho' oceans should sever and regions divide,
His dreary sojournings, and keep him secure
In honour's bright circle, whence vice shall not lure—

I hail you, dear nymph, in this hallowed hour,
When reflection is ripen'd by calm into flower;
And I trace back the time to those tranquil
Days,

That witness'd me blest where the North River
Flows;

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

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

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

As the waves that are lull'd on the diffident
Deep,

Were hush'd, by the sweetest of soothing, to
Sleep;

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

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

By something more kind and endearing than
These—

A something which language can never express,
By a manner and smile that supremely could
Bless—

Good Heaven! how meltingly blissful the tone
Of each pulse, when I've thought it was
Wholly my own;

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

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

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

When the poisonous praise of the artful was
Dear,

'Ere the truth of pure friendship had chasten'd
Your ear,

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

Which, perhaps, had oft flatter'd the suppliant
And free,

Whose praises were hollow as falsehood
Could be—

Yet it was not the smile which affection be-
flows

On the bosom where tenderness timidly glows;
Which fondness, which feeling and fervency
Fills,

Which your beauty inspires and your image
Inthrills,

Oh, I would not, sweet innocent Agnes, forego
The thrillings of transport, the ravishing flow
Of raptures that rise from reflection so sweet—

For all in the world I hereafter may meet—
All, all I resign for a hope such as this,
Which, if false, if fallacious, is fertile in bliss.

Then never, O innocent Agnes, destroy,
The magical charm of such mentalized joy—
Ah, if 'tis delusion, still let it beguile,
Still let me believe mine alone is that smile,
Mine alone is the look & the manner you wear,
When we meet at the door, and you welcome
me there.

In those roving at noon, and those rambles
at night,

How pure were my wishes, how dear my de-
light!

It was joy too overwhelming, too wild to con-
ceal,

Yet 'twas bliss too extatic for words to reveal.
Oh! ne'er could the cold & uneloquent tongue,
Describe the sensations that round me then
clung,

In those moments devoted to friendship's dear
rite,

When your eye was the planet that blest me
with light,

And guided my fancy where beauty did win,
And told me the dear little secrets within—
No, the language of look was scarce equal to
tell,

All then that enraptur'd my heart's little cell;
In that time so delicious to mind and to soul,
When alone on the banks of the river we stole,
Indulging in converse, which while it refin'd,
Ennobled the thought, & enlighten'd the mind.

Oh! I would not, by Heaven, a moment ex-
change,

Those mingled emotions, so novel & strange,
For all which the ignoble wordling enjoys,
Engag'd in the riotous revel that cloy's;

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

'Tis communion of mind that alone can impart
The rational rapture that rages a heart.
Where sentiment glows, and where purity's beam
Enriches felicity's crystalline stream.
Which steals with a witchery, thrilling along,
Like the silvery flow of some soul-breathing song;
Or the soft sighing murmur that melts on the ear,
In the slumber of night, from some resonant sphere.

In boyhood's young morning, when thoughtless
and gay,
And fancy look'd forward to manhood's ripe day,
Creating for pastimes a thousand wild schemes,
Which rose like the sweet visitations of dreams!
When the world's wily maze was attractively fair,
And I had not a wish that was not centred there;
When I rovd thro' each path way presented to view,
Charm'd alone with the scene that was shifting &
new;

In love with the floweret most dizzily bright,
Not thinking the fairest was fittest to blight;
A blossom that blush'd in a rural retreat,
In a shade unapproach'd by the flatterer's feet,
A nursing of nature, in beauty's array,
As spotless and pure as the moon's silver ray.

Enchanting my heart and enamour'd my eye—
Oh, 'twas the first rose that e'er waken'd my sigh!
It fix'd all my wishes, so wayward and wild,
It won me from errors that fondly begu'd;
From follies that often entic'd me to tread,
Alone, where the lures of pleasure new shed,
Forgetful that virtue must ever illumine
The heaven where hope, & where happiness bloom;

Bewitchingly such, as my song shall disclose,
Embellish'd with nothing but truth as it flows.
Was the floweret, enrich'd with the loveliest dye
That ever delighted a fond poet's eye;

'Twas a precious exotic, too matchless for earth,
And I often thought Heaven the place of its birth,
That perhaps it had been some angel or saint,
Whole devotions and prayers were feeble & faint.

And had, for probation, been sent from above,
Transform'd to the eloquent emblem of love;
I woo'd it, and won it, and nurs'd it with care,
And fancied from fondness it flourish'd more fair;

The homage I lavish'd, but render'd it dear,
Like a mirror it shew'd me its sweetness more near,
Added chains of new strength to the fetters of love,
And to ties ready woven fresh ligaments wove.

But fate that is hostile to every dear tie,
That can twine with our natures and closely ally;
Who witness'd, with envy, how fondly entwined
Were the links of affection with heart, & with mind,

From the wantonest whim that ever could be,
Rent the rivets that welded the blossom and me,
And gave the sweet rose to the cold icy breath
Of frosty age, amid snows to be prest.

Oh! think what a loss to one doatingly fond,
Who priz'd the fair flower, and esteem'd it beyond
The world's worshipp'd wealth, its splendour, and
power!

But words cannot tell how I lov'd the sweet flower,
Nor express what I felt when 'twas torn by a foe
From the bosom that valued & cherish'd it so,
To wither, to fade, and untimely decay,

And waste all its luminous lures away;
When I saw it with inward repinings consume,
Divested of beauty, bereav'd of its bloom,
Iicken'd at heart, and I with'd myself dead,
And I fled from the world, as my happiness fled;

To smart with its wrongs when its joys were forgot,
To pass all my days in lamenting my lot—
But like spring, that recovers its freshness a bloom,
The soul which in sorrow repines will relume;

And content will return to its home in the breast,
And the heart with a second affection be blest,
And man again be what he sweetly has been,
All fondness, all peace, and all rapture within;

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

And the liftings of friendship, when tender & true,
May the heart that is flagging enliven anew;
May the spirit weigh'd down, & the bosom depress'd,
Release from the cares and the woes that molest.

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

Undisturb'd by the eye of the petulant prude,
By the folly of foplings, disgusting and rude;
By the whim, & the caprice of fashion & form,
Which fetter the tongue when the feelings are
warm;

Which chill the warm glowings of passion & soul,
When virtue's ministrations alone should control.
Oh! blest be those evenings by innocence crown'd!
As dear was the converse that brighten'd their
round!

May they often return with their luminous ray,
To guide my fond feet in their favourite way,
To the mansion of beauty, where friendship shall
stand

At the door's blessed threshold, & give me her hand,
And welcome my presence with greetings as sweet,
As those a fond sister a brother would greet;
And tell me in sighs, that in tenderness steal,

All in absence her heart has been destin'd to feel,
And ask me with look I shall never forget,
If in absence I'm fated to feel such regret.
Tho' far, far away, from the land that I prize,
That was hallow'd, dear girl, by your infantine
sighs,

When the babe's artless prattle, beguilingly dear,
First warbled its spell on a fond father's ear,
And thrill'd with a transport till then never known,
When you hung on his neck and he called you his
own;

Tho' ranging thro' climes that are cheerless & drear,
(For Eden would be so if you were not near.)
Yet hope, the sweet nymph, in these regions doth
dwell—

Here too, her kind voice, hath its magical spell,
When in whispers she's heard my repinings to chide,
And to tell me, tho' mountains & valleys divide,
That long 'ere the summer's enchantment shall fade
From the banks of the streamlet, in happiness
flay'd,

Or the beauty of spring shall have fled, I will rove
With the friend of my heart, in the clime that I
love.

Yes, yea, altho' far, very far from the shore,
Where the tremulous waves of the North River
pour,

Like its current that journeys awhile to the main,
Then impatiently flows to its margin again.
So the languishing bard, like the murmuring tide,
Will hasten to wander its marginal side.

With the maid whose endearments will more than
repay
The cares he's compell'd to contend with away;
The troubles and toils 'tis ordain'd him to brave,
While his bark beats the billow, and bullets the
wave.

'Ere again I shall see, in the harbour of calm,
Unhallow'd by the blast—undisturb'd by the storm—

Where sleep the smooth waters, with aspect
as fair
As though the rude tempest was never known
there;

Where nature's first blooms by the poet are
seen
To blush more bewitching, & look more serene;
And the herbage imbued with the crystalline
tears

Of mellowing morning, far fairer appears,
Its fragrance much richer, much sweeter its
dews,

And its high more ambrosial the air-spirit wove;
Where the magic most dear is the charm
which a friend,

Who is faithful and fond, to a desert might
lend;
Where, unclouded, the sun of contentment
shall shine,

And the heart of the Minstrel no longer re-
pine,
But blossom with joys of as brilliant a hue,
As any he ever in extacy knew,

In the radiant round of those heav'nly hush'd
hours,
When his pathway was strew'd with the love-
liest flow'rs,

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

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

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

Then engag'd in some ramble, romantic at
night,
While the brow of creation is tranquil and
bright,

Blest again with the tones of her voice, he
will seem
Indulging the exquisite trance of a dream,
And be made by her smile of affection, as
then,

By far the most holy and happy of men.

In Council,

April 7, 1810.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Seine-haulers and others.

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

H. M. OGLE.

Annapolis, Feb. 27, 1810.

The STATE of MARYLAND,

In Council.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

GIVEN in Council, at the city of An-
napolis, under the seal of the state of Mary-
land, this seventh day of April, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and ten, and of the Independ-
ence of the United States of America
the thirty-fourth.

EDWD: LLOYD.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

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

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

ORDERED, That the foregoing be pub-
lished twice in each week, for the space of six
weeks, successively, in the Maryland Gazette
and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the
Whig and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, and
the Star at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

The Subscriber,

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

BARNEY CURRAN.

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

Pottery.

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

JOHN KECHLINE, & Co.

Baltimore, April 19, 1810.

Notice.

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

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

AN APPENDIX

TO A

RELIGIOUS COLLOQUY.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED BY

FREDERICK & SAMUEL GREEN

Price—Two Dollars per Annum.

[LXVith YE

Cheap C

THE subscriber, desirous
of nerthip exciting undu-
B. Curran, will fell lo-
wing articles, viz.

and Irish linens,
superfine long cloth
flourings,
cotton cambric do.

pointes and calicoes,
cambric muslins and
dimities,

rain and figured leno
muslin,
rain & figured jacks-
net do.

India book muslin &
handkerchiefs,
british do. do. do.

Printed muslin and
chintz shawls,
cambric border'd pock-
et handkerchiefs,

awn and linen do.
cambric muslin do.
coloured borders,
saw lawn for hand-
kerchiefs,

men & cotton brown
holland,
ilk shawls and hand-
kerchiefs,

rain and cross bar-
red silk,
black satin and per-
gian

ink farinet and silk,
wing silks assorted,
Whitechapel need-
les,

ilk & common pins,
black Madras hand-
kerchiefs,

And many articles in-
no numerous to infer.

B. CURRAN,
Partner of MICHAEL

N. B. All those ind-
note, bond or open
come forward and p

Annapolis, April 3,

Jonathan

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April 24, 1810.

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April 18, 1810.

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May 16, 1810.

Laws o

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LAND for sale
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